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HISTORY

OF THE

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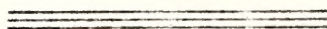
Volunteer Cavalry

TOGETHER WITH A

Complete Roster of the Regiment

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AND

Regimental Officers



PHILADELPHIA:

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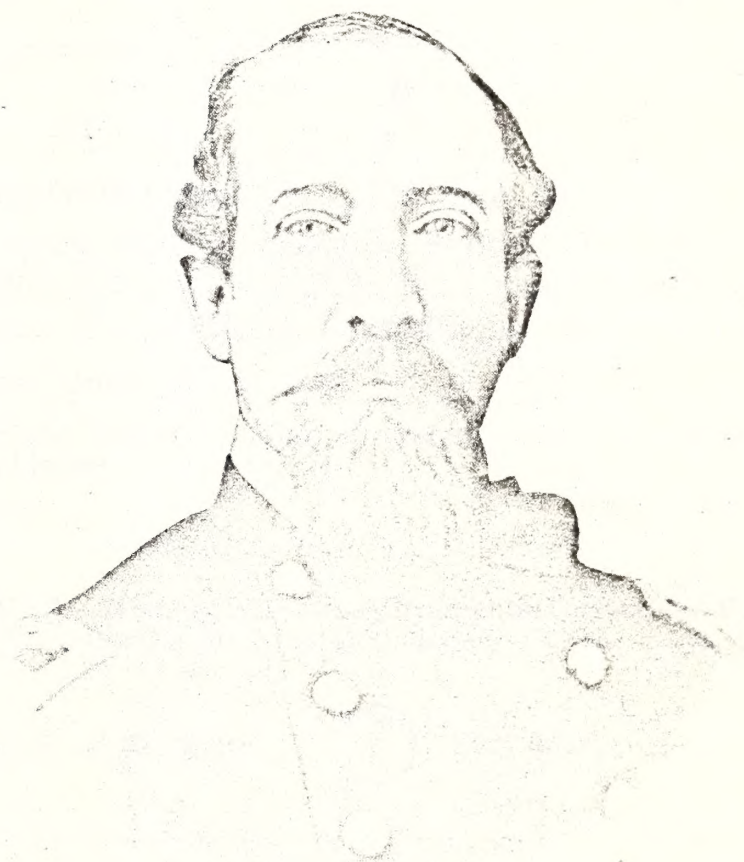
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COLONEL SAMUEL P. SPEAR.





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Pennsylvania cavalry. *11th regt.*, 1861-1865.

History of the Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, together with a complete roster of the regiment and regimental officers. Philadelphia, Franklin printing company, 1902.

289 p. front., ports. 24<sup>cm</sup>.

Preface signed by John L. Roper, Henry C. Archibald and G. W. Coles, history committee.

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## PREFACE.

AFTER the lapse of so many years since the formation of our Regiment, it is almost an impossibility to write a full history of its achievements, and we must rest satisfied with the meagre details supplied by surviving members.

Of necessity conflicting statements will be furnished by different survivors, and it only remains for the committee to carefully analyze and select from matter furnished, such as bear indelible proof of accuracy.

In the preparing of this short history, we are indebted to G. L. Cruikshanks and his pamphlet, "Back in the Sixties," from which copious extracts have been taken; to Major John L. Roper, to whom the committee feels under deep obligations, and to Captain Stephen Tripps for much valuable data.

The roster of regimental officers was obtained from a publication issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and the complete roster of regiment was obtained from Bates' History of the Civil War.

All of the facts in this history are drawn from letters sent to the committee during the past six years, and if any apparent discrepancy exists, due allowance must be made.

The committee in charge of this work has tried to give, in an abridged form, a story of the regiment from its formation to its muster out. While it lauds no comrade above another, it feels that all have done their duty nobly for the cause which they held so dear, viz.: the preservation of their country intact; and while much matter of interest, no doubt, to many members of our command is left unrecorded, it is simply for the fact that such matter was not obtainable at the late date in which this history is written.

JOHN L. ROPER, Norfolk, Va.

HENRY C. ARCHIBALD, M. D., Phila, Pa.

G. W. COLES, Camden, N. J.

*History Committee.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1902.





# CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
I.—Organization .....	9
II.—On the March and Camp Hamilton.....	20
III.—Hampton Roads.....	27
IV.—White House Landing—Stuart's Raid.....	38
V.—Rocket Battery—Battle of Deserted House.....	50
VI.—Longstreet's Siege. South Anna River. Col. Spear's Promotion,	62
VII.—North Carolina Expedition. Camp Getty.....	83
VIII.—Cavalry Expeditions. Petersburg.....	107
IX.—The Wilson Raid.....	126
X.—Battle of Darbytown Road. Five Forks.....	136
XI.—Appomattox .....	152
Sketches.—Brave Colonel Wetherill.....	169
Captain James E. Fleming.....	175
Capture of Mosby's Horse, "Romeo".....	183
Hein Young.....	184
Colonel Spear and the Farmer.....	187
The German Officer.....	188
Complete Regimental Roster—Field and Staff Officers.....	190
Company A .....	193
B .....	201
C .....	209
D .....	217
E .....	223
F .....	232
G .....	240
H .....	247
I .....	254
K .....	261
L .....	269
M .....	275
Unassigned Men.....	283
Alterations among Commissioned Officers.....	286
Alterations among Enlisted Men.....	286





## ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

	PAGE.
Colonel Samuel P. Spear.....	Frontispiece
Colonel Samuel P. Wetherill.....	17
Colonel James E. Fleming.....	33
Colonel James H. Skelly.....	49
Major A. J. Ackerley.....	65
Major John L. Roper.....	81
Captain E. P. Ring.....	97
Captain John Cassels.....	113
Captain John B. Loomis.....	129
Captain Benjamin B. Mitchell.....	145
Captain C. W. Buttz.....	161
George E. Boyle.....	177
George W. Coles.....	193
D. S. Orcutt.....	209
W. H. Townsend.....	225
Nelson W. Ward.....	241
H. C. Archibald.....	257



# HISTORY

OF

## ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### ORGANIZATION.

COULD the end be seen from the beginning, preparation for war would be more complete, and many a precaution would be taken which the future of events makes imperative. When in '61 the war clouds gathered, no dreamer fancied they would cast their shadows longer than a few months, though it might have been known that a fraternal strife is bitter and stubbornly fought. That cavalry should play a prominent part in the impending struggle seemed never to have occurred to the authorities at Washington, doubtless due to their underestimating the strength of the Southern Confederacy and their over-confidence in the power of Federal arms. When, finally, the real proportions of the war came to light, they then discovered a foe equally brave, and better equipped.

The first authority given by the War Department to recruit a regiment of volunteer cavalry was given to Carl Schurz (afterward major-general United States Volunteers), at that time a citizen of Minnesota, who, by a letter dated May 1st, 1861, from Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, addressed to the "Governors of the several States, and to all whom it may concern," was authorized to raise and organize a regiment of cavalry. The regiment was to be composed principally of men who had previously served as cavalymen; the Government was to supply the regiment with arms, the rest of the necessary equipment to be furnished by the States and private citizens. Evidently the regiment was to be a private affair, but soon after its organization it was ascertained that the order to thus raise and equip volunteer





regiments was unwarranted, hence this one was transferred to the New York line, and throughout the war was known as the "First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry." The rule of the War Department in such cases was that the State having the greatest number of companies in a regiment should have the organization. This rule afterwards applied to the Eleventh.

Soon after receiving his commission to raise a regiment, Mr. Schurz was appointed minister to Spain, upon which Mr. Cameron endeavored to recall the authority given by him to raise a regiment, saying it had been granted to Mr. Schurz merely as a political favor, and that there was no need of volunteer cavalry, since the war would last but ninety days. A prompt appeal to the President resulted in Mr. Cameron's action being overruled, and the recruiting went on, but very slowly and with many annoying delays, so that the first company (which was recruited in the city of Philadelphia) did not arrive at Washington until July 22d, the day after the battle of Bull Run.

Military affairs at the national capital were then in an extremely critical condition, and since there was an urgent need of more mounted men, the Government decided to furnish all the equipments for the newly organized company. On the 24th mounted drill was begun, and the company became so proficient that on August 18th it charged and routed a superior force of Confederate cavalry near Mt. Vernon, losing one man, Jacob Erwin, the first volunteer cavalryman killed in defence of the Union. This was the first charge made by volunteer cavalry on the Federal side. The other companies of the Lincoln Cavalry did not arrive at Washington until about September 1st, when the regiment was organized.

General Grant, in his memoirs, informs us that he reduced the light artillery twice between the Rapidan and James Rivers, even sending back one hundred pieces at one time: while on the other hand, a number of infantry regiments were changed to cavalry, and army commanders frequently had occasion to mount, temporarily, infantry regiments owing to the lack of cavalry. The cavalry did not attract much attention in the East until General Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac, when he united the scattered cavalry companies into an army corps under competent commanders.

That was a rude shock which came to the Federal Government on that fateful Sunday afternoon, when the Confederate forces broke the bubble, "The war will be over in ninety days."



This forced upon the Government the truth that no sham battle was being fought, but that war to the bitter end was to be the arbiter of a principle. Then immediate preparations were made for the conflict. Sympathy had turned to earnestness, confidence to anxiety; then the recruiting of a goodly number of cavalry regiments was authorized, one of which became the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Soon after the battle of Bull Run, Josiah Harlan, a citizen of Chester County, Pa., was authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit an independent cavalry brigade. The following extract from a letter written by Colonel James E. Flemming, formerly captain of Company H, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, gives a clear account of the affair:

"About Harlan's Independent Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Harlan was authorized by General Simon Cameron to recruit it. Colonel Harlan sent circulars throughout the country and received applications from every part; and had he been allowed to proceed with his project, he would have had 50,000 horsemen instead of 5,000, as originally intended. But before his plan could be put into practical operation, General Cameron decided not to allow an independent command such as Colonel Harlan had in view, but to allow each State to furnish its quota of cavalry. The recruits from the various States had gathered in Philadelphia, instead of Washington, as was first intended. Many of the detachments did not even reach Philadelphia, being stranded en route on account of lack of funds to pay for rations and transportation. Then the question arose, 'What shall be done with those already in Philadelphia, disband them or organize a regiment?' The latter was decided upon.

"Colonel Harlan, who had had some cavalry experience in the service of Dos Mahomed, Sultan of Afghanistan, as chief of his cavalry, applied for permission to recruit an independent regiment of cavalry, which was granted. Since there could be only twelve companies in a cavalry regiment, some of the partially recruited companies were disbanded. It was Colonel Harlan's intention to have his regiment composed of companies from as many States as possible. Under his authority, companies were raised in different States. Colonel Harlan wrote to Samuel Wetherill at Bethlehem, Pa., who raised the first squadron of the regiment, which was mustered in by General Ruff, then colonel, at Philadelphia, August 19th, 1861.

"Company A was from Iowa; portions of companies E and





F from New York; a part of company I from New Jersey; company M from Ohio. But Harlan, being a Pennsylvanian, with his headquarters in Philadelphia, the majority of the companies were from his own State. The recruiting camp of 'Harlan's Light Cavalry,' as it was then designated, was established at Hestonville, a suburb of Philadelphia, about the 15th of August, and active recruiting immediately began. Companies with full ranks, arriving at Philadelphia, were mustered in by Captain Starr, of the regular army, and were sent at once to Camp Harlan, near Washington. The remaining companies were sent as soon as their ranks were filled. General George Stoneman added four companies of Allen's Cavalry to the eight companies which had been forwarded by Colonel Harlan, and appointed Colonel Campbell, afterwards of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to command the regiment, ruling out the companies formed at Hestonville; while the colonel who had acted under the authority of the Secretary of War was set aside and four companies were left without regimental organization. But upon Colonel Harlan's showing to the Secretary of War that he had obeyed the order of July 20th, and had raised thirteen companies toward a brigade, it was ordered that the four companies of Allen's Cavalry and Company A, Captain Doster, should march out, and the regiment be commanded by Colonel Harlan.

"Camp Harlan was pleasantly located in a grove on Seventh Street, half a mile north of the Park Hotel. About the middle of September, Colonel Harlan and Lieutenant-colonel Spear arrived at Washington. Lieutenant-colonel Spear was placed in command of the camp and the chaotic state then existing soon yielded to better discipline, and continued to improve until the regiment became one of the best disciplined organizations in the volunteer service.

"During the month of September and the early part of October, several elections for field officers were held. At each election Adjutant Spear was the unanimous choice for lieutenant-colonel, and finally Captains Doster, of Company A, and Stetzel, of Company D, and Runyon, of Company M, were chosen as majors. On the ninth of October Samuel Wetherill arrived at Camp Harlan with a major's commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania. This displaced Doster, who, the next day, withdrew his company and joined the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

"The Eleventh then consisted of Company A, of Iowa:



Company B, of Chester County, Pa.; Company C, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Company D, of Franklin County, Pa.; Company E, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Company F, of Tioga, Pa.; Company G, of Cambria County, Pa.; Company H, of Northampton County, Pa.; Company I, of Lancaster County, Pa., and New Jersey; Company K, of Luzerne County, Pa.; Company L, of Clarion County, Pa., and Company M, of Ohio.

"The regiment bore the title of Harlan's Volunteer United States Cavalry until Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, insisted upon the whole regiment being accredited to the State and issued its commission to Josiah Harlan, Pa., colonel, July 23d, 1861; S. P. Spear, Pa., lieutenant-colonel, September 25th, 1861; George Stetzel, Pa., first major, October 9th, 1861; Samuel Wetherill, Pa., second major, October 1st, 1861; N. M. Runyon, Ohio, third major, October 9th, 1861.

"During the stay of the regiment at Camp Harlan, a few of the companies were armed with sabers and pistols, but the majority of them were not armed until after their arrival at Camp Hamilton, at Fortress Monroe, in the meantime, while on guard, they used clubs for weapons. To transform citizens without any idea of military life into disciplined soldiers is a well-nigh hopeless task. It takes months of drill and faithful application before the rudiments of warfare replace the fixed habit of civil life, meanwhile much is lost, especially patience.

"But the American youth, whose soul was aflame with patriotism, was there to learn, which he did; so that at the opening of the second year of the war, the regulars, who at the beginning had stood out so prominently, were almost eliminated from the army to be replaced by the volunteers. The American volunteer soldier has ever upheld his country's honor, and to whom it may be safely entrusted for the future. The enthusiasm, heroism, self-sacrifice, which has marked their warfare in other years, is an American heritage, and when the flag is endangered, at the first trumpet call, volunteers will respond, ready to duplicate the illustrious deeds of former years.

"Human nature is curious. When the men had been allotted horses, each man was anxious to find out all he could about his particular horse, so many saddled and bridled their horses and rode out of camp to try them. This brought Colonel Spear thundering down, inquiring by what authority the men were out of camp on horseback. The officer would reply that he had given the men permission to go out, or that they were out





on their own hook. Then a scene would follow in which the officers would learn that no one should leave camp with his horse, except by the order or permission of the commanding officer of the camp.

"The first mounted drills were a mixture of comedy and tragedy. Those first mounted drills—will they ever be forgotten so long as any one lives who saw them? Most of the horses had never been ridden before, and most of the men knew as little about it as did the horses.

"There was kicking and rearing, running and jumping, lying down and falling down on the part of the horses; swearing and yelling, getting thrown and being kicked, getting hurt in various ways by the men.

"There was crowding in the ranks, and striving to get back into place, pushing forward and hanging back, going backwards and sideways, and all sorts of ways except the right way. There were all sorts of laps and mishaps, which, though amusing to look back upon (and amusing at the time to all but the unfortunate ones), were anything but pleasant."

Sergeant Cruikshank says, concerning the first appearance of Harlan's Light Cavalry: "On the first Sunday we were ordered to saddle up for inspection and parade. It was the first time we had put saddles and curb-bits on our horses. We had ridden them to water bareback, using the ordinary bridle. We mounted and marched out to an open field not far away from the camp. The regiment was formed in open columns of companies, Company A on the right. Colonel Harlan, who had his headquarters in the city, rode out in a carriage. He took his station a few rods in front of the column, and his first order was, 'Draw sabers.' The horses were green—so were the men. The rattling of scabbards and the flash of sabers frightened the horses; some went forward, and some backward in utter confusion. The colonel had to flee for his life. We got back into line again, but that ended the parade for that day."

It took a long time for the men to know how to challenge the grand rounds at night, to turn out the guard for the officer of the day and field officers, and to salute properly the different grades of officers. Colonel Spear and Major Stetzel, both having served as non-commissioned officers in the Regular Army, would become incensed when they passed a sentry who would look at them with stolid indifference, forgetful of military courtesy. The average American must be taught these habits of



special deference, for he regards every other man an equal. The traditions of the fathers favor such democracy; hence, though meaning no disrespect, he is often ill at ease when special recognition is demanded.

Water for cooking and drinking purposes was obtained from wells in the immediate vicinity of the camp, and at these springs guards were placed to preserve order. The thought of a good square meal is very appetizing. They say a tramp's real sentiment is in his stomach, but all have a good share of such sentiment, and the sense of smell is very keen when savory odors are in circulation. The people at whose homes these guards were stationed, usually fed them well, hence these positions became very desirable, and many were ready to barter with the chosen ones.

The sanitary conditions of Camp Harlan soon became bad; change of climate, of water, of diet, of habits were soon felt. The camp was crowded with vendors of all sorts of indigestible truck, pleasing to the taste but harmful to health, and the men largely lived upon such stuff so long as their money lasted. Sometimes the change of locality improves the condition of troops, the very excitement incidental to such a change is often beneficial.

During the afternoon of the 13th of October, orders were received to march next morning. At three o'clock the men were routed out, and from that time until 8 A. M., there was all the hustle and bustle and excitement natural to a first change of camp. The regiment was gotten into the semblance of a line, and at eight o'clock took up the line of march along Seventh Street, attended by the usual amount of speculation among the men concerning where they were going; but it soon became clear, for when the White House was reached, the column turned to the right, crossed the Potomac, over the Long Bridge, into Virginia and into the enemy's country. Arlington Heights, one of General Lee's estates, was passed en route, but it created no curiosity, for the general had not as yet become the formidable opponent subsequent years proved him to be. Some distance beyond Arlington Heights the regiment was formed in line, it wheeled into column by companies, the men were dismounted, the wagons came up, tents were pitched—the regiment had made its first march. The following afternoon another short march was made, and the regiment went into what was supposed to be a permanent camp for the winter near Ball's Cross Roads.





Here it was attached to a cavalry brigade commanded by Brigadier-general James N. Palmer.

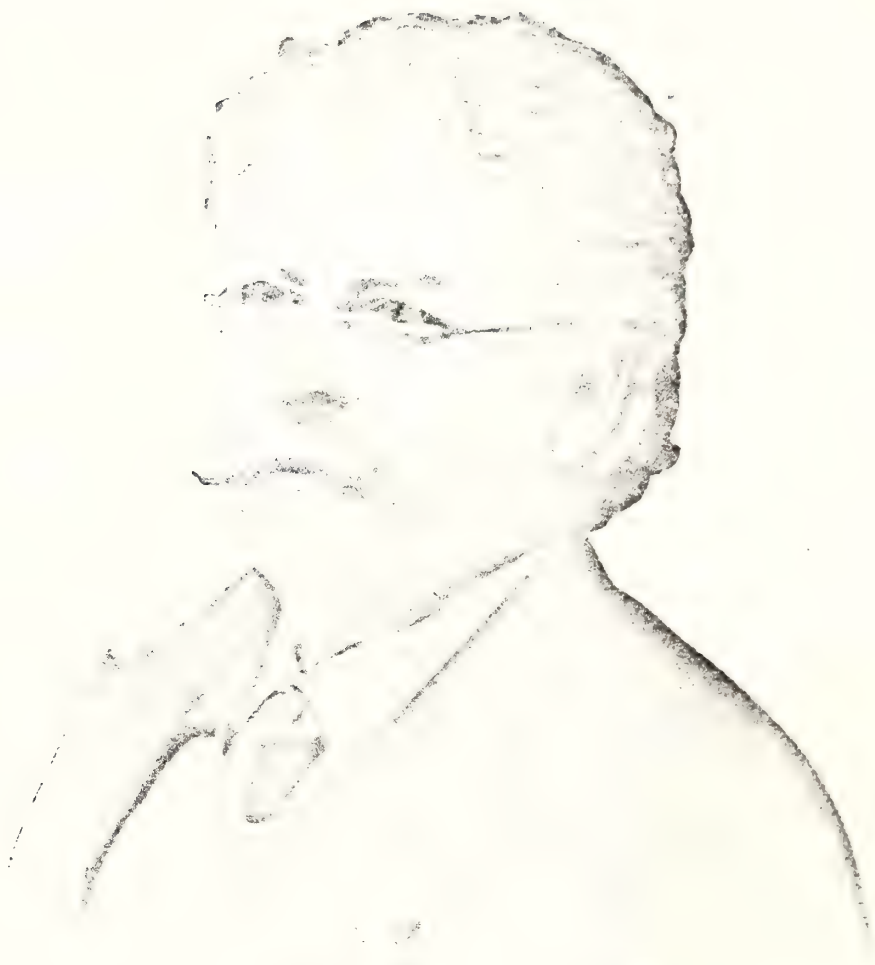
The horses were young and green for such service, and a halt was made to rest the men, all of whom dismounted. One of the color-bearers bore too heavily on his staff and wore out the socket. The staff suddenly fell to the ground and, as the flag unexpectedly fell upon his back he kicked, which threw out the staff behind, forming a tripod until the staff broke and let him down. The affair was amusing while it lasted.

While stationed at Camp Palmer, it was necessary to dig in the ravine at the foot of Upton's Hill and sink barrels to collect water for watering the horses. While some were digging in the ravine near the road they struck an insulated telegraph wire within eight or ten inches of the surface. At once there was somewhat of excitement; one of the men said, "Wait till I cut it; there may be some devilment going over this wire now." The men took hold of the wire and pulled it up for several hundred feet, when an officer came along and stopped the proceedings. A party was put at work to trace the mysterious wire, which was traced to the Potomac River, across which it terminated at a frame shanty in Georgetown, where two men were arrested in the act of endeavoring to communicate with Richmond.

On November 2d Major Wetherill reported with his battalion to Major-general O. O. Howard, at Bladensburg, Md., for duty at the Maryland elections on the western shores. As General Howard's body escort, he was sent forward with the battalion cavalry to St. Leonards with the following instructions:

"It has been reported that certain individuals who have been under arms against the Government in Virginia, have returned to their homes and intend to take part in the coming election. It is understood, also, that other individuals, residents of Maryland, have been in sympathy with the aforesaid individuals to obstruct the freedom of the coming elections, and control votes in favor of their revolutionary schemes. In view of these facts, and in pursuance of my instructions, you will hold your command in the town of St. Leonards, or its immediate vicinity and take such measures as will insure free and independent action at the polls. You will promptly arrest any man who talks open treason and hold him until the next day; any one you find who has been in open arms against the Government, you will keep a prisoner. You will preserve the strictest order in your own





COLONEL SAMUEL P. WETHERILL.





command, not allowing the slightest depredation. You must hold your officers individually responsible, as I hold you, for the sobriety and good behavior of the men. Remember that yours is a friendly commission in a friendly country.

"O. O. HOWARD,  
"Brig.-gen. Vols."

On the march from Lower Marlboro toward St. Leonards, it was reported that a large party of gentlemen had assembled at a small village to resist the advance. Strengthening the advance guard, the column was prepared to charge the body, if there. On arriving, two men were found in front of a store, leaning against a dry goods box, and it was learned from conversation with them that the meeting was merely a political one, which had rapidly dispersed upon hearing of the advance. Proceeding to St. Leonards, which was reached about dark, the command bivouaced in front of a gentleman's house with whom the major had an interview, and was told the two candidates, Union and Democratic, were storekeepers in the town. On being sent for they affirmed that the Government had been misinformed concerning the existence of a conspiracy as mentioned in General Howard's orders. The Union candidate feared the presence of the troops would arouse feeling against him to such an extent that a clash might result between the citizens and the troops during the progress of the election. The major told them if they would close their stores and sell no whiskey between sunrise and sunset there would be no trouble; that he would not enter the town unless there was an attempt to arrest or prevent a Union man from exercising his legal right to vote; that a picket would be established in the neighborhood overlooking the town and the entire command would be in readiness to prevent all disturbances.

The morning opened quietly. The day was fair. While the major was seated on a boat in front of the house a man rode up rapidly from the polls and inquired what his object was in coming there. Major Wetherill replied, "I am not aware of the fact that the matter concerns you individually, but I will ask you a few questions. What is your name?" He answered, "Basil Duke." Looking over his list of names and finding the stranger's name among the suspected persons, the major said: "Mr. Duke, have you voted?" "Yes, sir;" at which the major said: "I think you had better go home and give me your parole of honor that you won't leave it during the time the polls are



open." He asked, "Why?" "I find your name among those reported to the Government. I do not see that you have done anything yet that would warrant your arrest, but I think it would be better for you to give me your parole of honor and go home." He demurred a little at this. The major said: "I don't want to arrest you and take you to Washington, but should any disturbances arise during the progress of this election, I shall be obliged to do so. I advise you to take the caution." He did so. At sunset, after the close of the election, many citizens, including the judges of the courts, said there had never been so quiet and sober an election at St. Leonards. The command returned to Lower Marlboro, where General Howard was anxiously awaiting it. He expressed his unqualified approval of the manner in which the matter had been conducted. The good conduct of the men had met his expectation.

The associations at Camp Palmer were pleasant, though the weather was inclement; yet by this time the regiment had become accustomed to the rudiments of soldiering.

There was considerable foot and mounted drill, also any amount of camp and stable guard duty to perform. The officers were well instructed, both concerning their duties, and in foot and mounted drill. But the sanitary conditions soon became worse than at Camp Harlan, for the measles broke out, fever became prevalent, and, worst of all, homesickness began to be felt. Many a soldier, loyal to his country, moistened his sleep with tears, as home and all it holds dear came before his vision. And we would have it so, for when the fires of such feelings die, and only their white ashes are left, soldiering becomes brutal, and the inspirations of true soldiery are dead. In the heat of chivalrous ardor, many had parted from their friends and kin, unconscious of the hardships and loneliness it entailed. These things,—the march, the camp, its sickness,—impressed them and they wept as they remembered happier days, for they had as yet, no victories to give them cheer. A sutler came to Camp Palmer, but his stay was short. A chaplain also put in an appearance, but he failed to win the men. An attempt was made to enforce church attendance, but after a few attempts, the idea was abandoned, and the clergyman soon resigned, since not enough attended to read the responses.

It had been known for several weeks that the organization of the regiment as "Harlan's Independent Light Cavalry" was irregular, as Congress had only authorized the raising of the regi-





ments by States. On the 13th of November it was attached to the Pennsylvania State organization, and received the official designation "Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry," though many thought it would have been the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The men were not a little disappointed at receiving so high a number, for soldiers like to be considered veterans as soon as possible, and low numbered regiments savor of long service. But the feeling of disappointment soon wore away, and the men of the Eleventh became proud of their number; for a name or number made honorable by gallant service, though the receiving of such may be contrary to wish, is worn with honor—valor has given it distinction, its members become heroes.



## CHAPTER II.

### ON THE MARCH AND CAMP HAMILTON.

ON the 17th of November the regiment broke camp and recrossed the Potomac. The Long Bridge was undergoing repairs and the men were compelled to ride by file over planks temporarily laid down, which caused a long delay, and they sat shivering in a cold wind which swept down the river. All the convalescents from the regimental hospital had been ordered to join their companies when the regiment broke camp. Many had been suffering from measles and the exposure caused them to contract colds, so that many were discharged before the winter was over.

When the river had been crossed the regiment marched down Pennsylvania Avenue out to the dilapidated village of Bladensburg where the night was spent. Bladensburg was famous in the early years of the century as a duelling ground, when such was the method of avenging personal affronts or injustice.

The regiment broke camp on the morning of the 18th, continuing its march, and made an impressive appearance as it marched over the hills and through the woods of Maryland. The roads were not fenced on either side as in the North, and as the line of march led across plantations, the darkies turned out to get their first sight of "de sojers." They lined the way with dusky faces, some had probably never seen so many people together at one time, and as they looked on in amazement at the novel sight they asked each other if "dem's all de people in de wuld?" Towards evening the regiment went into camp near an old convent, the sole occupants of which appeared to be two sisters. An aged priest dwelt in a house near by.

The sisters began to give the men something to eat, but soon found that rather taxing upon their resources, and commenced to charge for supplies, but money being very scarce, the old ladies were soon without visitors. The soldiers could eat, but not buy.

Sergeant Cruikshank thus speaks of breaking camp the next morning: "I was much interested the next morning watching the breaking up of our camp: at one moment the sun was





shining on the array of tents, the next, at the sound of the bugle, they had all disappeared." After a pleasant march of twelve miles, Annapolis was reached in the afternoon. Quite a body of Massachusetts troops had been collected there, who afterward composed the Burnside expedition, and they turned out to welcome our regiment. Camp was pitched near St. John's Hospital, the only new building in the place; the rest were somewhat of an older type. Owing to the non-arrival of transports, the regiment remained in Annapolis several days, during which there was daily drill on the college campus.

Amid the sounds of martial music and tread of armed hosts hymeneal bells sometimes are heard, while soldiers pause for marriage vows. On the Sunday prior to the arrival of transports, at officers' call, Colonel Spear broke the news that he was to be married by the chaplain, Dr. Stewart, after service at the Episcopal Church, and would be very glad if the officers of the regiment would attend the ceremony. All spruced up and went to the church, and after service waited for the nuptial ceremony,—which did not take place. Mrs. R. Penn Smith had become excited over the difficulty of finding the clerk of the court and getting the license. After the license had been gotten by the colonel the lady declined having a public wedding. They were married in the evening at the hotel. At mess Chaplain Stewart was telling the reasons why Mrs. Smith would not be married after service, when Lieutenant Rice, sitting on a mess chest at the table, remarked: "Yes, yes, he had better not married her at all, for she's a nervous old woman."

The stay at Annapolis was a pleasant one. The men were given considerable freedom; whoever desired could explore the old town to their heart's content. Fish and oysters were abundant and cheap; those with money could buy; those without—beg, catch, or steal—no one (of the regiment) suffered from want. The Naval Academy was closed for the reason that it had been moved to Newport, R. I., the previous spring. It was in the Capitol building General Washington resigned his commission to Congress at the close of the Revolution, and local tradition still held dear the times Washington had shared its hospitality.

The regiment was then transferred to Fortress Monroe and encamped on the road to Hampton. Camp Hamilton was destined to be the home of the regiment for several months. It seemed like a new world to the men, for most of them had lived among the hills and mountains of Pennsylvania, but were now



in a country of plains, though the woods were dense and beautiful, and full of a new species of trees.

The change from the vicinity of Washington to Fortress Monroe was a good one for the Eleventh. General Wood was an old "regular" who understood the handling of troops. The first thing done was the building of stables for the horses. The regiment had several carpenters in its ranks, most of whom were detailed, and under the superintendence of Lieutenant Rice, six double stables were built, each of which had room for two hundred and six horses. The wedge tents which had previously been used were turned over to the quartermasters, and Sibley tents were issued in their place—a tent which greatly added to comfort. While the building was going on the men took enough lumber to floor their tents and to build doorways.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Fortress Monroe, it was fully armed with sabers and pistols, also ten carbines to each company. All the companies except Company A were uniformed before leaving Camp Harlan, and by the time Camp Hamilton was reached, the men of that company were rather unusual in their dress; the company was excused from parade and inspections, but one day it was ordered out in full uniform. The weather was pleasant, and Captain Stratton obeyed the order, so far as possible, to the very letter. He requested the men to appear on parade in their stable jackets. The effect was rather startling, since there were several ladies in camp, but it accomplished its end, and hastened the long needed Government clothing.

The equipment of the volunteer army by the Government was rather grotesque, since a lot of useless equipments were issued. Each cavalryman received a lariat rope and pin—all right, perhaps, out on the Western plains, but rather out of place in a cavalry regiment, unless they were expected to *capture* the Confederacy. Each artilleryman had a saber of no use whatever, except on occasions of ceremony; and to the non-commissioned officers in the infantry, long, slender swords were given, which were on a par with the sabers. If a premium had been offered for an odd, unsightly, ungainly uniform, especially along the line of ornamental headgear, the board of army officers which concocted the uniforms worn by the enlisted men during '61 would have carried off first prize. The dress coat of the infantry, together with the brass shoulder scales worn by all enlisted men, made a decided impression; the forage caps and the





big dress hat, with its wide brim star gazing, its big feather streaming, its brass trimmings gleaming, were a sight—a circus number.

The army dress was not, at first, tailor fashion, and many a slender man, when rigged out in full regalia, made a startling effect—on the birds. But these useless equipments and appendages were practically eliminated from the army during the campaigns of 1862. The lariat ropes and pins of the cavalry were gotten rid of, the brass shoulder scales were thrown away,—the roads up the peninsula from Fortress Monroe to Williamsburg were filled with them,—more practical equipments and wearing apparel were given to all.

The commanding officer of Camp Hamilton was Colonel Max Weber, of the Twentieth New York Volunteers. Colonel Weber was a native of Germany, and had received a military education in his native country. He served with distinction in the unsuccessful uprising in 1848-49, and with other leaders of the Revolutionary party, emigrated to the United States. The other infantry regiments at Camp Hamilton were the First Delaware, Colonel Andrews; the Sixteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Wyman; and the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Jones—all of which returned their battle flags to the adjutant-general of their respective States, marked with the names of the battle fields upon which they had waved amid shot and shell, where their possessors had won imperishable renown.

There was another infantry organization at Camp Hamilton, the Ninety-ninth New York, Colonel Wardrope, recruited for coast service, and it was frequently called the "Naval Brigade" and "Coast Guard." During the war a large number of the officers and men of the Ninety-ninth served on the army gunboats in the tide-water region of Virginia and North Carolina. The crew of the "Congress" at the time of the naval battle in Hampton Roads were from the Ninety-ninth.

The mounted troops besides the Eleventh at Camp Hamilton, was the battalion of New York Mounted Riflemen, Major Dodge, which was afterwards increased to a regiment, with the major as its colonel. The light artillery was batteries D and L, of the Fourth United States, commanded by Captains Fallett and Howard.

General Wood was wont to look after the mounted detail of his command, instead of trusting to his staff officers, as the army regulations contemplated. He made frequent visits to the



regimental camps of his command, and nothing escaped his notice. His discipline was severe but just; the men were made to feel they had rights as well as duties, and the faithful performance of duties was the best way to ensure the former, with privileges added. Instead of being restricted to a single railroad track for supplies, which was the case at Washington, General Wood had both the Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, and an abundance of supplies was received for man and beast; vegetables and milk could be obtained from the farmers living in the vicinity of the camp, and soon a new status of affairs was felt in the entire camp. The horses were soon in good condition and mounted drill was the order of the day. At first the regiment was taught the double rank drill, which was continued until after the 1st of January, 1862, when General Cook's single rank tactics were adopted and used until the following spring, an order then being received to return to the original tactics, an order which was gladly obeyed by Colonel Spear. After the war, double rank formation was abolished and the single rank, with some modification, was adopted in its place.

A regimental band was organized at Camp Hamilton by detailing men who had, or who fancied they had, musical ability. During the winter they made a fair degree of progress. Its intentions were well meant, but it had the usual objections that accompany a new band—something out of harmony. We have all enjoyed (?) such practice. The band was mounted on dun-colored horses which became proficient in tactics long before their riders did in music. But Orpheus by-and-by breathed upon them and they could play. The band was involuntarily disbanded on the 29th of June, 1864, at Reams Station.

The first picket duty done by the Eleventh was after the middle of January, 1862, and the nearest rebel picket was at Big Bethel (about eight miles from Camp Hamilton) with cavalry videttes about two miles nearer, on the Black River and Sawyer Swamp Roads. The Union picket line was on the west side of the village of Hampton with a vidette at the forks of the New Market Bridge and New Bridge Roads. The only use made of the cavalry for picket duty was to send, four times every twenty-four hours, a sergeant with a squad of men to the New Market Bridge, a duty which was relieving to the men, as it broke the monotony of camp life. But few of the enemy were seen during the winter.

The village of Hampton was the western limit of the camp,





and is located on both sides of Hampton Creek. All of the town on the west side of the creek was burned in August of '61, by order of the Confederate General Magruder, to prevent the Northern troops from using the place for quarters the ensuing winter. Among the ruins at Hampton was the Episcopal Church, one of the oldest in the United States, being built of brick imported from England, early in the eighteenth century. In the graveyard which surrounded the old church was a neat modern monument, made distinct by the old types of tombstones, which had been erected at the grave of a sergeant of artillery who had been accidentally killed at the Fortress a year or two previous—the monument had been placed there by his comrades. Earth had been thrown up against the brick wall surrounding the graveyard converting it into a breastwork. Spring flowers came up in the openings amid the ruins, as if nature was endeavoring to hide the ravages of man, to add something of beauty to the scene of ruin. There were only two small frame houses left standing on the west side.

On the 14th of February the Eleventh, under Colonel Spear, made a reconnaissance toward Big Bethel. When the advance guard arrived at Little Bethel, they found the abandoned quarters of the enemy's reserve picket, which had evidently beat a hasty retreat. The regiment marched to the vicinity of Big Bethel, when it countermarched and returned to camp. This was the first time the whole regiment had advanced into the enemy's country.

The following is Major Wetherill's story of the regimental cat: "On arriving March 1st at the camp allotted to us by General Palmer, while my servant was busy putting up my tent, being thirsty, I walked over to a somewhat demolished house a couple of hundred yards away to get water from the well. As I sat on the porch a half-starved cat flew hastily out of the cellar window, and, seeing a stranger, at once flew back. I returned to camp after satisfying my thirst, and getting some cold meat went back again. When I stepped out upon the porch the cat sprang out again, and before she could get back I threw a small piece of meat before her, which she ate. I then set down the plate of meat, which was greedily devoured. After she had emptied it, I started to go back to camp and the cat followed. She remained in my tent until we had orders to march to Annapolis, when my servant put her in a basket and carried her over to the commissary department.



"The cat remained with the regiment all through the war, visiting around when camps were established, the headquarters of the officers and men. She became a favorite in the regiment, and whenever the order was given to move the men would say, 'Where is puss? Send her to the commissary wagon.' The cat learned to know that the commissary wagon was her home when the regiment was on the march, and as soon as the regiment was in camp would begin again her visits. When the regiment was mustered out in 1865 at Philadelphia, the cat was drawn for by the orderly sergeants of the twelve companies and was taken home by one of them."





## CHAPTER III.

### HAMPTON ROADS.

DURING the winter refugees, deserters, and contrabands from the enemy's country brought word from time to time that the Confederates were constructing an iron-clad marine monster at the Norfolk Navy Yard, which would devour all on land and sea. Little attention was given to this report, regarding it as a wild rumor intended to create alarm. After the destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yards, the Confederates raised the sunken "Merrimac" and lined her sides with steel plates and rails. On the afternoon of the 8th of March a heavy black smoke was seen approaching from the direction of Norfolk, which proved to be the craft of which so much had been heard during the winter. She steamed directly toward the frigate "Cumberland," which was anchored near Newport News. The two days' naval battle then began, when the reign of wooden vessels ended and the era of iron vessels began. The "Merrimac" wrought terrific destruction that afternoon; like a demon she poured forth fire and death, an irresistible monster, something like the fabled terrors of the sea. By nightfall the "Cumberland" had been sunk, the "Congress" had run up the white flag, and the "Merrimac" apparently had the rest of the Union fleet at her mercy, only waiting for the dawn of another day to complete her victory.

During the afternoon the Eleventh was ordered to proceed to Newport News where an attack was expected to be made by the enemy under General Magruder. Never was the call "boots and saddles" more readily responded to than on this occasion. Real war was in the air; the thundering of guns had shaken the air and the regiment was soon on its way to the scene of conflict. As Newport News was neared, a number of the crew of the "Congress" were met, all of whom bore marks of the battle—their faces were blackened with powder and some were covered with blood—the first blood the men of the Eleventh had seen shed by the enemy.

It was nearly night when Newport News was reached and the fighting for the day had about closed. Company A was left at Newmarket Bridge on picket and a company was sent out from Newport News for the same purpose upon the arrival



of the regiment at that place. The men were supposed to "stand to horse" all night, but they had not yet learned strict obedience, and many stole away after dark to learn the news. The reports were far from cheering—two war vessels had been destroyed, and what the morrow would bring forth, save destruction, none dared to guess. All felt that after destroying the fleet, the "Merrimac" and her consorts would turn their fire upon the land forces, so that with a fleet in front and an army in our rear, surrender would soon be the final issue. Not an inspiring situation, except to arouse grim resolution. Still the men of the Eleventh did not lose heart; there were many things to divert their thoughts from the gravity of their surroundings, chief of these, the magnificent scene produced by the firing. The commanding officer of the "Congress," seeing that a continuance of the fighting would end in the complete destruction of his ship and crew, and that the result of resistance would merit nothing save personal bravery, ran up the white flag. The enemy then attempted to board their prize, but the forces on shore, regarding the ship as rebel property, opened a heavy fire of artillery and musketry on those attempting to take possession of her, killing and wounding several of the enemy. The commander of the rebel fleet, since it was impracticable to seize the ship, ordered her to be set on fire by hot shot. The scene which followed is described by the Confederate General Colston in the *Century Magazine*, writing on the battle between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor": "And now followed one of the grandest episodes of the splendid yet sombre drama. Night had come, mild and calm, refulgent with the beauty of Southern skies in early spring. The moon in her second quarter was just rising over the rippling waters, but her silvery light was soon paled by the conflagration of the 'Congress' whose lurid glare was reflected on the river. The burning frigate four miles away seemed much nearer. As the flames crept up the rigging, every mast, spar, and rope glittered against the sky in dazzling lines of fire. The hull, aground upon the shore, was plainly visible, and upon its black surface each porthole seemed the mouth of a fiery furnace. For hours the flames raged with hardly a perceptible change in the wondrous picture. At irregular intervals loaded guns and shells, exploding as the fire reached them, sent forth their deep reverberations, re-echoed over and over again from every headland of the bay. The masts and rigging were still standing, apparently almost intact, when about two





o'clock in the morning a monstrous sheet of flame leaped from the vessel to an immense height. The sky was rent in twain by the tremendous flash. Blazing fragments seemed to fill the air, and after a long interval, a deep, deafening report announced the explosion of the ship's powder magazine. When the blinding glare had subsided, one supposed every vestige of the vessel would have disappeared, but apparently all the force of the explosion had been upward. The rigging had vanished entirely, but the hull seemed hardly shattered, the only apparent change was the blowing of two or three port-holes into a great gap. It continued to blaze until the brightness of its glare was eclipsed by the morning sun."

We quote from Colonel Wetherill's diary: "On December 12th, I was taken ill with typhoid fever and was transferred to the hospital at Hygeia Hotel, remaining there until the 29th of the same month, when I went home and did not return to the regiment until the 3d of February, 1862. A rumor would occasionally circulate of the great results that would come from a new iron-clad rebel vessel, and on Sunday morning, March 9th, 1862, cannonading was heard in the direction of Newport News. The infantry under Major-general Weber left before dinner, one squadron of the Eleventh under Lieutenant-colonel Spear taking the advance. After dinner our regiment received orders to move, which Colonel Harlan delayed so that we did not get off until after 3 P. M.

"Before reaching Newport News we met the crews of the 'Congress' and 'Cumberland,' about three hundred marching under wounded boatswains, who informed us of the result of the day. After answering all our questions one of the boatswains asked, 'What do you fellows expect to do down there with horses?'

"We reached Newport News about nightfall, and were massed in close column of squadrons on the right of Weber's division of infantry, resting on our arms. Soon a light was seen issuing from the 'Congress.' As the tide fell she grounded and fell over on her port side—a fortunate thing for us, as it pointed her starboard guns above our heads so that as the fire reached them, they went off, doing no harm. The magazine went off about 2 A. M. and was a grand sight.

"As I was going down the long steps at Newport News I met General Mansfield, who asked me where I was going. I said: 'To the sutler's for breakfast.' He advised me to wait



awhile as the 'Monitor' had arrived at midnight and as soon as the fog lifted the 'Merrimac' would return to finish the 'Minnesota,' which was aground. When the fog raised the 'Merrimac' was seen approaching from Elizabeth River and took a position to rake the 'Minnesota.' The 'Monitor' steamed out from the starboard side of the 'Minnesota,' and when within five hundred yards, fired her first shot, which struck above the waterline, stopping the headway of the 'Merrimac,' and perceptibly heeling her up behind. Both vessels then became enveloped in smoke, the only effect visible was the glancing shot. Although the vessels were interlocked for four hours—so stated by their officers—I could have sworn they were engaged but an hour. At length the smoke cleared and it was noticed that the 'Merrimac' was retreating. The shouts of the 20,000 who had escaped capture, I shall never forget."

The witnesses of the scene will never forget it. The morning of the 9th came, and the "Merrimac" steamed from the anchorage near Sewell's Point, her officers expecting to quickly destroy the "Minnesota" and the other war vessels in Hampton Roads. But a night had passed, and with the morning came a factor not counted upon, so that, instead of adding to her victories of the previous day, the "Merrimac" was destined to bow to defeat.

During the afternoon of the 9th the regiment returned to camp, leaving Companies C and M under Major Runyon at Newport News. While the sea fight was in progress, the enemy's troops, under General Magruder from Yorktown, came into the vicinity of Newport News and were held in readiness to attack our land forces when the "Merrimac" had destroyed the Union fleet and could lend her fire in a land battle.

Sergeant Cruikshank has given a brief note of the naval battle: "After breakfast, we saddled up and started out for picket duty. As we crossed the open grounds between our camp and Hampton, a full view of the Roads was afforded. There lay the 'Minnesota,' still aground, and out of the mouth of the Elizabeth River came the 'Merrimac,' heading directly toward her. As she approached, what seemed to us a black speck, moved out from behind the 'Minnesota,' and made for the rebel ram. The excitement among us was intense. Many of the men stood up in the saddles to get a better view. The antagonists were so disproportionate in size, it reminded one of the story of David and Goliath. At first the ram did not pay any attention to her





puny foe, but when they came to close quarters, and the 'Monitor' opened fire with her eleven-inch guns, then she had her equal. They were soon enveloped in smoke, and the woods intervening were lost to sight, but the roar of the conflict continued, occasionally emphasized by a broadside from the 'Minnesota.' The noise seemed to drift away, and it was not until our return to camp at night that we heard the result."

December number of *Everybody's Magazine* has given a graphic account of the battle between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," written by the navigating officer of the "Monitor:"

"Sunday, March 9th, dawned clear and cloudless. Soon after seven o'clock the 'Merrimac' was reported coming down from Norfolk, and instantly all was life on the 'Monitor.' The iron hatches were closed, death light covers were put on, and every obstruction removed from the main deck, which was only twelve inches above the water, unbroken save by the turret and pilot house. The preparations concluded, the officers and men took their stations for the coming fight. Lieutenant Worden directed operations from the pilot house, a wrought iron structure well formed near the bow and projecting four feet above the deck, whence a speaking tube ran to the turret in the center of the vessel. By Lieutenant Worden's side was Howard, the pilot, who steered the 'Monitor' during the engagement.

"Lieutenant Greene commanded in the turret with charge of the machinery which controlled the revolving of the turret, and with Stimers as a volunteer assistant. Each of the two guns in the turret was manned by a crew of eight men. As the 'Merrimac' came down from Sewell's Point, followed by the 'Jamestown,' 'Yorktown,' and the tug 'Teaser,' the 'Monitor' got under way and headed straight for her, it being Lieutenant Worden's aim to meet and engage her as far as possible from the stranded and helpless 'Minnesota.' The fight began with a broadside from the 'Merrimac' directed at the 'Minnesota.' The 'Monitor' did not return the fire, but steamed ahead until within close range, when she sent a shot into the 'Jamestown.' The latter and her two wooden consorts at once retreated. Then Lieutenant Worden, changing the course of the 'Monitor' by a maneuver as quick as it was skillful, brought her alongside the 'Merrimac,' stopped the engines, and again gave the order to fire. The 'Merrimac,' answered with another broadside from her ten guns. The fight had begun in earnest. After the first shock of combat had passed, and it was found that the shot



from the 'Merrimac' had failed to penetrate our armor, and that the revolving machinery of the turret was uninjured, all on board the 'Monitor' took heart. We had been confident from the first that our vessel would do good service in quiet waters; we now knew that we were a match for the 'Merrimac,' and all doubt as to the issue of the conflict disappeared. Following the first exchange of shot, the fighting went on at close quarters. Often the distance between the vessels was not more than a few yards. Once, when they were almost touching each other, Lieutenant Greene ordered a gun sighted at the 'Merrimac's' waterline. The shot struck exactly where it was intended it should, and apparently penetrated the ship. 'Splendid! Splendid, sir!' exclaimed Lieutenant Worden, through his speaking tube. 'A few more like that, and the day is ours. You made the iron fly.'

"The duel between the 'Monitor' and the 'Merrimac' was fought amid a veritable rainstorm of iron, and to a thunderous accompaniment from all the batteries around Hampton Roads, and from the Confederate warships 'Jamestown' and 'Yorktown,' which now lay at a safe distance to the south. The Confederate batteries at Sewell's Point, Craney Island, Big Point, and Barrel Point, all hurled solid shot at long range at the 'Monitor'; Fortress Monroe, the Federal batteries on the Rip Raps and at Newport News Point, and the 'Minnesota,' aground nearby, kept up a continual firing at the 'Merrimac,' while a mile away, off Newport News, the smoke of the smouldering 'Congress' added to the dense clouds which made the bright day dark.

"The fight went on for hours. A shot from the 'Merrimac' striking the turret of the 'Monitor' would produce a concussion which occasionally knocked the men down, but caused no other injury, while the 'Merrimac' signally failed to run us down. Again and again, she tried to ram the 'Monitor,' but each time Lieutenant Worden, by the skillful use of the helm, avoided receiving a direct blow. Soon after noon a shot fired at close range from one of the 'Merrimac's' guns struck the pilot house of the 'Monitor,' shattered one log, and lifted the cover of the pilot house. Lieutenant Worden was knocked down, stunned, and utterly blinded by the powder which filled his eyes. The daylight through the opening made him think the pilot house had been destroyed, and he accordingly ordered Howard to put the helm to starboard and sheer off. At the same time he sent for Lieutenant Greene, who, leaving Stimers in charge of the turret, at once responded and was directed to take command





COLONEL JAMES E. FLEMING.





of the ship. He did not do so, however, until he had helped to lead Lieutenant Worden to a sofa in the cabin, where he was cared for by Dr. Logue. Then Lieutenant Greene took his station in the pilot house, and, making a hasty examination, found the steering gear still intact. Meantime, however, the 'Monitor' had followed Lieutenant Worden's last orders and left the scene of battle. When Lieutenant Greene turned her back, perhaps twenty minutes after the shell had struck the pilot house, and again headed her in the direction of the 'Merrimac,' he found that the latter was already in retreat."

When the result of the naval battle became known, Magruder withdrew his troops and returned to Yorktown. As soon as the "Merrimac" returned to Norfolk she was put in dry dock for repairs and returned to the Roads several times afterwards. On the 11th of April the "Merrimac," "Yorktown," "Jamestown," and four steam gunboats came out of the Elizabeth River. The Roads were full of transports that had brought supplies for McClellan's army. The wooden vessels retreated. The "Jamestown" succeeded in cutting out a barque and twenty-two sloops, near Hampton, which had refused to obey signals to come within defensive lines. Just before midnight the "Merrimac" concluded to go home, and fired three guns at our vessels at a distance of four miles. The "Stevens" gunboat replied, sending a shot over her that sent up a high column of water as it struck. During the entire day the French and English ships steamed up and were in close relation with the Confederates, much to the dissatisfaction of the soldiers, who would not have cared if a wandering shot had struck them. The "Monitor" lay all day like a log, without firing, watching every movement of her antagonist. The "Merrimac" appeared once or twice afterwards, but her fighting days were over, and the engagement at Hampton Roads had become a new point for naval focus.

The camp of the Eleventh soon got back to its normal condition. Mounted drill and saber exercise on foot became the order of the day. About the middle of April a reconnaissance was made to Great Bethel. The command consisted of four companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, several detachments of infantry, and two pieces of artillery. The infantry went as far as New Market Bridge; the cavalry continued on, Company A in advance.

At Little Bethel we encountered the rebel picket; they soon



disappeared, except one man mounted on a white horse, who would halt at each turn in the road and seemed anxious to learn what was behind. At length a major from General Wool's staff, who accompanied us, took a carbine from one of the men, and fired at him. His horse gave a tremendous bound and he disappeared up the road. At Great Bethel we came in sight of the rebel works, filed into a field, and halted. We could plainly see the enemy forming and getting into position behind their works. Lieutenant-colonel Spear, with other officers, rode up to a house between us and the position to learn what they could—our orders were to gain information without getting into a fight. Soon the colonel returned and as he reached the company, gave the order "fours right about." Captain Stratton asked permission to countermarch, which was granted, while we were executing the movement and were still facing the battery, we saw the officer who had gone up with the colonel riding toward us. Suddenly a puff of smoke burst from the rebel battery. The shot struck just behind the officers, hiding them in a shower of dust and dirt. The shot went over our heads and landed alongside of the company in the rear. They were thrown into confusion, and were breaking, when Colonel Spear rode up and restored order. Our company completed the movement, halted every man in his place, but there was looking over shoulders to see if any more of the same kind were coming. It was the first hostile shot that had been fired at us.

On the 19th of March troops had begun to arrive from Washington, and for days a constant line of troops was passing the camp. Twenty-eight steamers at one time were counted coming down the bay. Sometimes the troops would be landed in the night, and in rain storms, when the poor fellows would suffer intensely. One morning the lofts of the stables were found filled with infantry who had taken refuge from the storm. On April 6th, 1862, the Army of the Potomac began its march up the peninsula. After the departure of General McClellan's army, General Wool's command was left alone at Camp Hamilton, nothing to disturb its quietude, except an occasional visit of the "Merrimac" to the Roads; but on the morning of May 7th, orders were received to prepare for a review, and that the reviewing officers would be President Lincoln, Secretaries Chase and Stanton. The line, consisting of all the cavalry, light batteries, and infantry at Fortress Monroe and Camp Hamilton, was formed about 11 A. M., but as soon as the troops were in line,





an order was received postponing the ceremony until afternoon. In the afternoon the review was held, the Eleventh holding the right of the line. Many of the men being desirous to see the President, returned to the place of review. Three cheers for "Uncle Abe" were given, which he pleasantly acknowledged, then rode away.

The next day orders were received to be ready to move at once. In the afternoon the infantry marched to the fort and embarked on transports. Soon the First Delaware, Twentieth New York, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, Ninety-ninth New York moved out to cross the James River for the attack on Norfolk. About 2 P. M. our naval vessels moved up, shelled out Crany Island and Sewell's Point batteries. It was a magnificent sight. The "Monitor" scoured all along Crany Island up Elizabeth River, shelling as she went. All this time the "Merrimac" had not made her appearance. Soon a black smoke was seen coming down the Elizabeth River, and the "Merrimac" hove in sight. Like frightened sheep seeking the protection of the fold, so the wooden vessels hastened back to the protection of Fortress Monroe. The "Vanderbilt" and "Arago" made ready to run down the "Merrimac" while the "Monitor" quietly took her place in the channel. All elevated points were crowded with people anxiously awaiting the battle. The "Merrimac" came close to the "Monitor." Their decks were covered with men, who, from the shore, appeared to be having a pleasant chat. Not a shot was fired, and after considerable fooling, the "Merrimac" went back quietly to Norfolk. This was her last appearance as a war vessel.

The New York Mounted Rifles crossed the river on this evening and we were left at Camp Hamilton with the reflection that the old military humbug colonel and his regiment were not wanted in any active command. The battery at the Rip Raps was busy all night shelling Sewell's Point. On Sunday, May 11th, tidings were heard of the surrender of Norfolk.

On Friday morning the infantry, which had been on transports expecting to attack Norfolk, were landed and marched back to camp, putting up their tents as though going to stay for some time. The "Monitor" again moved up, shelled Sewell's Point, and went back. At 3 P. M. the long roll sounded; the men were soon in line, marched to the fort and re-embarked. The President, who was at the fort, assisted in getting off the expedition for the capture of Norfolk. A detachment of Com-



pany K was sent to the fort to do provost duty, and a patrol was established. While President Lincoln was out riding alone he was halted by a private who demanded the countersign. The President, not being able to give it, was held by the patrol for a short time, until a staff officer came and relieved the difficulty. As the President rode away he complimented the man for doing his duty. Such touches as these, showing the intense humanity of Lincoln, have endeared him to the rank and file of men; himself from their ranks, he never forgot the every-day virtues which prove manhood and fidelity.

The next day Norfolk and Portsmouth were entered without any opposition. The Confederate forces had all been sent to reinforce the defences around Richmond, and the "Merrimac" had that morning been blown up to prevent her capture. The mission of Camp Hamilton, so far as the Eleventh was concerned, was practically ended. It was here the regiment laid the foundations for its future usefulness.

On May 12th Colonels Spear and Wetherill were ordered to Norfolk with five companies. They left Fortress Monroe on May 15 and reported to General Vielle at Norfolk, who ordered them to report to General Robinson at Portsmouth. The detachment consisted of Companies H, E, G, K, and L.

On May 17th they reported to General Wyman, and Companies E and H marched to take possession of Suffolk, Va., 29 miles from Norfolk. Passing through Bowers Hill, where a recent camp of the First Louisiana revealed itself, some battle flags, etc., were captured—first trophies. Suffolk was reached on Sunday, May 18th, just as the citizens were leaving their homes to attend church. Passing a dwelling, on the steps of which a lady and her curly-haired son, seven or eight years old, were standing, the lad took off his hat and shouted, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis!" The command enjoyed the joke. Colonel Wetherill shook his finger at the boy as his mother grabbed him, and laughingly said, "You little traitor."

On June 1st twenty men under Captain Davidson were sent to scout the Blackwater, but were surprised and captured. They fought well, but were outnumbered and only surrendered after the last charge of ammunition had been used. This was the first skirmish of the regiment. Captain Davidson and Lieutenant Fleming returned from Libby Prison by exchange on August 24th. There were those who believed Colonel Harlan was the cause of the regiment being left at Fortress Monroe





when the Army of the Potomac moved up the peninsula, but McClellan has said, "Before I left Washington an order had been issued by the War Department placing Fortress Monroe and the dependencies under my control and authorizing me to draw from the troops under General Wool a division of about 10,000 men which was to be assigned to the First Corps. During the night of the 2d, I received a telegram from the adjutant-general of the army stating that by the President's order I was deprived of all command over General Wool and the troops under his control; that I was forbidden to detach any of his troops without his sanction." All efforts to have the regiment attached to the Army of the Potomac failed. Colonel Black told Colonel Wetherill the night before he left for Big Bethel that he had talked with McClellan who said it was simply impossible.

On the 2d of June marching orders were received, and the next day the Companies B, D, F, I, and E embarked for the White House Landing on the Pamunkey River, under command of Colonel Harlan. The day was pleasant, and the trip up the river was more like a pleasure excursion than a move toward the front. The Pamunkey is a narrow, deep, and, in some places, a very crooked stream, so that the forward transport boats appeared to be coming back to those in the rear—the boats were simply going round a bend. Towards night the White House Landing came in view, and a busy scene presented itself. The river for a long distance was full of all sorts of water-craft, from a canal boat to the largest sized river steamboat, nearly all of which were loaded with army stores. Several gunboats were in a convenient position for defence, ready at any moment to open fire. The companies soon disembarked and went into camp a short distance below White House.

The Eleventh had had an experience. Though not actively engaged, yet a factor, nevertheless. The much-famed "Merri-mac" had fought and lost. Hampton Roads had become the scene of naval ideas undergoing a marked change. One great danger had been averted. Northern ports were safe, at least for a while; one hope of the Confederacy had set. The victory of the "Monitor" had saved the land forces at Hampton from being hemmed in on every side. The battle of Hampton Roads had passed into history; the Eleventh had moved to new scenes.





## CHAPTER IV.

### WHITE HOUSE LANDING. STUART'S RAID.

WHITE HOUSE LANDING had been chosen for General McClellan's base of supplies, since the landing was one of the best on the river, and the Richmond and York River Railroad crossed it at this point which made it possible for the quartermaster's department to supply the troops at the front, both by rail and by wagon. Great piles of army stores were heaped up about the landing, and they kept increasing during the stay of the Eleventh.

White House Landing was the name of a plantation owned by the wife of Robert E. Lee. She was the granddaughter of Martha Washington, from whom the estate had descended. The plantation was very large—quite typical—extending up and down the river, and contained many hundred acres. The old Southern mansion, called by our men the "White House," was an unassuming structure, situated on a high bluff just below the Landing, and afforded a good view of the river in both directions. A beautiful lawn, several acres in extent, surrounded the house; trees and shrubbery gave a stately appearance to the place. The grounds were guarded by a detachment of regulars under strict orders to admit none except a few privileged persons. This caused some feeling of dissent among the men, who could not see the reason for so carefully guarding the estate of a Confederate leader.

The principal duty of the Eleventh was to guard the army stores, keep order in the vicinity of the Landing, to picket and patrol the various roads leading to the Landing. The days were full of a kind of excitement; watching the busy scenes at the Landing was a favorite pastime. It was an interesting sight to watch the troops coming up the river on their way to the front. Among these was General McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves; there also passed many single regiments to be attached to brigades after their arrival at the front. Whenever a boat-load of troops came within hailing distance of the gunboats, the crews of the latter would climb into the rigging, and, as the troops passed, three loud ringing cheers would be given. Old troops would return the salute, then proceed on in silence, while new regiments would continue shouting and



cheering for a long distance—enthusiasm had not yet been modified by hard service. How many brave soldiers passed on their way to battle and to death, destined to perish on Virginia soil for the cause of Union and freedom!

The region about White House abounds in historic places. Not far off, on the road from Richmond to New Kent Court House, there is still pointed out the plantation of P. Chamberlayn, Esq., at whose countryseat, Washington, then colonel of Virginia militia, first met beautiful Martha Custis. On the same road, three miles from White House, is St. Peter's Church, at which, local tradition says, Washington and his young widow bride were married in 1759. The old church was surrounded by a grove of towering oaks, which loaned a solemn dignity to the house of prayer. To our Northern men it seemed strange to find so noted a structure on a lonely road, far from any dwelling. A corps of the army had encamped near the old church, but no sign of vandalism to any extent was apparent. There was a tombstone, embedded in the wall inside, in memory of a nobleman whose coat of arms was carved on the stone. The date of his death was in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The goods of the army sutler were always regarded as legitimate plunder by the soldiers, and many opportunities for such were present during the stay at White House. An immense amount of sutler goods were convenient to the camp, either lightly guarded or without any guard at all. The darkness of night was usually the hour for appropriating the sutler's stock. Sometimes a wide-awake sutler would thwart the raiders, but, as a rule, they were successful. The men of Company K carried off a barrel of eggs, but were rather chagrined when the eggs betrayed their age.

It was confidently expected that Richmond would be taken and the war ended by the end of the 4th of July; many were hopeful to be again at their homes before the summer ended. Little did they know the future, and 'tis well. The picnic soldiering at the White House came to an abrupt end with the famous Stuart raid on the 13th of June. On the morning of that day, Captain Cornog, with his company (B), was sent up the river on a scout, with instructions to communicate with Captain Royall, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who was in command of the outlying picket of the right wing of our army, having his headquarters at Old Church in Hanover County. When Captain Cornog arrived at Old Church Captain Royall informed him all





was quiet along his front, and the captain started on his return to the camp. Soon after, Captain Royall was attacked by a force of 1,200 cavalry under General J. E. B. Stuart, and his small force of four companies, numbering less than 150 effective men, was overwhelmed and compelled to fall back to the cavalry camp between Bethseda Church and Mechanicsville. After driving Captain Royall's command from Old Church and destroying his camp, the object of the raid was accomplished, and Stuart was instructed to return; but was given permission to make the circuit of our army if he thought the scheme feasible. This was just suited to a man of Stuart's courage and energy, so, after refreshing man and horse from the captured rations and forage, he headed his columns for Tunstall's Station, on the Richmond and York River Railroad, about seven miles from White House. En route, a number of officers and enlisted men on their way to the front were captured, also a number of wagons loaded with army stores. Among the enlisted men captured was Corporal Carson, one of Captain Cornog's rear guard, whom General Stuart closely questioned concerning affairs at White House—the number of gunboats, troops, etc. Carson told Stuart all he knew on these points, and unwittingly deceived Stuart. When Company B left in the morning, a brigade or more of the Pennsylvania Reserves were encamped near White House, but moved on soon after the departure of Captain Cornog for Old Church. Carson's story was confirmed by a number of teamsters who had also left before the Reserves. If General Stuart had any design upon our position at White House, Carson's statement doubtless caused him to desist.

Captain Cornog, finding that a large force of the enemy's cavalry was in his rear, hurried to White House, gave the alarm, and Lieutenant-colonel Ingalls, commanding the post, immediately began preparations to receive the enemy.

The organized military force at hand was four companies of the Eleventh, a battery of light artillery, and part of two infantry regiments, numbering about 600 effective men. In addition to these, there were about 250 hospital convalescents, some returning guards, a number of civilian employees, and citizens armed with muskets, making a total of over 900 men. The gunboats steamed up to the landing, and were put in position to sweep the plain, a signal officer was posted upon the top of the White House to direct their fire, and Colonel Harlan, with Companies D, I, and K, was sent toward Tunstall's.



It was a bright moonlight night, beautiful in its brightness, too beautiful to be disturbed, but an attack upon our position was expected momentarily. Stuart decided to use the moonlight for another purpose. He arrived at Tunstall's about sundown, and his advance guard captured the station guard, consisting of a lieutenant and twenty men. Learning from some of the captured guards that a train bound for the front was soon due, preparations were at once begun to effect its capture. The switch was locked and all attempts to break the lock failed. The raiders then began to place obstructions on the track. While they were at work the train came in sight, but the engineer, seeing their design, put on full steam, swept the obstacles from the track, and escaped. The raiders fired on the train as it passed through, killing and wounding eight men. By this time, scouts informed Stuart that a force of Union cavalry and infantry was rapidly nearing Tunstall's, and immediately he resumed his march along wretched roads to Forge Bridge on the lower Chickahominy, where he arrived next morning at daybreak. The bridge was gone, and the river bank full, so he put all hands at work tearing down a large warehouse near by for material with which to build a new bridge. Aware that theirs was a critical position, the raiders bent all their energies to the task, and by 1 P. M. were across the river. When our pursuing column arrived at the river an hour later, the bridge and the chance of capturing a part, at least, of Stuart's command was gone. Horace Greeley, in his history of the Rebellion, says of this raid: "This was the first of the notable cavalry raids of the war, tempting many imitations, some of them brilliant in design and execution, some of them damaging to the adverse party, others disastrous to their executors."

Next morning Colonel Harlan, with a detachment of Company K, was sent to Garlick's Landing, about seven miles up the river, on an investigating trip. On the way there, a force of cavalry was seen coming from the opposite direction; each party took the other to be rebels and prepared for battle, but fortunately the mistake was discovered in time. The cavalry was the advance guard of the Eighth Illinois, which was in pursuit of Stuart. After an exchange of courtesies, each commander went his way.

A quartermaster had established a depot at Garlick's for advantageous reasons, and when Stuart arrived on the opposite bank, he sent over two squadrons to destroy whatever property





they could find belonging to the Union. Two schooners loaded with quartermasters' stores, forage piled near the landing, and thirty Government wagons were burned. A sergeant of the Eightieth Pennsylvania and a civilian in Government employ were killed by the enemy.

After making a general survey of the situation and burying the dead, Colonel Harlan returned to camp. Captain Ackerly, with the balance of the company, came up during the morning hours and pillaged the sutler's wares for dinner. It was like picnicing in the country. In the afternoon the sutler himself appeared. He was enraged and threatened to make the officers of Company K make good his entire loss; but the men jeered him, and he soon left. Nothing came from his threats. Toward evening Captain Ackerly, with his command, returned to camp. The road as far as Tunstalls was strewn with the wreckage of half-burned wagons and their contents, the leavings of the enemy. From the 14th to the 28th, when White House was abandoned, the Eleventh was kept busy picketing and scouting. On the night of the 15th Captain Ackerly was sent to Cumberland Landing, five miles below White House, to assist in repelling a raid which rumor said was to be made on Government stores left there when the army had advanced up the peninsula. A gunboat was at the landing ready to receive the expected raiders and Captain Ackerly came near being warmly welcomed. When the captain came within range of the gunboat's guns, supposing the command to be Confederate, they were about to fire upon them with grape and canister. Fortunately the error was discovered in time and what might have been a serious affair was averted. The rumor proved to be unfounded and Captain Ackerly returned to camp next day.

About this time Lieutenant Buttz, with a detail of twenty men from different companies was sent to Garlick's Landing to do picket duty, and remained there until the 28th.

From the day after Stuart's raid until the 28th there was ceaseless vigilance. General Casey was sent from the front to take command of the post at White House Landing with an adequate force for its defense in case of another raid. On the 26th, Lee attacked McClellan's right flank near Ellerson's Mill, beginning the famous Seven Days' battles in which the Union forces repulsed the rebels by day, and retreated by night until they were safe under the protection of the naval force at Harrison's Landing on the James River.





The 28th of June was a memorable one in the history of the Eleventh. On that day McClellan cut loose from his base of supplies at White House Landing, and burned the stores there gathered. For several days previous to the 28th, the affairs at the Landing appeared ominous, supplies ceased to come up the river. Signs of abandonment were in evidence on every side. On the morning of the 28th orders were given to break camp and be ready to move immediately, for the enemy was expected. The Eleventh was soon ready to move, but the morning wore away without receiving marching orders. In the afternoon one of the gunboats fired a shell toward the bluffs to get the range; the shell went shrieking over the camp and burst about a mile away. One of the sutlers, thinking the report of the bursting shell was an answer from the enemy, fled hastily to the mail boat which lay at the wharf with steam up, ready to start. In his haste to flee he left hat, coat, vest, pocket-book, but his colored steward, with more self-possession than his master, gathered up the things he left,—not the wares, the men of the Eleventh did that. During the afternoon all the Government and sutler's stores were fired. The infantry and quartermaster's men embarked on transports and all the water-craft except the gunboats dropped down stream. The latter remained until next day.

About 7 P. M., the cavalry, consisting of the Eleventh, detachments of the Fifth United States and Sixth Pennsylvania, and two batteries of artillery under the command of General Stoneman, left for Williamsburg. When the command arrived at St. Peter's Church, it was formed in line and remained until after dark, when the march was resumed. This was the first long march, also the first night march the five companies of the Eleventh had undertaken, and it occasioned no little trouble to keep the men on the move and the column closed up. Halt was made at Statersville for breakfast, and after a good rest the march was resumed. Williamsburg was reached in the afternoon, and the Eleventh went into camp across the road from William and Mary College.

The days were intensely hot, causing much suffering among the men who were unused to long marches. A violent rain-storm came up in the evening, thoroughly drenching the men, which added to the discomfort. The camp ground had been used by the rebels, who had left an abundance of graybacks to bid us welcome, nor could the pests be gotten rid of until the



men were settled in winter quarters the following autumn. This was the first meeting with the army graybacks,—not the best of company, though quite entertaining in *their* way.

Colonel Harlan's services as commanding officers of the Eleventh practically ended soon after the regiment arrived at Williamsburg, being detailed on court-martial duty, and on the 19th of the following August was mustered out of service. It was reported at the time that Colonel Harlan's muster out was due to General Stoneman, the colonel having incurred the general's displeasure during the retreat from White House.

Evidently the people of Williamsburg had expected some of Lee's men to re-occupy the town and had prepared to receive them with true Virginian hospitality, and had prepared a large amount of picnic victuals. But no conquering army gladdened the hearts of the waiting people, and their delicacies were destined to spoil on their hands. So, before noon, on the 4th, the camp of the Eleventh was thronged with colored people selling all sorts of edibles. The men were short of Uncle Sam's money, but had lots of fac-simile Confederate bills. The darkies, ignorant of the character of the money, sold their goods, giving genuine money wherever change was needed. The provisions intended for Lee's men made a good dinner for the men, and happiness reigned in camp. When the darkies returned with the money from the sale of the provisions, the bogus bills were at once detected and they were sent back to exchange them for good money, but not being able to identify any to whom they had made sales, crestfallen, were compelled to again return to their masters.

Much has been said, pro and con, about the burning of William and Mary College, which occurred during the fall of 1862. The burning of this venerable building followed a fight between the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Holcomb's Carolina Tigers in the streets of Williamsburg. The college was used by the enemy as a fort, and after driving them out of the town, the college was burned—an act incident to warfare. The men of the Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry had little love for William and Mary College, but regarded it as the promoter of secession doctrines. Its president, professors, students, and alumni, such as were able to bear arms, were in the Confederate army; while nearly all who were barred from military duty were giving aid and comfort to the enemy in every possible way. So, when the opportunity came, the old college was





fired without any regret. General Meade has been freely quoted by the Southern press condemning the destruction of the college building as an act of vandalism, but his knowledge of the affair was gathered from prejudiced sources, for at the time General Meade was with his command in Maryland. After the burning a spirited correspondence was carried on between Generals Dix and Wise. Severe accusations were made by General Wise, but General Dix replied that the burning was done during the excitement incident to a raid. Williamsburg was in General Dix's department and evidently he was satisfied that the burning was justifiable, for the whole matter was dropped.

Life at Williamsburg was easy and free, duties were light—very little drill and the usual routine of camp duty. On the 30th the Eleventh moved to Burnt Ordinary. Major Butler was placed in command of the camp, Colonel Harlan and Major Stetzel both being on court-martial duty. The Eleventh continued to picket and scout the roads leading up the peninsula, with reserves at Barhamsville, six miles above Burnt Ordinary, and another at Drascund Bridge, out toward the Chickahominy. Lax discipline soon bore fruit at Burnt Ordinary. The country was roamed over at will during the day and several times during the night. A number of venturesome spirits rode within the enemy's lines. Complaints of lawless acts were brought to Major Butler, who imposed a more severe discipline and curtailed roving desires. He ordered a detail of 120 men for guard duty, and about 30 more were placed around the camp with strict orders to allow no man to leave the camp without a pass from the commanding officer. There were hardly more than 300 men for duty in the five companies. This heavy detail for camp duty together with other necessary details such as pickets, stable guards, etc., caused a great deal of discontent, which finally ended in open mutiny of Company F on August 8th.

On that day Lieutenant Roberts, who was officer of the day, saw a mounted man pass one of the sentinels unchallenged and immediately ordered the arrest of the sentry. General Butler ordered him to stand on a barrel in a blazing August sun when the heat registered 90 degrees in the shade. The sentry was a Company F man, whose comrades soon became as hot as the weather over the affair, until, finally, twenty-two of them, with their arms, marched to the field, took their comrade off the barrel and escorted him to his quarters. Companies I and K were at once ordered to arrest the mutineers, but being in full



sympathy with Company F they were exceedingly loth to obey, and for a while it looked as if the mutiny would extend to these companies also. After considerable parleying all except one of Company I and three of Company K obeyed the order—these were sent to Williamsburg and lodged in the old slave jail over night. The jail was crowded and they suffered intensely from the stifling heat and vermin.

The mutineers were sent to Fortress Monroe the next day, where it was expected that the full penalty of the law would be theirs.

A day or two later Major Stetzel came from Williamsburg and ordered a dress parade, at the close of which he read a paper setting forth the extent of the mutiny, claiming that nothing but blood upon the field of battle could wipe out the blot thus made upon the name of the regiment—a somewhat overdrawn piece of sentiment.

Soon after the mutiny Major Butler was relieved and better harmony was engendered. Discipline was restored, the camp guard was abolished, but with a mutual understanding there should be no repetition of the acts which had produced the unpleasant affair. On the 15th the regiment was agreeably surprised by the arrival of Lieutenant-colonel Spear, who brought with him the censured men, who were immediately restored to duty and the affair closed.

We here give a brief sketch of the doings of the five Suffolk companies from the time of their departure from Camp Hamilton. Private Shirley, of Company G, in his diary says: "On the 23d of May Colonel Spear, with companies G and L, started on a scout to South Mills, N. C., and bivouaced that night at the plantation of Colonel Ferribee, of the Third North Carolina Cavalry. A large number of barrels of mess pork and about twenty horses were found, all of which was confiscated. The next morning Colonel Spear marched to South Mills where twelve Confederate pickets were captured. After a short stay the command returned to Portsmouth."

On the 27th Colonel Wyman, with a command consisting of his own regiment (the Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry), Companies E and H of the Eleventh, under Major Wetherill, and a section of Battery D, Fourth United States Artillery, was sent to Suffolk to occupy that place.

Of this move Captain Fleming, of Company H, says: "I was given a platoon and ordered as advance guard. Nothing of





any moment occurred. Occasionally we sighted a Confederate cavalryman, but never within pistol shot of one. We took possession of Suffolk in the most quiet way, posted pickets, sent out patrols and went into camp. Next scouting was begun. We went to Blackwater unmolested—the forerunner of more than a year of such work.”

Cavalry is said to be the eyes of an army and Generals Mansfield, Ferry, and Peck made good use of their cavalry forces from May, 1862, to June, 1863.

On the 30th Captain Davidson and Lieutenant Fleming, with a detail of 24 men taken from Companies E and H, were sent to the Blackwater Bridge to ascertain the truth of a report that the enemy were getting ready to cross the river in force. Captain Davidson's command was ambushed near Andrews Cross Roads. Private Abijah St. John, of Company E, was killed—the first man of the regiment who lost his life at the hands of the enemy. A good fight was made but against odds. Captain Davidson and Lieutenant Fleming were captured after a running fight. More Confederates were killed and wounded than the scouting party numbered. The little party only surrendered after all its ammunition was exhausted. This was the first skirmish of the regiment and was creditable to those engaged. On June 6th Colonel Spear, with three companies, moved to Suffolk, and encamped on the fair grounds. Companies A and E, under Major Wetherill, reported to General Mansfield, who was encamped a half mile of the town on ground which later became the permanent camp of the regiment.

During the early summer a topographical survey of the surroundings of Suffolk was made by Captain Stratton.

General Mansfield, who commanded the troops at Suffolk until early in September, was an old West Point man, graduating as second in his class in 1822, and had served a long time in the inspector-general's department previous to the Rebellion. He was killed at the battle of Antietam while attending to the adjustment of an infantry regiment under heavy fire instead of leaving the duty to its field officers. General Mansfield took a personal interest in the welfare of his men, which endeared him to the enlisted soldiers, and the news of his death was received by them with genuine sorrow. General Mansfield read a letter to Major Wetherill which he had written claiming active service. “And,” exclaimed the venerable soldier, “I am an old man, but





would rather die in defence of the capitol, whose works I planned, than rust out here." Major Wetherill said that he learned from him what he knew of a soldier's duty.

With the early days of September came a great change in affairs at Suffolk. Well nigh all the old infantry regiments under General Mansfield were sent North to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, then in the midst of the Antietam campaign. Brigadier-general O. S. Ferry, a volunteer, succeeded General Mansfield; the vacant places caused by the departure of the infantry were filled by new regiments, so that for a while Suffolk became a camp of instruction. Among the new regiments was the Sixth Massachusetts Militia, of Baltimore riot fame, which had volunteered for nine months. Among the three-year organizations was a brigade of Irishmen, chiefly from New York city, popularly known as "Corcoran's Legion," commanded by General Corcoran, which did good service after it was incorporated with the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the summer of '63. The One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirtieth New York regiments also made good records; the latter was mounted in 1863, known as the First New York Dragoons.

About this time one of General Shields' veteran brigades, consisting of the Thirteenth Indiana, Thirty-ninth Illinois, Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Ohio, was added to the effective troops at Suffolk. There sprung up a friendship between these troops and the Eleventh which lasted throughout the war.

There were several nine-months regiments of militia from Pennsylvania, raised by draft, which were rather unpopular among the volunteer men, who called them "pulled men" and "involuntary volunteers."

From Major Wetherill's note book, who at the time was with the detachment at Suffolk:

"Aug. 20th. Just received word that 700 of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, a regiment raised partly in the Isle of Wight and Nansemond Counties, were at Providence Church, five miles distant. We did our best to overtake them, but they crossed the Blackwater with boats, and we learned that they had come home for remounts, prior to moving with Jackson north of Richmond.

"Colonel Harlan mustered out by order of the President, and the contest began between Spear and Stetzel for the command of the regiment.





COLONEL JAMES H. SKELLY.





"Aug. 24th. Captain Davidson and Lieutenant Fleming returned from Libby Prison by exchange.

"Aug. 29th. Governor Curtin forwarded the commission of Colonel Spear, Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel, Major Wetherill, Runyon, Stratton. Courson West wounded at Blackwater."

At this time General McClellan was evacuating Harrison's Landing and was transferring his army to the line of the Potomac. Most of his army crossed the Chickahominy, and marched to Fortress Monroe and Newport News before embarking. The Army of the Potomac was all withdrawn by the 20th and the Eleventh was relieved of its picket and scout duty, and took up the line of march for Fortress Monroe. A halt of two days was made at Fortress Magruder that the company commanders might make muster rolls of their respective commands. During the first half of '62 so many men and officers were absent from duty without leave that the integrity of the army was threatened. To check this evil, President Lincoln issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all who returned to their commands on or before the 23d of August; on that day the roll of every company and battery in the army should be called, and all who failed to report would be regarded as deserters. The roll call of the companies of the Eleventh was called, and a few who had been absent without leave answered to their names.

On the 24th the march was resumed and arrived at Fortress Monroe the next day at noon, and was from there transferred to Portsmouth. On the 26th the line of march was taken up to Suffolk, which was reached the following day and the regiment was reunited after a separation of four months.



## CHAPTER V.

### ROCKET BATTERY. BATTLE OF DESERTED HOUSE.

THE fall of 1862 marked an improvement in the affairs of the Eleventh. After Colonel Harlan was mustered out, Lieutenant-colonel Spear was promoted to colonel, and Major Stetzel and Captain Stratton were also advanced a step. Major Runyon resigned on the 16th of September, his place was filled by Captain Cornog. Lieutenant Reesinger, with a detail from each company was sent to Pennsylvania on recruiting service, and the vacancies that had been made by death and other causes were soon filled. Congress passed an act creating the office of regimental commissary with the rank of first lieutenant. This position was first held by Lieutenant Minnich by assignment, and he was succeeded by Lieutenant J. L. Roper, who was commissioned as first lieutenant and regimental commissary. The same act also provided for an additional duty sergeant for the companies, causing many promotions among the enlisted men.

Regimental, company, and squad drill was resumed; the discipline of the regiment improved so that the Eleventh soon became one of the best fighting regiments in the service. On the 3d of October Colonel Spear, with the Eleventh, a section of Captain Howard's regular battery, and one or two infantry regiments, made a reconnaissance to Franklin on the Blackwater. Arriving at the river Colonel Spear immediately opened fire on the enemy's position across the river, and kept up a vigorous fire for over an hour. The enemy replied with artillery and a rocket battery which had been captured from our forces during the Seven Days' battle on the peninsula. The Eleventh took no active part in this affair. The regiment was formed in columns by squadrons to the right and rear of the artillery under fire from the rocket battery. This was the first time that the regiment as a whole had been under fire. No one was wounded, but the fearful noise and hissing of the rocket shells was rather disquieting. After developing the enemy's position at Franklin, Colonel Spear withdrew. Two infantrymen had been killed and five wounded.

On the 5th of October Colonel Spear with the Eleventh





made another trip to Blackwater, this time to South Quay and vicinity, but no enemy was encountered. On the return to camp the regiment bivouaced for the night near the residence of one of that class, peaceable during the day but a bushwhacker at night. Some time previous to this a muster-roll of a guerilla company had been found in this neighborhood, and the name of this man was there as captain. When the regiment was settled for the night Colonel Spear gave permission to loot the man's estate, which was readily done. A large amount of wine, brandy, and apple jack was found—the captain's barrels were not so full next morning.

During the fall of 1862 the Masons of the Thirteenth Indiana were granted a dispensation by the Grand Lodge of their State to hold a military lodge while in the service. Meetings were held in the hall at Suffolk and members of the fraternity in the Eleventh as well as in the other regiments frequently attended their meetings.

About this time the regiment was called upon to witness the ceremony of drumming out of camp one of its members. The culprit was Lewis Hickox, an ex-regular, with all the vices and but few of the virtues of his class. He was a hard character, especially so when under the influence of liquor. It was said that his double teeth were nearly all worn out from chewing the bayonet while undergoing numerous "buck and gag-gings" in the regular army. Hickox was court-martialed for attempting to kill a storekeeper near Camp Hamilton the previous spring, and was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and to be drummed out of camp. Hickox was brought under guard before a special parade of the regiment; the charges, findings, and sentence of the court were read by the adjutant; then all his Government clothing was taken off except his underwear by the guard and he was given a dishonorable discharge. The guard consisted of a corporal and four men (two in front of the prisoner with sabers at a rear point, two at the rear with sabers at a carte point), accompanied by two drummers and a fifer. Thus they marched the culprit out of camp to the lively quickstep of the "Rogue's March." Hardened as he was Hickox seemed to have a keen realization of his disgrace.

Thomas Jackson passed through a similar experience at Suffolk the following spring, but when he was stripped of Government clothing he was found to be clad in a full suit of citizen's clothes, including a pair of slippers. He went dancing out





of camp. Jackson was not looked upon as a vicious man, but on account of his singular conduct he received less sympathy than did Hickox. There was more manhood in the one who seemed to sense his disgrace than the other who seemed to find pleasure in escaping service.

During the next eight months numerous excursions were made to the Blackwater. The country between the Blackwater and Suffolk was decidedly of one character—wide tracts of forest, and at long intervals plantations, on which lone scattered stalks of corn were standing on a thin and famished soil; roads of the most wretched make; houses, for the most part in a tumble-down condition, occupied by old men, women, and children,—everywhere there appeared signs of direst poverty. It may be that the raising and selling of “niggers,” the distilling and drinking of apple jack had undermined the self-respect and industry of these parts—it may be so. The long-continued practice of a pernicious principle will demoralize any people, until the very land itself assumes an evil-stricken, God-forsaken appearance.

Apple jack was one of the soldiers’ enemies, though he might not so have regarded it. A small drink would set a soldier’s brain on fire with the worst frenzy of spirit-drinking.

On one of the Blackwater expeditions a member of a Western regiment in a dispute with a comrade received a blow on the head that broke his skull and drove the hammer into the brain. The surgeon left him for dead, leaving him in another’s care. When the regiment arrived in camp preparations were made for his funeral, and his grave was dug. But when the rear guard of cavalry came along, not clearly understanding the case, he was made to mount a horse and ride to the camp. He did so, and in addition walked a half mile from the cavalry camp to his own, passing by the grave which had been dug for him prematurely.

Picket duty here as elsewhere was considered a favored duty because it relieved men from the drudgery of camp life, giving to them more liberty than fell to their lot when under the vigilance of field officers. Then, too, it gave them an opportunity of securing better eating—always an essential—either by purchase or otherwise. The Edenton, Somerton, and South Quay Roads were picketed by the Eleventh, leaving the rest to the New York Mounted Riflemen. One company picketed the three roads for a week at a time, and the reserves were di-



vided into four, instead of the usual three reliefs, which made duty less arduous to the men on post.

On October 24th a reconnaissance, consisting of 8,000 infantry, artillery, and cavalry, started for Blackwater. The cavalry succeeded in crossing after many ludicrous scenes of swimming horses, and penetrated some distance into the enemy's country. The object of the expedition was to intercept the enemy at Ivor, but failed because Colonel Dodge, of the New York Mounted Rifles, led the column fifteen miles out of the way, and time was lost in counter-marching the command.

The weather had continued delightful all through the fall, but on waking one morning all were surprised to see several inches of "snow, beautiful snow," on the ground. All were wont to think of the South as the land of roses and summer, but Boreas had decided to change the programme, adorning the trees with snow wreaths instead of bloom. Great exertion was necessary to keep comfortable, for the change was unexpected, hence, unprepared for. The older people in the vicinity styled it the coldest winter for sixty years. The contrabands said the Yankees made it so.

On November 19th General Wessel's expedition started out, consisting of two brigades of infantry, six pieces of artillery, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. In the morning two hundred Confederates were met on the Carsville Road. The regiment proceeded to Beaver Dam and reached Lawrence's Ford next morning. Three companies of the Eleventh, Companies A, H, G, crossed the ford and drove the enemy back into the country. A swamp prevented the troops from following them up. Orders were received recalling the expedition. Thus ended the big Blackwater raid, a failure because, after crossing the river, the ground was too swampy for the artillery.

The data at hand concerning the affair of the Rocket Battery being so confused, but a bare note can be made of this important happening.

On December 1st a body of infantry moved out in the direction of Blackwater. On the afternoon of the same day the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent out in the same direction. At four o'clock in the morning of the next day they halted near Beaver Dam Church for breakfast. The cavalry were on the road north of the church. Pickets were stationed south where the road crossed the railroad, and also on the road west of the church. Breakfast was being served when sud-





denly it was announced by a scout that a body of Confederate cavalry was advancing on the road leading from Franklin. The morning repast was hastily disposed of and a battalion under Major Franklin A. Stratton was ordered to proceed in the direction of the reported advance of the enemy, and this reconnaissance resulted in the capture of the famous Rocket Battery by the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Company A, in command of George S. Ringland, had the right of the advance column, Lieutenant John L. Roper having command of the advance guard which was made up of a detail from the several companies of the regiment, and upon meeting the enemy was some distance in advance of the command under Major Stratton. Lieutenant Roper, upon coming in sight of the Confederate column, ordered and led the charge, and was nobly supported by the gallant little force under his command, and was soon joined by the no less gallant men of the battalion. The enemy at once turned and commenced a hasty retreat. A running fight was kept up for quite a distance until the heroic men of the Eleventh were recalled. Two sections of the battery were captured and some thirty or more Confederates taken prisoners. The Rocket Battery was taken charge of, and upon the return of the regiment to camp it was placed in front of the colonel's quarters, and some of the boys have cause to remember it well, for it was one of the colonel's favorite punishments for an offense to require them to march around the battery under the charge of the sentinel at headquarters. It is to be regretted that we are unable to give the names of all of the companies and officers participating in this brilliant affair.

The chaplain of the Sixth Massachusetts has tendered a few words of hearty praise relative to the action of the Eleventh at this time which bears quoting: "The expedition was under the command of Colonel Spear, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. We marched without a halt till after sunrise next morning, when we encamped around Beaver Dam Church, three miles from Franklin. We were comfortably cooking our breakfast when the mounted picket brought our commander news which sent all available men to their saddles, and we soon saw that finest of military sights—a cavalry charge. Mounted on splendid horses, bold riders and brave officers led by Major Stratton, the advance by Lieutenant John L. Roper, this crack corps swept like a tornado through our ranks. Soon we heard firing and knew that fighting was in progress, and ere long the



bespattered squadrons returned with prisoners and spoils. We learned that they encountered a force equal to their own four companies, aided by two pieces of the famous Rocket Battery. This gun throws a rocket with great force, accompanied by a fearful noise, which caused the utmost confusion among the horses, and for a long time had been the terror of our cavalry. Our cavalry charged with the utmost impetuosity upon the foe, who made no resistance but sought escape over the Blackwater, but were overtaken about a mile out of Franklin. Thirty cavalry and battery men were captured, most of whom were more or less sabered."

On the 24th a ball was held at headquarters at which twenty-five ladies and one hundred and twenty officers were present.

Christmas Day at Camp Suffolk: "At officers' call it was proposed that we should mount and pay our respects to the general commanding and brigade commander, with the band. Our march was an ovation. Regiment after regiment paraded on both sides, and the officers of the Eleventh were cheered lustily. After spending a couple of hours with Colonel Dodge, First New York Mounted Rifles, thence to General Spinola, Colonel McKibben, General A. Gibbs, then colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York, and Colonel Dyers, a special train took to Norfolk all the officers who wished to attend the theatre."

Major Wetherill's battalion of cavalry did not accompany Colonel Spear on the Blackwater expedition, which was made the early part of January, having just returned from a four days' reconnaissance with Generals Ferry and Wingfield. But before daylight of January 7th they were off on a reconnaissance to Somerton to guard Colonel Spear's left flank.

After the Beaver Dam Church affair, the Eleventh resumed the old routine of duty, scouting and picketing. On the 28th the greater part of the Eleventh accompanied General Spinola's New York Brigade to Chowan River, via Gatesville, where it embarked for New Berne, N. C. Early in January of 1863, General Terry's Brigade left for New Berne by the same route General Spinola had taken. More risk being involved than at the departure of General Spinola, Colonel Spear, with a force consisting of 600 of the Eleventh, Captain Howard's Battery, and four companies of infantry, was sent toward the Blackwater to cover General Terry's right flank in case the enemy under





General Pryor should try to interfere with his line of march. Colonel Spear's command marched to Holland's Corner on the South Quay Road and there bivouaced for the night. The colonel's instructions were to proceed from Holland to Somerton, but much was left to his own discretion relative to the approach of the enemy from any quarter. Acting under these instructions Colonel Spear marched to Carrsville next morning where he learned that General Pryor was at Barbour's Cross Roads, about fifteen miles northwest of Suffolk, and that he had a good-sized force of infantry and cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery. General Terry was thirty-seven miles south of that place. Knowing that if General Pryor intended to move against General Terry, this would be his probable route, Colonel Spear moved a short distance beyond Carrsville and positioned his command to intercept the enemy if it came that way; but before he had completed the arranging of his command, a dispatch was received from General Peck ordering Colonel Spear to march at once to Somerton, according to the original instructions. The colonel immediately obeyed, marched to Quaker Church, and there bivouaced for the night. Before morning Colonel Spear received another dispatch ordering him to march to Windsor, as General Peck had learned that the information received by the colonel at Carrsville on the previous day was correct. During the night Colonel Spear's command was reinforced by a regiment of cavalry and three companies of the Eleventh (the remainder of the regiment) under Major Wetherill. Early on the morning of the 10th, Colonel Spear took up the line of march for Windsor via Blanchard's deserted house and Western Branch Church, arriving there in the afternoon.

When our advance guard under Lieutenant John L. Roper arrived at Windsor, two couriers with a dispatch to General Pryor were captured. Upon arriving at Windsor Colonel Spear sent out scouts, and it was soon learned that General Pryor had returned to Franklin, passing over the ground occupied by the colonel on the previous day, and doubtless had the colonel been allowed to proceed as he first intended, General Terry's flank would have been protected, many miles of marching through sleet and rain spared, a battle fought, and the colonel would have had the golden opportunity of his military career, for a successful engagement would have insured his promotion.

But General Pryor failed to appear, and orders were given next day to return to Suffolk, which promised a night march.





During the previous night a storm of rain and sleet had set in. The mud was exceptionally deep and a strong northeast wind drove the rain in the face of the moving regiment. The night was dark, halts were frequent, the infantry could be heard, but not seen, as they splashed along. At one time an hour's delay was made, the artillery ahead being stuck in the mud. The delay being unpleasant, and the men losing patience, they began to yell, some imitating the officers giving orders—a perfect bedlam. But there comes to all things an end; so did the toilsome and dreary night march.

The battle of the Deserted House was the next important move, which was fought during the early morning hours by the commands of General Corcoran and the Confederates under General Pryor. From General Pryor's official statement, his troops consisted of three infantry regiments, 150 cavalry, and 16 pieces of artillery,—all told, 1,800 men, evidently far from the actual number engaged. The battle was principally an artillery duel, with the advantage of size of guns and a full knowledge of the country on his side. There was no disposition made of the cavalry during this fight. It was left in columns of four at the rear of the Union batteries, under fire of the enemy's artillery. Lieutenant Roper's charges upon the enemy's pickets were executed with creditable dash. During the artillery duel, one of the enemy's shells struck a lumber chest of Battery D, Fourth United States, and blew it up. One of the artillerymen was sitting astride of the caisson delivering ammunition. He went up with it. When he came down he scrambled to his feet and commenced putting out the fire.

It was reported at the time of the battle that Colonel Spear killed a sergeant of one of the Pennsylvania regiments during the fight. It was reported that the sergeant said to the colonel, "D——n you, you have drafted us, but you can't make us fight." But no one appears to have seen the affair. In 1864 the *Luzerne Union*, of Wilkes-Barre, published an account of the affair, charging Colonel Spear with the killing. When the colonel was shown the paper, he was a sphinx.

The following is Lieutenant Roper's account of the battle:

"The reconnaissance was under the command of General Corcoran. The force consisted of the Thirteenth Indiana, Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York, Sixth Massachusetts, One Hundred and



Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiments (drafted men), Battery D Fourth United States Artillery, and the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

"I was ordered to report to General Corcoran with a detail of (I think) forty men from the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and upon reporting was ordered to take the advance in the march.

"We left Suffolk in the evening, moved in the direction of Carrsville. Nothing of interest transpired during the first several miles of the march. As near as I can remember, the order of the march was as follows: First, the advance guard under my charge; then a detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; then the infantry, followed by the artillery, and the remainder of the Pennsylvania Cavalry bringing up the rear. After passing the crossing of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and the Seaboard Railroad, we entered a stretch of timberland that continued almost unbroken until the Deserted House was reached. About half a mile before reaching the Deserted House there was a field on one side of the road. When within about two hundred yards of it we were fired upon by a picket stationed at the edge of the woods, unseen by us, as it was exceedingly dark. Riding at the head of my men, I gave the command to charge, hoping to capture the picket station. Upon arriving opposite to the field referred to, a fire was opened upon us from the woods, disabling two of our men. If I remember correctly, one of them died from two wounds.

"I narrowly escaped being captured myself, owing to my horse going into the ditch, but fortunately escaped. After rallying my men, I dispatched a courier to the general informing him that we had encountered the enemy. In the meantime the Confederates' pickets had fallen back into the woods, and made their way to their command. A squadron of cavalry was ordered up to sustain us, and I was ordered to charge through to the Deserted House, which was promptly obeyed.

"After crossing the deep branch, and while ascending the hill to where the house stood, a heavy fire opened upon us from the enemy's reserve picket station, consisting of a regiment (as we were afterward informed), which was stationed on the upper side of the road, in the woods, but the road being several feet lower than the bank where the enemy was stationed and from which the firing was done, they shot over our heads. After





gaining the top of the hill, a magnificent sight opened up to us. So sudden was our appearance, that the enemy did not have time to extinguish their camp fires, so that their whole position was revealed to us. They extinguished the fires, however, as hurriedly as possible, and before the main column of our command came up, all was darkness. The main body of their command was stationed a third to a half mile distant, forming a semicircle, the right and left resting on the swamp through which we had charged in our advance. Upon the arrival of General Corcoran on the ground, and being made acquainted with the situation, he made such disposition of his troops as he thought best, ordering the batteries of artillery to the front, stationing them at the top of the hill near the wood, and opening fire upon what was supposed to be the enemy's position. There is where he made the mistake and lost the golden opportunity. Our unexpected charge through their reserve picket station had thrown them into confusion, and had the advantage gained been followed up by a charge of the whole cavalry, supported by the infantry, without doubt, a great victory would have been gained, but, like too many occasions of the kind during the war, the prize was lost by delay. The enemy, recovering from their confusion, and doubtless having located their guns before night, with a view to commanding the approaches, opened fire upon us, and so accurately had they the range of our battery's position, and the road over which the troops had to pass in approaching them, that they dealt death and destruction in that locality. Men and horses were shot down as fast as they could be replaced until the position of the battery was changed. The firing was kept up at intervals until daylight, both sides preparing for a retreat as day approached; indeed, the retreat had commenced, but fortunately for us we made the discovery first that the enemy was retreating, when our retrograde movement was stopped, and a forward movement in pursuit was ordered, which really amounted to following them as they made good their retreat, holding our forces in check by turning a gun on us when we approached too near. A determined charge on the part of our cavalry would soon have over-hauled and captured their guns, but our commanding general did not see it in that light, and the result was a fruitless victory; while we drove the enemy back over Blackwater, we made no captures and lost more men by far than they did.

"You are right in saying that there was great demoralization



among the Pennsylvania militia (drafted men). They, in many cases, threw their guns away and stampeded toward Suffolk, a fleeing mob. Altogether it was a badly managed affair. We had sufficient force to have captured General Pryor's command if our commanding general had been the man for the occasion."

The following is Major Wetherill's story of the battle of the Deserted House:

"January 29th we were ordered to get ready and report to General Corcoran for an expedition against General R. A. Pryor. We reported at 10 P. M., and halted at the signal station. Our force consisted of Corcoran's Brigade, Thirteenth Indiana, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York, Sixth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, Davis' Battery of Massachusetts, Fred Follett's Regulars, artillery and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. We drove in the enemy's advance pickets about a mile and a half this side of Deserted House or Kelly's Cross Roads. The Thirteenth Indiana, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York, and the batteries developed the action while our regiment was in line on the right flank. As soon as we reached the cleared ground, the long line of Confederate camp fires were seen stretching out from near the railroad to the rear of Josh Simmon's farm. Our batteries immediately opened fire and were responded to by their eighteen guns. The two guns on the right were heavy ones. The air was filled with shot, shell, grape, and canister. It seems that this was but the rear guard of Pryor's command. The officer who commanded the artillery had chosen his ground in the daylight with skill and accuracy or we would have been among them with the saber.

"About 3 A. M. I was sent to the rear with the regiment to rally the stragglers of the Sixty-ninth New York, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania—new recruits.

"About daylight the Eleventh was ordered to charge, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana and One Hundred and Thirtieth New York. When we reached the enemy's camp and the woods behind it, they had retreated. Following promptly, we found them on the heights overlooking Kinsdale Swamp, and as they retreated, we followed. The two infantry regiments deployed on each side of the road and across the swamp. We followed them to the third position and captured about forty prisoners from whom it was learned that the enemy had lost



heavily in the fight and were badly demoralized. Our regimental loss was slight, two killed and twelve wounded. The entire command lost thirty killed and forty wounded.

"We were proud of our victory since General Pryor had selected his ground in daylight. Some dispute occurred, at the second stand of the enemy, between General Corcoran and Colonel Gibbs. General Corcoran demanded his arms and ordered him to consider himself in arrest. He refused to surrender his arms as he had won them in Mexico, but gallantly seizing the colors of his regiment, carried them through the two stands made by the enemy. Our regiment gave pursuit as far as Carrsville, where it was learned the enemy had retreated in bad order to Franklin."





## CHAPTER VI.

### LONGSTREET'S SIEGE. SOUTH ANNA RIVER. COLONEL SPEAR'S PROMOTION.

THE month of February was spent in the usual routine. Frequent scouting trips were made, sometimes amid snow and rain. On the 12th of March as Company K was returning from a scout to Carrsville, the advance guard under Corporal Lewis was fired upon from the pine thicket east of the Deserted House, and the corporal was killed. On the evening of the 16th Colonel Spear, with six companies of the Eleventh and two sections of Captain Davis' Battery (Seventh Massachusetts), left Suffolk for another reconnoissance to Franklin. The command found the enemy's outer picket at Hebron Church, four and a half miles from Franklin; these were promptly charged, but they escaped in the darkness. The command came in sight of the enemy's position east of the river just after daylight, which consisted of a strong redoubt mounting two heavy guns. These commanded the road, and this was supplemented by a breastwork on either flank. Colonel Spear immediately ordered Major Stratton to charge these works with his battalion composed of Companies B, D, and G. The order was promptly obeyed by the major, who charged close up to the works; but seeing that cavalry could not get through the obstruction used for defence, he retired, Lieutenant Mowbray, of Company B, having been mortally wounded. The major himself was also wounded and his horse killed. General Jenkins, of the Confederate service, is said to have mounted the works and to have cheered the boys for their gallant charge. The colonel may not have been in proper mental condition when he ordered these charges which caused the loss of twenty-eight men killed and wounded, proving that the enemy were determined to resist the passage of the Blackwater at this point and to prevent the interruption of the Weldon Railroad.

As soon as Major Stratton's men had withdrawn, Colonel Spear commanded Captain Davis to open fire upon the enemy's works with his artillery, but after throwing a few shells the command "Cease firing" was given, and Major Cornog, with his battalion, consisting of companies H, I, K, was ordered to make



another charge, but the same result followed as in the previous charge.

There was a singular occurrence during the second charge. When the battalion was near the enemy's works the command "Fire!" was given by the officer in charge of the artillery, a command distinctly heard by the men of Company K; both friction primers exploded but neither piece went off. Sometime afterward a deserter who was present during this event, came to Suffolk, and said the cannoneers made an error in loading, having put in the canister first—a very fortunate fact which kept the scrapnel in the guns rather than in the face of the charging company. At the time, however, some deemed this other than a mere accident. The courage displayed by the Eleventh was very commendable, and though no direct result followed the sacrifice and heroism here evinced, yet they evidenced the possession of soldier qualities. Camp-fire talk condemned the second charge, since Major Stratton had examined the enemy's defense before retiring.

On the 23d of March Lieutenant Mowday was buried.

Late in March Major Stratton, with companies A, E, G, and I, went to Urnifield on the Chowan River in North Carolina to relieve a company of Union North Carolinians who were besieged by a force of the rebels; but when he arrived there, the enemy retired unto an impenetrable swamp, where cavalry could not follow. Major Stratton returned to camp, bringing a large amount of captured rebel meat.

The next important move at Suffolk was Longstreet's celebrated siege of that place, which opened on the 11th of April and closed on the 2d of May. On the afternoon of the 11th, the picket reserve of the Eleventh, commanded by Lieutenant Nimmon, was surprised; the lieutenant and three of his men were captured; the rest escaped, leaving their horses and arms with the enemy. The Confederates made inquiry of Lieutenant Nimmon about Major Stratton, who was in North Carolina, but the lieutenant could give no information. Major Stratton had been apprised of Longstreet's move by General Peck, and had been ordered to take post at South Mills, N. C., that the approach to Norfolk from that direction might be guarded.

Sergeant Cruikshank, in a letter written at this time, speaking of the siege, Sunday, April 12th: "Yesterday the alarm was given about 3 p. m., that our pickets were attacked. 'Boots and saddles' sounded, and in a few minutes we were going through





the town on a gallop. At the infantry picket station we found that the rebels had surprised the cavalry picket and had captured most of the arms, all the horses, the lieutenant, and three of the men. We were drawn up behind the railroad embankment, but were soon ordered out on the Carrsville Road, only to be recalled before proceeding far. We captured two prisoners, however. The colonel questioned them as to the force in our front, and they said the force was small. The colonel did not believe them and called for a rope which was put around the neck of one of the men, and the end was thrown over the limb of a persimmon tree. He was again asked concerning the enemy's forces; this time he confessed they belonged to the advance of Longstreet's army. The halter was then taken from his neck and the man chided for telling under a threat.

"Our pickets in front were fired upon. We shelled the woods with our howitzers. We were ordered to return to our breastworks, where the regiment remained for the night. At 8 P. M. Lieutenant Barclay and eight men of Company A were ordered to reconnoitre. They proceeded but a short distance from the railroad when they were fired upon. One man had a ball through his coat sleeve. Dunn had his horse shot through the neck; both fell. A rebel ran out calling, 'Surrender, you d— Yankee!' Dunn managed to regain his feet and ran back.

"April 13th. All quiet except an occasional shot from the gunboats. We are now behind the works on the Somerton Road; left camp at 9.30 A. M. The rebels came in sight once this morning. Our guns opened fire upon them and they retired. Most of the officers are at the front reconnoitering. The gunboats fire at intervals. There goes a shot! The boys are lying on the ground, some eating, some sleeping, others laughing and talking, as if nothing were the matter. Skirmishes have been going on all the afternoon on the Somerton and South Quay Roads. The gunboats are shelling the Petersburg Road.

"April 14th. All quiet except the gunboats which have fired at intervals all through the night. Near sundown yesterday ten of our men attempted to charge across an open field and capture some rebels who were in advance of their lines, but they found it too hot for them and started back. On their return three fell after reaching the shelter of the wood. Evans and a man of the Thirteenth Indiana went back and carried in one of the wounded amid a shower of bullets; the others they were compelled to leave.





MAJOR A. J. ACKERLEY.



"April 15th. Three companies under Colonel Spear went out on the Somerton Road. There were two pieces of artillery, and some infantry out. It rained hard nearly all the afternoon. The artillery shelled a house which some rebel sharpshooters had occupied. While firing, lightning struck a tree behind the battery and all the horses, which had paid no attention to the firing, crouched almost to the ground.

"April 17. Companies A and E were out on the Edenton Road. A detail of seven men was made from Company A to act as orderly for the officer of the day. Returned to camp at 5 P. M. After supper we had quite a pleasant time jumping the rope. The band was playing in front of the headquarters. To have seen our camp, one would hardly have supposed we were besieged, unless reminded by the heavy thunder of cannon on the 'Nansemond.' The situation did not vary much from day to day. The usual amount of picket firing was kept up; sometimes the big guns at the forts would open up for a while."

The chief duty of the Eleventh during Longstreet's operations was acting as videttes in front of the infantry pickets on the Edenton and Somerton Roads. The cavalry videttes managed to find big trees for protection and ran for their reserves whenever the infantry pickets began firing at each other—the infantry pickets of both armies were within gunshot of each other. Soon, however, the pickets of both armies agreed not to open fire at each other except in case of an advance from either side; this agreement was adhered to during the rest of the siege.

On the 21st, Generals Halleck and Dix arrived at Suffolk, and spent several hours looking over affairs. Companies A, E, and I acted as escorts for the generals during their brief stay.

On the 24th a reconnaissance was made in force on the Edenton Roads; the operations on the former were conducted by Colonel Foster, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and the latter by Colonel Buhler, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania. The Eleventh acted on both roads, but nothing was accomplished beyond developing the enemy's position. There was very little fighting done on these two roads during the siege, but on the South Quay front the skirmishing was incessant, and a number of gunboats were active throwing shells day and night into the enemy's trenches. On the evening of the 19th detachments of the Eighth Connecticut and the Eighty-ninth New York, numbering 270 officers and men, were sent across the river below Suffolk, and captured a battery of five guns, together





with seven officers and 130 men. This brilliant move liberated five gunboats up the river, and General Getty, in his official report, makes special mention of this success.

Early in the siege General Corcoran killed Lieutenant-colonel Kimball, of the Ninth New York. Chaplain Hanson says of this sad affair: "A melancholy episode occurred one night at the beginning of the siege. Hawkins' Zouaves, whose time had nearly expired, arrived at Suffolk to reinforce the garrison. Lieutenant-colonel Kimball, a brave officer, attempted to stop General Corcoran, who with his staff, was riding to inspect the disposition of the forces. The general immediately drew his pistol and shot him. Colonel Kimball was evidently not himself, but under the influence of liquor. A court of inquiry exonerated General Corcoran in this matter."

There was another incident occurred during the siege which was seen by many of the Eleventh. A family whose house was burned just outside our works, attempted to seek safety by fleeing to our lines, and while doing so the wife was killed. It was particularly sad to see the little boy running on before, waving a flag of truce, while his father followed, driving a team in which lay the body of his wife. The rebels accused the Union troops of the deed—the Union, the rebels. Evidently, the sad affair was accidental, for no one would be intentionally guilty of such an act. The facts in the case were these: a skirmish was in progress, and the house where the family lived was between the lines. Being badly frightened, the woman rushed out of doors, probably not aware of what she was doing, and was hit by a bullet; but by which side, who knows? Not mortals.

On the 1st of May the Ninety-ninth New York under Colonel Nixon, crossed the bridge on the South Quay Road, and advanced toward the enemy's rifle pits. When within short range of the pits the enemy opened a terrific fire which forced the advancing party to retreat, leaving its dead and wounded on the field.

At midnight on the 3d a deserter came over to our lines and reported the enemy to be retiring. Detachments, preceded by cavalry, were sent out along the various roads. Many stragglers were picked up by Companies A and E on the Somerton Road. Company K went out on the Edenton Road as far as Cypress Chapel, ten miles beyond Suffolk, finding but three stragglers—a captain, sergeant, and corporal of a Georgia regiment, detained by the maids of Dismal Swamp. They felt quite



chagrined when they found the Yankees instead of their own troops occupying the country, for they had left camp on the previous evening without leave.

Major Wetherill kept in his note book an almost daily account of the siege which may be well to note:

"April 11. Lieutenant Simmons, commanding the pickets on the South Quay Road was surprised and captured, also fifteen men, twenty-two horses, and arms. This was caused by the neglect of Pat Everett, of Company D, who failed to shoot or notify on the approach of the enemy. We were soon out in line on the South Quay Road. Roberts, of Company D, made a dash at the pickets and captured three men. These were brought to Colonel Spear who intended to hang them. Knowing his condition, I rode forward to the tree and cautioned him. He turned over the prisoners to me and I apologized for the colonel's hasty temper. They said, 'Major, you have saved our lives. We knew old Spear in Indianola when sergeant-major of the Second Dragoons. He was just full enough to hang us.' From them we learned they were of the Eleventh Texas, Hood's Division, and they stated that General Prentiss was advancing with 10,000 men; that General Longstreet with 6,000 men; Hood's Division with 6,000 men was approaching Suffolk by the Franklin Road; General Anderson was coming by the Edenton and Somerton Road. Thus Suffolk was invested.

"The 'Secesh' women were out on the streets dressed in their very best, their faces smiling. A reconnaissance was made and the enemy found in force beyond the railroad. A skirmish took place. Pat Houfer, of Company L, had his horse killed. A Confederate pounced out of the woods crying, 'I've got you!' Houfer looked up, and, covering him with a pistol, replied, 'The h—— you have!' and shot him; then made his way back to the regiment. We fell back to the railroad and, using the embankment as a breastwork, dismounted and fought the enemy with our Spencer's and howitzers until recalled by dispatches from headquarters. Dismounted, we reported to General Ferry within the entrenchments. Our entire pickets were driven in about 10 P. M. We were uneasy about Major Stratton, who, with Companies G. E., and I, was at White Oak Swamp on the Edenton Road. A captured negro reported the enemy as 30,000 strong, with 30,000 following.

"After passing a quiet night, on the morning of April 13th we were ordered out on the Somerton Road to resist the ad-





vance on that road, skirmishing and capturing a few pickets. At 1.30 A. M. the enemy advanced in force, opening fire on Forts Union, McClellan, and Nansemond with twelve-pound howitzers. We promptly replied and in five rounds spoiled one Confederate howitzer. The enemy soon retreated and fell back to their first position at Brother's house.

"Companies G, E, and I, under Major Stratton, went around the swamp destroying bridges and came back to camp by way of Deep Creek and Portsmouth. They were cut off by the enveloping of Suffolk. The gunboats on the Nansemond River did good service.

"April 14. The day has passed without our regiment being called to the front. About 11 A. M. our forces on the Edenton Road advanced with one battery and drove the enemy back to their position near Washington's Ditch, Dismal Swamp. This was the original outlet for canoes from the Dismal Swamp which had been surveyed and cut by Washington. On the South Quay Roads the sharpshooters carried on a duel at long range. The most important action was between the gunboats and the Confederate Hill Point batteries.

"April 15th. About 4 A. M. the enemy was driven back on the Edenton Road, about four miles, and our pickets re-established. During the morning a force moved out, deploying at the picket line, finding the Confederate outposts at Brother's farm. A sharp engagement followed, driving in the enemy's outposts to their main line, where four regiments of infantry with artillery and cavalry were drawn up in line. Our men were ordered to dash up the road as far as Brother's house. One of the best men of the Ohio Company, M, fell. There was skirmishing up to within ten yards of him, but the firing was too hot, while it was evident that the enemy was using him as a decoy. Companies D and L, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania, with a yell charged to within five or six feet of our comrade, but the firing was too heavy for them.

"Quite a lively time on the Nansemond to-day, in which Follett's battery silenced an enemy's battery that was annoying the gunboats.

"April 17th. A heavy demonstration was made by the enemy to-day to cross the Nansemond. They sunk one of our wooden boats, but were unsuccessful. Large reinforcements are arriving; 6,000 reached us to-day.

"April 20th. General Getty crossed the Nansemond with a



picked brigade and captured Hill's Point Battery, taking five pieces of artillery, nine commissioned officers, and 190 men.

"April 22d. The enemy are quite friendly to-day. Pickets are chatting on both sides. The adjutant of the Twentieth Virginia, Lieutenant Painter, sent word that the man of Company M whom we fought so hard to recover on the Edenton Road, had had his leg amputated and was doing well, while a Company L man had been buried in front of Brother's house. I sent Lieutenant Painter a bottle of Catawba and two boxes of sardines for his kind attention.

"April 25th. Ordered to lead a reconnaissance in force out on the Edenton Road as far as possible with Company K, one company of the Mounted Rifles, and one howitzer. We drove in the pickets from Everett's Lane to the edge of the woods, where their rifle pits ranged—say three-quarters of a mile. I deployed as ordered; our carbineers kept up the fight. The Eleventh Connecticut came on splendidly. I moved to the right to Elisha Everett's house and kept our howitzer going. I was surprised to find Mrs. Everett, the children, and an old slave, Zack, in the house. Mr. Everett was a prisoner at Suffolk. I ordered the family to the cellar; made old Zack throw fence rails and rack them against the cellar wall toward the enemy; then bring all the beds to the cellar and made a shelter for the family. This saved them, as several shells exploded in the house. When the order to fall back and protect the rear was given, I received General Corcoran's order to burn the house. I wrote to him by the orderly explaining that since the husband and father was our prisoner we were bound to protect the family, especially since he had done no harm to our forces and his arrest had simply been as a precaution. This saved his house.

"April 26th. All quiet along our front except the duel between sharpshooters. I learn that the management of the howitzer was very effective and much admired at headquarters. The fact is, Zack, Everett's old slave, told me exactly where the enemy were in the woods. Lieutenant Prudhomme served it with his usual vim which saved the right flank of our infantry from being turned.

"Dick Hardin, of Company D, asked permission, being dismounted, to go with the Thirteenth Indiana on one of the trips. Skirmishing in front with them he was severely wounded in the leg. When the retreat sounded an Indiana man lay down alongside of him, feigning death until dark, when he took him on his





back and carried the wounded man to our pickets. Poor Hardin! He died from his wound.

"April 28th. All quiet along the lines, except on the Nansemond front. Two wooden tug gunboats safely ran the blockade and developed new batteries.

"May 2d. At 4 p. m. the Ninety-ninth New York crossed Nansemond Mill Bridge. The Confederate rifle pits were much closer than usual. A reserve, massed in columns of divisions near the signal station with a large line behind the Petersburg Railroad embankment, was in readiness. The Ninety-ninth fell back and recrossed the bridge, leaving six killed and 40 wounded.

"Colonel Gibbs had another attack of angina pectoris to-day. Dr. Harlan and myself rushed to his quarters. He was gasping and purple. Harlan got a half newspaper, bared his chest, wet him with whiskey and lit a match to produce a sudden blister over the heart. It would not burn. The colonel glanced down at it and gasped 'Commissary.' A good canteen was brought, the paper relit, a blister produced, and his life saved.

"May 3d. General Getty, with 10,000 men, Davis and Howard's batteries, also 500 New York Mounted Rifles, crossed the Nansemond at the draw-bridge, and drove the rebels from their rifle pits. The Thirteenth New Hampshire and One Hundred and Third New York (Germans) suffered considerably. Seventy-five were killed and wounded. The artillery duel was terrific. Lieutenant Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, distinguished himself by his fine and close shooting. At nightfall the troops were withdrawn, leaving one regiment of infantry on picket to hold the ground gained. On the Confederate's side Hood's Brigade was supported by Pickett's Division.

"May 4th. About 1.30 p. m. I was ordered to report to Colonel Foster, of the Thirteenth Indiana, with Companies A and E. It appears that Lieutenant Butts, of Company I, was on picket on the Somerton Road. He and a sergeant had crept forward and had climbed a tree. They noticed that the Confederate guard had been relieved by men with knapsacks, while those relieved had none. Supposing an evacuation, mounting his horse he rode in and reported the fact to Colonel Foster, who was commanding the brigade at that point. We dashed out along Somerton road to Leesville, thence to Quaker Church and Holly Neck Chapel, capturing 150 footsore Johnnies. When we reached Holly Neck Chapel, Pickett's Division was felling





trees and obstructing roads, and we skirmished with them until recalled to Holland's Corner.

"Longstreet's and Hill's troops affected a juncture at Carrsville and took cars for Richmond to unite with the forces contending with General Hooker; they stole away. General Peck commanded at Suffolk and was too far from the advance to be consulted in time to take advantage of circumstances.

"Such was the siege of Suffolk, Va., one of the best fortified and best defended earthworks at that time. The incessant digging and building of redoubts, gave rise to a funny story of Peck's fortifications. Reviewing Corcoran's Irish Brigade one day, he called an Irishman with a fearfully dirty musket to the front and reprimanded him. Pat, standing at a 'present arms,' with his filthy piece, replied: 'General, you should see my spade. You could shave with it.' The general rode on, followed by loud laughter.

"May 5th. Our regiment was complimented by Generals Peck, Foster, and Corcoran for pursuing the Confederates, and Butts was praised for his vigilance. The siege of Suffolk lasted through twenty-three days of hard fighting without result."

The move against Suffolk, which at the time was supposed to be for the capture of the town and the occupying of the surrounding country, proved to be nothing but an immense foraging expedition; nearly all the provisions were seized in that region of Virginia and North Carolina, east of the Blackwater, and Chowan Rivers and south of Dismal Swamp, leaving little for the war-stricken people until another crop could be raised. All the inhabitants of the region, subject to military duty, had been conscripted.

General Peck, in summing up the result of the Union side, says: "We have taken five pieces of the celebrated Farquhar Artillery, about 400 prisoners. Probably 500 or 600 have been killed, 500 have deserted, making a total of at least 1,500. Our own loss, 44 killed, 202 wounded, 14 missing, total 260. All the morale, prestige, and glory belong to the patient and brave officers and men of the Federal army." Probably the general's estimate in killed and wounded is unduly large, for no assault on our works was made and the loss would be offset by conscripts gathered through the country.

As soon as the enemy withdrew, the old routine was resumed, much to the delight of the Eleventh, for all were heartily



tired of being cooped up for three weeks, especially since the spring season had come with its flowers and scent.

On the afternoon of the 13th a large force of infantry, accompanied by Howard's and Davis's Batteries, and nearly all the mounted men under Colonel R. S. Foster of the Thirteenth Indiana, started toward the Blackwater. The command halted for supper at Deserted House and resumed its march after dark, reaching Carrsville about daylight next morning. The purpose of the expedition was to protect the workmen who were taking up the rails of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to prevent the enemy from using the road and taking the rails to make repairs elsewhere. The advance halted about three miles from Franklin; work was begun, but the workmen were soon scattered by the explosion of a number of shells in their midst, the enemy having discovered the design. Chaplain Hanson says this discovery was caused by the brave and impetuous Spear who had determined to capture the rebel pickets, known to be at the junction of the railroad and the pike. The chaplain also speaks of Colonel Spear's charge: "Away we went! I could think of nothing but a whirlwind, a cloud of dust rising to conceal us, while the horses seemed to enjoy the affair as much as the men. We drove the rebel videttes into their fortifications, and then as swiftly countermarched." Companies A, E, H, and K were with Colonel Spear on this occasion. The enemy followed him back and quite some fighting took place that day and the next, causing a temporary suspension of the work, but the workmen persevered, and by the 19th enough track was removed in the direction of Suffolk to permit operations to be extended to the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad at Windsor.

While making a night march from Carrsville to Windsor, a fatal error was made sometime after midnight. As we marched along in the dark, half asleep, we were startled by heavy firing on the other road—we were moving by two roads. There were dense woods between us, so we hurried on to the Deserted House, where we joined the other troops and learned the cause of the firing during the night. It seems that the colonel of the One Hundred and Seventieth New York was riding a spirited horse. He struck a match, intending to smoke, when the horse, startled by the flash, sprang to one side, and threw him off. The horse galloped back through the ranks, and a panic ensued. The cry was raised that the rebels were coming; firing commenced; those in front fired into the rear of the Ninth New York, who





were ahead of them. The Ninth returned the fire and marched on. Our men were still on picket at Carrsville; some of them were sent to ascertain the cause of the firing, but they did not dare to go near, for they seemed to be firing in all directions. The next morning when our company was relieved from picket and reached the spot, they found an ambulance containing Colonel Murphy's headquarter's outfit overturned and two men lying on the road dead. A man came out of the woods and wished to surrender, thinking they were rebels. He said that there had been a fierce fight the night before. On reaching the woods, six or eight men were found, whom Colonel Spear placed under arrest. The incident illustrates how easily a panic may be created. These men had, only a few days before, met the enemy and fought well.

The work of taking up the track continued until the 27th, when all outside our infantry pickets at Suffolk was removed, and during the work the Eleventh was kept busy picketing and scouting in all directions. During the operations around Carrsville, Private Wall, of Company A, was ordered to assist in removing a family to a place of safety during an impending fight. Wall took a small child in front of him and started for a neighbor outside our lines. While on the way he passed a squad of rebel bushwhackers, one of whom drew up his gun to shoot, but seeing the child decided to wait until Wall returned. The private took the child to the intended place and returned by another road, which in all likelihood saved his life.

While at Windsor Private John Brink was sent to Suffolk with an important dispatch. When outside our lines Brink was halted by bushwhackers and ordered to surrender, but instead of so doing, put spur to his horse, threw himself alongside the animal's neck on the left side, and, as is natural, threw up his right arm which was shattered by a bullet below the shoulder and elbow. Brink arrived at one of our reserve pickets in a fainting condition. He was conveyed to Hampton Hospital where Dr. Allen removed a portion of the bone and inserted a silver tube.

But little of importance occurred during the remainder of the stay of the Eleventh at Suffolk. A dispute occurred between Colonel Spear and Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel which resulted in the court martial of the lieutenant-colonel. During the month of June picketing cavalry became very risky: the



rebel commander at Franklin sent small companies of his men to the vicinity of Suffolk and several cavalry videttes were killed by them. On the 11th of June Colonel Blake obtained permission to see if this practice could not be stopped. His force consisted of twenty men from Company A, eight from Company G, and three men from Company E. Private Evans and Farrier Smith, of Company A, acted as scouts, being dressed in rebel uniform. The party left our camp at midnight; rode beyond our pickets, where they dismounted and proceeded on foot. Their horses were taken back by men who went along for that purpose. Keeping in the woods, they made their way for eight miles up the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, when they secreted themselves near the track. The scouts went on to Carrsville. They visited many houses along the way and found the people more communicative than when they were talking to Union soldiers. After dark the scouts made their way to the hiding place of Lieutenant Blake's party. It was a long tramp and nearly daylight when they reached there. As soon as it was light the lieutenant sent Sergeant Jenkins with eight men to Deserted House to guard that point. Carter was sent to Suffolk with a dispatch. He had not gone far when he discovered a party coming up the railroad and he immediately returned and informed the lieutenant, who hid his men behind trees and bushes with orders not to fire until the word was given. The rebels came on talking and laughing, little dreaming of the ambush ahead of them. Just before they reached the right of the line, a man on the left let his carbine go off. Alarmed by the shot the rebels sprang for the woods on the opposite side when our men fired at random, being as much startled by the unexpected shot as the rebels. Ring threw down his carbine and followed them, revolver in hand. Two of the rebels leveled their rifles at him, but he succeeded in reaching a tree before they fired. The rest of our men came pouring across the track, and, finding they could not stay, the rebels started to run. A shot stopped a sergeant of a South Carolina regiment; the rest fled through the woods pursued by our men. Sergeant Jenkins and party, who were not far away, heard the firing and started back, and ran into the fleeing rebels. The foremost of them cried out: "My God! Here they are again!" These were his last words. On their return to Carrsville, the rebels told the people the Eleventh had pursued them. Our men returned to Suffolk, and, not wishing the means they had used to be known,





brought the scouts in as prisoners. As they marched through the town, the road was lined with infantry and the scouts had to run a gauntlet of curses and taunts. "What did you bring them in for?" "See what bad eyes that fellow has got!" were among the greetings they received. The lesson was a lasting one, for the pickets were not molested after that.

From the 12th to the 18th the Eleventh was part of General Foster's command, which was reconnoitering the line of the Blackwater from Laurence's Ford to South Quay to see if the enemy was still in force along the river. Finally, it was learned that nearly all the troops had been sent to reinforce Lee, leaving a few pickets at the principal crossings to make an appearance of resisting. The command returned to camp, and it was soon evidenced that Suffolk was to be abandoned in the near future. On the 22d the Eleventh bade farewell to its home for more than a year, and took the road for Portsmouth, where it arrived during the afternoon of that day and began to embark on river steamboats, bound for Yorktown. The transportation was not completed until late in the afternoon of the 23d; the last companies to embark were not landed at Yorktown, and much suffering was caused among the horses for the want of water. At Yorktown, detachments of the Second Massachusetts and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, numbering 250 men, under Lieutenant Davis, joined the command, increasing its numbers to 1,050 effective men. These detachments were fragments of Kilpatrick's brigade of Stoneman's command which had raided the country between Lee's army and Richmond during the month of May. The horses of these detachments were badly used up by the hard marching, which gave Kilpatrick the well-earned sobriquet, "Kilcavalry." The horses were left to recuperate instead of returning with the rest of the command to the Rappahannock. The colors of the Eleventh were lost while changing boats at Yorktown; evidently they had been stolen. The companies of the Eleventh, which had landed at Yorktown, together with Colonel Davis's detachment, re-embarked during the afternoon of the 24th, arriving at White House Landing about 7 A. M. next morning. The small force of the enemy's cavalry near the landing was easily dispersed by a few shells from the gunboats, and the troops were rapidly landed, using an old canal boat as a wharf.

Colonel Spear marched rapidly to Tunstall's Station, where he found a cavalry picket, which immediately fled. A sutler's store at the station was looted and burned. The command





marched to the vicinity of Hanover town, and, in a heavy down-pour of rain, bivouaced for the night. Early on the morning of the 26th, Colonel Spear marched toward Hanover Court House. On the way, several small parties of rebel foragers were captured, and from them it was learned that a part of Longstreet's quartermaster's train was encamped near the Court House. When the advance guard arrived at the railroad depot near the Court House, a train of cars was pulling out for Richmond, said to have 500 Union prisoners on board, who had been captured a few days before at Winchester. When the Court House was reached, Colonel Spear detached Major Wetherill, with a squadron of the Eleventh, with orders to take charge of the Quartermaster's train and other public property; to send all that could be moved across the river at Nelson's Bridge, and to destroy the balance.

The colonel then marched his command to the Virginia Central Railroad bridge across the South Anna River, which was defended by a block house and an earth work on the north side, manned by 125 officers and men of the Forty-ninth Carolina, under Lieutenant Hargrove. Arriving at the bridge, Colonel Spear attacked the Confederates, opening a vigorous fire on their position. The enemy made a strong resistance. Crossing over to the other end of the bridge, the colonel ordered Captain Skelley, with his own company and Company A, down the river, to cross by a ford and attack the enemy in the rear, which was done. In the meantime, Lieutenant John L. Roper, in command of the advance guard, made up a detail from the several companies of the regiment, crossed the river at a shorter distance below the bridge, dismounted his men under cover of a thick growth of brush, proceeded on foot, charged and captured this guard after a hand-to-hand conflict. Captain Skelley came up in time to take part. The Confederates made a gallant resistance, but were not able to withstand the attack, and therefore surrendered. First sergeant of Company B was killed by one of the prisoners after the surrender. His slayer was instantly shot and several other prisoners were killed and wounded, it being supposed that hostilities had again resumed. Colonel Spear immediately marched his prisoners to the south side, burned the bridge and block house, parolled thirteen prisoners who were badly wounded, and returned to Hanover Court House.

While the fight at the bridge was going on, Colonel Spear learned through Theoulous Stratton, Company D, who had lo-



cated the general from information received from an old colored man, that Brigadier-general Wm. F. H. Lee, a son of Robert E. Lee, was at the residence of General Wickham, his father-in-law, not far away. The general had been wounded in the cavalry fight early in the month at Brandy Station, and had been sent back to his family. Immediately upon the receipt of this news, a detachment of Company F, under Lieutenant Tears, was sent with orders to bring General Lee to our lines, if he could ride. The order was obeyed. The lieutenant hitched up two of his horses to General Wickham's family carriage and thus brought General Lee to Colonel Spear, just as the battle at the bridge ended. Lee and Colonel Spear had known each other in the old army (one as an officer and the other as an enlisted man). General Lee asked to be paroled, saying that he had captured thousands of Union prisoners and expected to capture thousands more, but he always paroled his wounded prisoners. Colonel Spear replied that he would have to go to White House, and that ended their intercourse. Colonel Spear would have been justified in granting his request, for it was usual at that time for both sides to parole their wounded prisoners; but the capture proved to be a fortunate affair. On the 6th of July, eleven days after Lee's capture, the Union captains confined in Libby Prison were ordered to draw lots to choose two of their number to be executed in retaliation for two Confederate officers who had been tried and shot a short time before by order of General Burnside for recruiting within the Union lines. Captain Sawyer, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, and Captain Flynn, of the Fifty-first Indiana drew the fatal lots, and they were assured by General Winder that the sentence would be carried out in the near future. When the government learned the intention of the Richmond authorities regarding Sawyer and Flynn, the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe was ordered to shoot Lee and Captain Winder (the general's son) as soon as he learned positively that the Union captains had been executed: which order he was directed to communicate to the Confederate authorities at Richmond. The execution was then indefinitely postponed, and Sawyer and Flynn were exchanged long before their comrades.

During the fight at the bridge Major Wetherill's command at the Court House had been busy. Forty wagons undergoing repairs, 300 sets of harness, stables, a wheelright and blacksmith shop and other public property, including 1,000 bushels of corn were burned or rendered useless. When Colonel Spear returned





to the Court House, the movable property and animals were collected and the command fell back across the Pamunkey, bivouac-ing for the night at Mrs. Nelson's plantation.

The day's work had been entirely satisfactory. The command had carried the enemy's works and burned the railroad bridge over the South Anna River; the Confederates had lost nine men killed and 125 captured, including a brigadier-general. Besides destroying much material, 35 army wagons and a number of small wagons and carts loaded with rations and other army stores, 500 mules and 200 horses were brought away. The Union loss was three men killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing.

The report of General Singletary, of the Forty-ninth North Carolina, says: "On the 26th the enemy attacked the Central Railroad bridge over the South Anna River, which was defended by Lieut. Hargrove with 50 men from Company A, and 20 men from Company G were dispatched to their assistance from the bridges near Taylorsville. The enemy forded the river below the bridge, attacking Lieutenant Hargrove from all sides. The fight with Company A must have been severe and close, as the men killed and wounded are cut with sabres; some are burned with powder."

The damage done to the Confederate side by Colonel Spear on the South Anna River raid exceeded that done to the Union side by Stuart on his most vaunted raid, except in its effects upon the morale of the enemy; for Stuart's raid was, doubtless, one of the principal causes for McClellan's change of base. But with a smaller force Colonel Spear did more damage to the enemy's line of communication, more fighting, destroyed more public property, brought away more than double the number of animals, besides the loaded wagons and carts previously mentioned.

Colonel Stratton, in his brief history of the Eleventh, after outlining the work done by Colonel Spear, says: "Through the fault of the commanding officer no attempt was made to destroy the upper bridge, three miles distant on the Richmond and Frederick Railroad, hence another expedition under Brigadier-general Getty, consisting of 7,000 infantry and artillery, also the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, started from White House on the 1st of July to destroy the bridge and complete the severance of the railroad communications between Richmond and Lee's army, then at Gettysburg. The expedition failed of its main object, but on the night of July 4th Companies G and M, under Major



Stratton, destroyed the railroad bridge, station, and public property at Ashland."

Rather an uncalled-for criticism of Colonel Spear, who had acted as ordered. General Dix, however, says in his official report of the affair: "I am satisfied that Colonel Spear has accomplished all that could be done. He is one of the best cavalry officers in the service, and I commend him to the favorable consideration of the government."

On the 1st of July General Getty with a force of 10,000 men set out to do what Major Stratton said the previous expedition had failed to do. The Eleventh formed a part of the expedition, which moved by way of King William's Court House, making fifteen miles the first day. Colonel Spear with his cavalry led the advance, and on the march back brought up the rear. On the advance he dispersed several companies of cavalry so effectually that they did not again appear, and captured a number of prisoners. On this day the heat was unbearable, large numbers of the infantry were compelled to fall out from exhaustion, and there were several cases of sunstroke. The cavalry arrived at Taylor's Ferry that evening, but on account of the extreme heat the infantry did not arrive until the next day. On the 4th, General Getty crossed the Pamunkey at Littlepage's Bridge and occupied Hanover Court House, and from there he sent General Foster with two brigades of infantry, a battery of artillery, and Colonel Spear's command, to burn the Upper South Anna Bridge.

On the road four Jews were met who made a living by following raids, and, taking advantage of the frightened farmers, bought up negroes at low rates and shipped them to the South. They were examined and allowed to pass. But after the column had passed, two men—Barnet, a deserter of the Sixty-third Georgia, and Hiram Evans, of Company A, went back and robbed them of \$15,900, State bank bills and jewelry. While resting at Brandywine, one of the Jews came and reported their loss. The regiment fell in, but he failed to identify the robbers. Company A had been sent to guard Nelson's Bridge, and a detachment under Lieutenant Butts, with the Jew, was sent there. The Jew recognized both of the assailants. The two men were arrested, and \$6,970, two watches, diamond pin, etc., were recovered.

On the way back Evans cut the rope that tied him to his horse and escaped, and was never heard of afterwards. Barnet





was tried and convicted of robbery and assault, and the stolen property was returned to the Jew. Two men who were supposed to have shared the stolen money deserted. They were of Company I.

From Major Wetherill's note-book :

"July 4. Started for Littlepage's Bridge, where Hireland's brigade was left in charge. The commander under Foster drove in the mounted pickets at the cross-roads leading to the bridges which had been destroyed on the previous raid. There was sharp skirmishing, telegraph wires were cut, tracks were torn up. Coming in sight of the bridge, the Confederates opened fire from the upper battery. Night came on and we laid on our arms until daylight. Heavy artillery fire was kept up during the night by the enemy, but no reply was made, thereby concealing our position. My orderly, Reilly, tried to get my horse to a safe place behind a tree, and while pushing aside the bushes he found an Irishman of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York curled up back of the tree. He trembled at every pop and whispered, 'Kape dark! kape dark!' We stood this thing quietly until midnight, when General Foster sent two regiments along the roads to Ashland, at the same time deployed the Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth New York to force the fighting at the bridge. They moved down and drove in the pickets, capturing a corporal and seven men of the Forty-sixth North Carolina. The enemy then opened with all their batteries and showed their full strength. I was asleep on the ground when the music struck up, but soon had the regiment standing to horse, waiting orders.

"The prisoners were examined, and we discovered that Hill's Division had been left at Richmond and was moving up by cars to cut off our retreat. It was decided by General Foster to fall back to Hanover."

Major Stratton was sent with Companies G and M to Ashland on the Richmond and Potomac Railroad, with orders to destroy all property belonging to the railroad and Confederate government, and to do all the damage possible to the railroad itself. Major Stratton arrived there about 1.30 P. M. on the 5th, and at once proceeded to carry out his orders. After sending out pickets on the various roads, the major divided his force into four working parties. The track was torn up for half a mile, the ties were burned, and the rails bent; the depot and warehouse adjoining were burned, together with a water tank, switches,







MAJOR JOHN L. ROPER.



three freight cars, and several cars loaded with bridge timber. General Getty says of this expedition: "For this exploit, the most brilliant that occurred during the expedition, Major Stratton deserves great credit."

On the 5th, General Getty withdrew his troops to Taylor's plantation, and during the day took up the line of march to White House, arriving there on the 7th. Horace Greeley says of General Dix's campaign, as a whole, including all the operations, "There was some skirmishing at various points with the advantage often on the side of the enemy." It is singular that so little use was made of General Dix's 20,000 men when General Lee was in the North, although an indirect part was played, by which Lee was partly compelled to retreat from Pennsylvania and interrupted for two weeks Lee's communication with Richmond.

On the morning of the 8th, the army marched down the Peninsula, the Eleventh bringing up the rear and acting as provost guard—the same road had been traveled the preceding year. Much rain fell during this march, so that there was an abundance of Virginia mud. On the first day of the march news of Gettysburg and Vicksburg was received. Though the rain was pouring down, three lusty cheers were given. At Williamsburg, on the 11th, the regiment was relieved of provost duty; then marched to Hampton and was transferred to Portsmouth next day. After several moves the regiment went into camp at Bower's Hill, seven miles west of Portsmouth.

On the 16th an order was received from Department headquarters, organizing a cavalry brigade consisting of the First New York Mounted Riflemen and the Eleventh, with Colonel Spear as brigade commander, which ended the Colonel's career as a regimental commander—he commanded a brigade until wounded at Five Forks, when the Appomatox campaign opened in 1865. Yet despite the fact that he commanded a brigade during the rest of his term of service, he probably paid more attention to the administration of his regiment than any colonel commanding a brigade in the service. Why was he not promoted before? An open question. Colonel Spear had taken part in every battle in which cavalry had been engaged, and was, without doubt, the most popular field officer while the army stayed at Suffolk.

About this time the departments of Southern Virginia and North Carolina were consolidated, with Major-General John G.





Foster as commander ; the troops of the Seventh and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated and called the Eighteenth.

On the 21st, the Eleventh was inspected by the new Department Commander, who complimented the regiment on its soldierly appearance. On the 23d Company C returned to the regiment after an absence of more than sixteen months, and the regiment was once more a unit. Company C had, during its absence, been at Camp Hamilton most of the time, doing duty at Department headquarters—provost duty, hunting smugglers. It had been busy since its detachment in March, 1862.



## CHAPTER VII.

### NORTH CAROLINA EXPEDITION. CAMP GETTY.

ON the 25th, the cavalry brigade, Major Wetherill commanding the Eleventh, left the camp at Bower's Hill for an expedition into North Carolina to destroy the works on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, near the latter place. The command, accompanied by Captain Howard's battery, proceeded to the Chowan River by the way of Suffolk, camping at Dardens on the Edenton Road the first night. The advance reached Gatesville, N. C., the next day, and late in the afternoon Captain Ackerly, with Companies K and M, was sent to the Chowan River to open communications with General Foster, whose headquarters were on board a transport at Winton, about ten miles from Gatesville, on the opposite bank. Captain Ackerly's command arrived opposite Winton after dark and was ferried across to Winton. The brigade arrived next morning and was ferried across as quickly as possible. General Foster had left New Berne with material for a pontoon bridge, but it was lost during a storm on Pamlico Sound, and so transportation was greatly delayed.

The brigade left Winton about dark for Murfreesboro, where it arrived about 1.30 A. M. next morning, and bivouaced until dawn, when it again took up the march for the railroad, the Eleventh leading. Captain Loomis, of Company L, commanded the advance battalion, consisting of Companies C, E, I, and L, and so rapidly did they advance that the pickets and messengers stationed between Murfreesboro and Jackson were all captured. General Ranson and his staff were all dining at the hotel in Jackson when the Union troops came in sight: there was a hasty ending of dinner, and they took to their horses, pursued by the advance guard; but, having the advantage of fresh horses, they crossed the bridge at Boon's Mill forty yards ahead of Captain Loomis's troopers. As soon as the Confederate general and his staff had crossed, several of the staff and couriers dismounted and threw much of the flooring into the stream, which ended the pursuit. Just beyond the bridge the enemy's troops were posted behind a strong earthwork, with several pieces of artillery, so the check of the pursuit was, after all, fortunate.

When General Ranson reached his command, he straightway



advanced a force of skirmishers across a causeway against Captain Loomis's battalion. The captain dismounted his carbineers, deployed them, and, aided by Lieutenant Prudhomme's howitzers, drove the enemy back to his entrenchments. Major Wetherill advanced rapidly to the support of Captain Loomis with Companies A, G, K, and M, and ordered the regiment into position, with Companies E, I, K, and M, under Major Stratton, to support Captain Howard's battery and Lieutenant Prudhomme's howitzers. Companies A, C, G, and L were drawn up under cover, leaving Companies B, D, F, and H under Captain Ward at Jackson to picket all the roads leading to the rear. Lieutenant Prudhomme took his position within 240 yards of the enemy's entrenchments, and kept up a steady fire until the end of the engagement. There was a sharp artillery duel between Captain Howard's battery and the enemy's artillery. A heavy thunder storm came up and stopped further operations. It was now nearly night, and Major Wetherill received orders to cover the withdrawal of the artillery, which was done without any interference.

Much complaint was made by the Confederate newspapers of the plundering done on these raids. One newspaper said: "While Colonel Spear with his fighting men were at the front, Colonel Onderdonk with his robbers were in the rear." Major Wetherill says in his official report: "Much complaint was made concerning stragglers from the Mounted Riflemen, who, to shield themselves, charged the Eleventh. To stop any further straggling from the regiment, and to shield it from the charge of lawlessness, Lieutenant Titus, with a detail consisting of one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-four men, was ordered to march on the flanks of the regiment, to allow no one to leave the ranks without a pass from the commanding officer."

The command arrived at Winton on the morning of the 30th and recrossed the river during the day. All there was at Winton was the ruins of a once beautiful village. In February, after the fall of New Berne, Commodore Rowan, with a fleet, ascended the Chowan in search of gunboats and other public property of the enemy, and the commodore was assured that the people of Winton wished to return to the Union and desired protection. On his arrival, bullets greeted him instead of signs of friendship, and since it was nearly dark, the commander dropped down the stream out of rifle range. There was great rejoicing in Winton that night over the discomfiture of the Yankee fleet—they sang





songs in the night. Next morning, Commodore Rowan returned, shelled the village until it was abandoned, landed a marine force, and burned it.

The command bivouaced at Reynoldstown on the night of the 30th. Next morning, Major Stratton, with seven companies of the Eleventh and one howitzer under Sergeant Shannon, was sent to South Quay and Franklin to reconnoitre. Major Wetherill with the rest of the regiment accompanied the brigade back to Suffolk, arriving there on the second of August. Major Stratton arrived with his command during the day and reported a few of the enemy's pickets along the Blackwater. The Weldon expedition from a military point of view was a failure. Major Stratton says that about 40 prisoners and 160 horses were captured, and attributes the failure to the slowness of the march, which did not exceed twenty-five miles a day, giving the enemy time to concentrate. The delay was caused by failing to provide horse artillery instead of the light battery which accompanied the expedition. But new fields had been visited and many picnic phases enjoyed.

The brigade remained at Bower's Hill until the 7th, when it moved back towards Portsmouth and went into camp, unofficially known as Camp Getty. On the 11th, Companies G, I, and K, under Major Stratton, accompanied by Colonel Onderdonk's command, which was sent into North Carolina to capture or disperse several guerrilla bands, called North Carolina Militia by the Confederates, which were being recruited in that part of the country. Edenton, Hertford, and Elizabeth were visited, and the country in the vicinity of those places scoured. Several guerrilla parties were seen, but all fled into the swamps when pursued by Federal troops. Several camping places were also found; a considerable amount of provisions and other property was burned. Lieutenant Minnich, with a scouting party, captured Colonel Woodford of the North Carolina Militia. The major returned to Portsmouth on the 19th.

On the 22d, Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel returned and assumed command of the regiment. During the first half of September Companies H and K were stationed at South Mills, N. C., on picket duty. On the 12th, privates Lloyd and McConnell, of Company K, who were doing picket duty on the Camden Road, obtained leave to go beyond the videttes, and while they were returning were fired upon by guerrillas concealed in the woods. McConnell was killed; Lloyd's horse was also killed and fell upon



its rider, rendering him unconscious for a while. Sergeant White immediately went to the scene with a squad of men, but the guerrillas fled. A man living in the vicinity was arrested on suspicion and was sent to Norfolk; whether or not he was guilty, he had much to say. It was reported that he never reached Norfolk, having accidentally fallen into the canal during a night march.

On the 9th of September, while on a raid around Dismal Swamp, Barnet, the thief, was captured by Major Wetherill's command. He was in a wagon, a prisoner, in charge of a Confederate corporal and four men. Barnet had escaped from Norfolk jail; had gone back to the Confederates; but, having been recognized as one of the Eleventh, had been arrested as a spy, and was *en route* to Raleigh to be tried. By the order of the President he was shot on the 16th of September, and the chapter of his misconduct was closed. In death he could hold but one allegiance; in life he was a traitor. An honest rebel is worth a dozen cowardly deserters.

On September 23d, a detachment of cavalry reported to General Getty. Jericho Creek and canal was chosen as a defensive front; all the bridges below were destroyed, except the one on the road to Suffolk, and howitzers were placed in position to cover the bridge.

Matthews County, Virginia, is a peninsula formed by the waters of the Piankatank and North Rivers, the Chesapeake and Mob Jack Bays. Its coast line, especially along the two bays, is full of indentations formed by the many creeks and inlets, and so the people in those parts were largely given to navigation. During the month of September a number of these navigators under Confederate naval officers embarked in open boats and captured several schooners loaded with government stores. Early in October, an expedition consisting of the Eleventh, one company of the Mounted Riflemen, a regiment of colored infantry, and two sections of artillery, under General I. J. Wister, was sent to act in conjunction with a fleet of army and navy gunboats to destroy all the water craft found in Matthews County. The mounted troops under Colonel Spear, embarked on transports on the 3d, in the afternoon arrived at Gloucester Point, and bivouaced until the morning of the 5th, when the march was again resumed, and Matthews County was reached on the 6th. A thorough examination was made of every creek, inlet, and landing-place in the county; about 150 boats and sloops were de-





stroyed, a few prisoners and 80 head of Confederate government cattle were captured. The only loss was Corporal Hann, of Company I, who was killed by an aged citizen named Smith. Smith had sworn to kill the first Yankee whom he met. As Corporal Hann approached the old man's place, he was seen to go, gun in hand, towards the cornfield, and, thinking him to be a rebel soldier, gave chase. As they came within short range, Smith turned and fired a load of buckshot into the corporal's breast, killing him instantly. Smith paid the penalty, and though a minister accompanied to give religious consolation, the old man died cursing the Yankees. The command returned to Gloucester Point and the cavalry returned to Camp Getty.

On the 13th, the Eleventh was sent into North Carolina to capture or disperse a regiment being recruited in the country east of the Chowan River, with headquarters in a swamp below South Mills. To increase the chances of success, General Foster ordered the Third New York Cavalry from New Berne to Elizabeth City on the same errand. The general's plan was to have two cavalry regiments arrive at the rebel camp at the same time from opposite directions; but the affair was badly managed; neither regimental commander knew that the other had a part to play in unison. The Third New York took the wrong road, and met the Eleventh on the road to the Confederate camp, and a collision was narrowly averted, each party taking the other to be the enemy. The mistake having been discovered, the two commanders compared notes, then proceeded to fulfill their mission, but with little success. About a dozen men were captured at the camp and vicinity; and contrary to what had been usual, these men were clad in the regular Confederate uniform; the others captured on such expeditions were usually dressed in citizens' clothes.

Concerning the expeditions for the rest of the year, Major Stratton says: "Several expeditions were made by the entire command and battalions to the Blackwater during the fall and early winter, and the northeastern part of North Carolina, but without important results; except clearing the country of guerrillas and destroying contraband trade." The only danger encountered was from bushwhackers, who lay in ambush for our advance and rear guards, and having fired, at once retreated into the well-nigh impenetrable swamps by paths known only to themselves, and they were safe from pursuit. Swamps abound in these parts, extending over hundreds of acres, forests, under-



growth, poison vines—in wet weather, filled with water—the home of malaria and fever.

Late in October, a picket camp occupied by a battalion of the Eleventh was established at Barnard's Mill, three miles east of Suffolk. The picket reserves were stationed at Jericho Canal, with videttes a short distance east of Suffolk. Three battalions alternated at this duty, each remaining for a month, which continued until the regiment left Camp Getty the following January.

During October, the War Department issued an order authorizing the men who enlisted in 1861 to re-enlist; each man who enlisted should be paid his original bounty of \$100, and, in addition, a veteran bounty of \$400 and a thirty-day furlough. Major Stratton was detailed as regimental officer, and during the next three months 392 men were re-enlisted. Actual warfare, with its suffering and hardships that naturally attend a campaign, tend to lessen arduous zeal, and the volunteer soldier usually is ready to become a citizen again when his term of service expires, unless the necessity for his staying be urgent. From the men who re-enlisted came the subsequent officers, for experience had fitted them for the hard campaigns that were awaiting the Union troops. But who can blame the many who returned to their firesides? Three years they had fought, and, perhaps, bled; had seen sad scenes of slaughter and desolation, for war has no fairy tread, its footsteps are easily traced. War makes heroes, but it makes orphans, it leaves wounds, it tears asunder. Three years of bitter war had been waged: still the foe was in the field; victories he had won that would ever honor his genius; from national authorities came the call, "Who will volunteer?"

The Eleventh sustained a heavy loss in horses during the campaign of 1863, but a fresh supply came late in October, so that during the next two months there was mounted drill whenever there were enough men and horses in camp to drill. On Sunday, December 6th, a neat log chapel was dedicated with appropriate ceremony, Chaplain Whittaker officiating. Colonel Spear contributed a fine pulpit Bible for chapel use. In times of war, men's thoughts are not prone to drift upon religious matters until the fatal hour, when the chaplain is a welcome friend. He it was who heard many a last word, received many a farewell message, and by the side of fallen heroes raised the voice of prayer. In addition to the regular Sunday services, the chaplain opened a night-school.





On October 28th, the battalion was inspected by Colonel Gercaux, Cavalry Inspector, who reported it the best drilled, equipped, and mounted battalion in the Department of North Carolina and Virginia.

From Major Wetherill's notes :

"From a deserter it was learned that the Sixty-third Georgia would give a ball on the night of the coming 5th at Franklin. Though not invited, we will try to be there.

"November 2d. From a negro who had joined me at Dismal Swamp, a runaway, white-headed slave, the best negro who had served with us as a spy, I learned that an engineer and orderly were surveying on our right flank from Nansemond to West Branch Creek. I ordered Sampson to watch them closely until the surveys were completed. Sampson reported that their work was done and that they were ready to move. Learning that they were at Mrs. Murray's, waiting for the tide to float their boat, which was hidden in the water rushes, I detailed Sergeant Banks, of Company M, and 15 men to effect their capture. About midnight they surrounded the house and brought them to me. I had dressed to receive them, the fire was burning brightly, and upon their arrival said: 'Mr. Lieutenant Wallace M. Roy, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, am very glad to see you. Do me the favor to hand over the notebook of the surveys you have been making for several days on this side of the Nansemond.' He handed them over, then tried to escape; but I told him he might try that after he had been handed over to General Getty. I learned, afterwards, that both he and his orderly escaped from the guardhouse at Fortress Monroe by buying our overcoats and hats from prisoners at the guardhouse and falling in with a fatigue party of prisoners, thus escaping from the fort.

"November 5th. It is reported that General J. C. Foster goes to Washington, and that General B. F. Butler takes his place as Commander of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia.

"November 6th. This was the night of Wright's ball at Franklin, and I arranged that two privates should precede Company G, dressed in citizens' clothes and riding in a buggy. The company had not advanced more than six miles beyond Suffolk when they were saluted by four or five shots. General Wright had posted his videttes along the road. A chase followed, but the videttes got away, and arriving at the ferry were conveyed





across and the bridge swung to their side. A couple of howitzer shots suspended the ball for that night.

"[Some years after the war I met Miss Wright, who was surprised to learn that I was the Yankee officer who broke up the ball.]

"November 11th. I detailed Lieutenant Murray and party to take down an old stable at the fair grounds and to protect 200 horses, a re-mount. They arrived with coral sore mouth, and had to be separated from the other horses. Written orders were given to Lieutenant Murray to picket the Edenton and South Quay Roads to protect the working party. At afternoon water-call it was reported the detail had come in. Two wagons, eight men, and eight horses had been captured by a rebel squadron of cavalry within 1,000 yards of the pickets. We saddled up as quickly as possible and pursued to West Branch Church, where we skirmished with the outposts of Clayburn's cavalry till dark and withdrew. A board of inquiry, after a two days' session, decided that the blame lay with the officer who had disobeyed orders in not remaining to guard the rear of the wagons.

"One Sunday afternoon, the body of a man was brought in from South Mills. He was found hanging on a tree, where General Wild, commanding the colored troops, had hung Daniel Bright, supposed to have been a guerrilla. Thus he was labeled: 'Here hangs Samuel Jones, private in Company B, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, hung by order of General Pickett in retaliation for the hanging of Daniel Bright, of the Sixty-second Georgia Cavalry.' Jones was brought from Belle Island by 16 men and hung on the same spot."

General Getty, who had reported to General Meade, returned, and the brigade officers, in a body, called to bid him farewell. Major Wetherill had been requested to act as spokesman, and he thus addressed him:

"General: The field and line officers of the brigade commanded by Colonel Spear desire to express to you their regret that duty calls you from us. 'Farewell' is not a pleasant word to say; it is spoken under circumstances that make us regret such a word exists. But there are times when it must be spoken, and this is one of them. Go where you may, General, let your mission be fixed in any part of the land covered by the Constitution, we will follow you in heart sympathy, rejoice in your triumphs, sorrow with you in your misfortunes. We will keep perfect that



affinity the soul of which is companionship in arms sustaining the Union.

"Many of us supposed that from this base great results were to honor our cause; but the drift and current of the war have left us, as it were, in an eddy, however, of such importance that bright steel and hearts of oak must occupy it. You are about to join the rougher sections. Carry with you, General, our best wishes. May you realize the highest hopes and conceptions of our profession, assured that you have won the sympathy and kindest feelings of Spear's Cavalry Brigade."

The General responded in a neat, quiet speech, and left us the next day. General Chas. Heckman assumed command.

From Major Wetherill's notes:

"January 20th. An order for us to go to Williamsburg is daily expected and causes some excitement, as stabling and comfortable quarters have been provided. On January 23d, moving was begun, like the turning of a family out into the cold, pitiless night with no place of shelter from the cold.

"February 1st. Crossed the York River to Gloucester Point. Spent the night there. Next morning we pushed on to Gloucester Point and stretched pickets from the Severn to the Ware River. In the afternoon I heard of a banquet which was to be given to Confederate soldiers at Mr. Jack Sinclair's, five miles out on the York River, and sent a party under Captain Reisinger, of Company I. Captain Ringland, of Company A, and Lieutenant Baker went along. They succeeded in cutting off the posted videttes, and surrounded the house before they were suspected of being near. The prisoners were brought to me and mustered as such. Among them were Captain J. H. Sewell, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, whose breakfast and haversack were found hanging on a large tree while on our first scout to Big Bethel in 1862. Having everything in readiness, I sent the prisoners to report to General I. Winster at Yorktown. The Lieutenant in charge said that as they were passing the redoubt at the point, a young negro called out lustily for the corporal of 'de guard,' and after he had been relieved of his musket, ran alongside of the wagon, approached Captain Sewell and said: 'Massa Jack, has dey got you?' Sewell said: 'Jim! what are you doing here?' 'I'se a soldier here now, Massa. Has you got any Yankee money, Massa Jack?' 'No.' 'Here, take mine; de paymaster was here last night and paid me for three months. We'll settle it, Massa Jack, after de war.' Slave though he had been, in





clothes of blue as he was, servitude had left no bitterness nor war made him an avenger. On the field of battle the once slave would give his last penny to the master he must have loved. This is the sunny side of slavery, and were it not for the principle involved it had been better for the colored race had they remained as servants."

Camp was set near Fort Magruder, a mile below Williamsburg; the regiment was quartered in the old-fashioned wedge tent, but the horses had no shelter. This did not last long. Stables for the horses were built, and huts for the men, using pine from the woods near the camp. When General Butler, who succeeded General Foster, learned that the regiment had built two sets of stables during the previous five months, he directed his quartermaster to pay \$1,200 to the regimental commander for extra work.

Prison life as found in the South will ever rest as a hideous mark upon her otherwise honorable career. Strange that Southern hospitality could thus forget itself and deny men the pittance needed to keep life; strange that it should thus abandon traditions. We would pass over it if we could, but history holds the annals of those days in her unremitting grasp. A brave soldier, when a prisoner, should receive gallant treatment—the age of chivalry must never pass. Great principles must be upheld, though the sacrifice be great, and to permit the downfall of personal hopes to embitter a vindictive mood is to depart from the path of honorable opposition.

With a full cognizance of the character of prison life, General Butler had matured plans for the capture of Richmond and the release of the prisoners there. The general had concentrated nearly all his cavalry at Yorktown and Williamsburg, apparently to enroll the people of the adjacent county. To carry the ruse still further, five companies of the Eleventh under Major Wetherill were sent across the York River into Gloucester County on the 28th, and the enrollment immediately began. Cavalry detachments from other regiments were sent to other posts along the Peninsula for the same purpose. On the evening of the 5th of February, General Wister, who was to command the expedition, hastily concentrated at Fort Magruder the troops of his command. The cavalry consisted of the Mounted Riflemen, the Third New York Cavalry, the First District of Columbia Cavalry, the Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania, under Colonel Spear. The infantry consisted of two brigades of white and col-



ored troops, numbering 4,000 officers and men, commanded by Colonel R. M. West, of the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and Colonel S. A. Duncan, of the Fourth United States colored troops. The artillery consisted of two light battery commands under Captain Belger; the entire command numbered 6,400 officers and men. The infantry and artillery left Fort Magruder at 9. A. M. on the morning of the 6th, and the cavalry followed two hours later. Before starting, the cavalry was instructed concerning the part each organization should play when Richmond was reached. In brief, Colonel Spear's instructions were to move from Fort Magruder at 11 A. M. on the 6th, with Captain Hill's troop of Mounted Riflemen in advance. Captain Hill was expected to capture the enemy's pickets at New Kent Court House and Baltimore Cross-Roads. Colonel Spear was expected to be at Bottom's Bridge by 3 A. M. next morning to surprise the pickets and to carry the bridge, if possible, without firing. One hundred of the First District of Columbia should be left at the bridge awaiting the arrival of the infantry. The cavalry should then move forward as rapidly as possible to capture the second battery near Richmond, after which a dash should be made for the city, with the Eleventh in advance. When the head column arrived at Rockett's, a suburb of Richmond, Major Stratton with 250 men should go to the left and destroy the navy yard; Lieutenant-colonel Lewis should attend to Libby Prison and other public buildings, thence across to Mayor's Bridge, and made a dash to liberate the prisoners at Belle Island. The Lieutenant-colonel should then return by Mayor's Bridge, destroy it, and also the Danville Railroad bridge; Colonel Onderdonk with 250 of his regiment should burn the Virginia Central and Fredericksburg Railroad depots; Major Whelen with 300 Mounted Riflemen should endeavor to capture Confederate President Davis; Lieutenant-colonel Lewis with his regiment (the Fifth Pennsylvania) should remain on the Richmond side of the river, assist Lieutenant-colonel Lewis, of the Third New York, in releasing the prisoners on Belle Island, after which he should burn the Tradegar works and the warehouse adjoining; Colonel Spear should proceed to Capitol Square with the remainder of the Eleventh and First District of Columbia to support the other detachments, each of which should report to him when its work was done, except Major Whelen, who should join the infantry at Bottom's Bridge. Colonel Spear was informed his command would be safe in Richmond for about three





hours, after which his retreat would be menaced by troops from Chaffin's Farm. In all probability the men of the Eleventh never started on an expedition more confident of fulfilling its mission than on this one. General Butler, through his spies and scouts, had been thoroughly informed concerning the difficulties to be overcome, which seemed so slight that failure seemed impossible. As the Eleventh marched up the Peninsula, the object of the expedition was on the lips of all, and there was felt a resolute purpose to win additional honors at Richmond. During the day a drizzling rain set in, which continued through the night. Darkness had not long fallen when a rocket shot heavenward, abreast the column, and its train of fire burned up the roseate hopes of success—the rocket was sent up to warn the Confederates of our approach. When Captain Hill arrived at New Kent Court House no pickets were there—they had hurried to Bottom's Bridge to sound the alarm, so that when Colonel Spear arrived there he found the enemy in strong force, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. It was too dark to make an attack, and all operations were delayed until daylight. Major Whelen made a gallant but unsuccessful charge upon the bridge; the enemy opened fire upon the column, repulsing the attempt. Daylight revealed a line of earthworks covering the bridge, behind which were posted the guns of four field batteries, a heavy gun, and the Confederates were extending their works along the river, which was said to be fordable above and below the bridge. Reconnoitering parties were sent out to find the fords, but the fords were all effectually blocked, and an attack upon Richmond was impossible.

General Wister, in his report of the expedition, says: "Our infantry had marched 32 miles on the 6th, arriving at New Kent Court House at 2 A. M. on the 7th. After a halt of two hours, I moved them as rapidly as possible toward the firing which was plainly audible. At 11 A. M., knowing from the continuous firing ahead that Colonel Spear had not succeeded in effecting a passage, and, even if effected, our object of surprising the city must of necessity be defeated, I sent him orders to retire, but kept pushing on lest his condition might be worse than I supposed. The infantry had arrived within seven miles of the bridge when it met the head of his returning column, and after hearing from him the full status of the case, I reluctantly felt obliged to withdraw my whole force, not feeling justified to incur the loss of life necessary to force the position with no larger or ulterior object to justify the





attempt. The cavalry was allowed to pass ahead, except about 300 of the Third New York; under Lieutenant-colonel Lewis, who were retained for rear guard. At Baltimore Store the enemy vigorously attacked my rear guard, but was quickly repulsed. The command bivouaced at New Kent Court House on the night of the 7th, and returned to camp next day."

Before daylight on the morning of the 7th, while riding at the head of his company, Captain Ackerly was suddenly thrown into an old well by the roadside, which, fortunately, was dry. Fearing lest others might have a similar plunge, he called to his men to take care. It was dark and took some time before the Captain's mishap was understood. Match-striking was the only means of furnishing light, which in the rain was a rather uncertain process; finally, however, by using fence rails and the like, the captain was lifted out, but the horse was killed.

"The *Record*, in its issue of February 9th, 1884, gives 'A Story of the War,' and an almost official account of what was called by the cavalry of the Army of the James, 'The Bottom's Bridge Raid,' to which the following is an answer by an officer:

"For some time previous I commanded a detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry at Gloucester Court House, Virginia, my pickets extending across the Peninsula from the York to the Severn Rivers; the avowed object of the outpost being to take the census of the inhabitants of that peninsula. I very soon observed that all the white refugees, who came in their way pickets, told the same tale of absence of troops in Richmond and its surrounding defences, which were said to be manned by clergy and merchants. About the latter part of January, 1864, a very light mulatto came through the pickets, whose statements of the active preparations of the Confederates around Richmond differed so much from the conditions described by the white refugees that I made a careful report of his statements and forwarded it with him to headquarters at Yorktown.

"On the 23d of February I received orders to abandon the outpost at Gloucester Court House and report with my command to regimental headquarters at Williamsburg. That evening Colonel Spear came to my headquarters and in course of conversation stated that we were on the eve of a great movement on the Chickahominy, and that the Commanding General at Yorktown would meet all the field officers the next day at 11 A. M. at Colonel Roberts' quarters at Fort Magruder, and instruct the command. At 11 A. M. the next day, February 5th, all the field



officers of the cavalry brigade met the Commanding General. Major Whelen's battalion of the First New York Mounted Rifles was detailed as the advanced guard with instructions on arrival at Bottom's Bridge by daylight to charge the bridge, as there were *only 15 pickets* on duty there, and charge into Richmond to the house of Jefferson Davis, capture him, and bring him out by way of Mechanicsville. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry were to come next and release all the prisoners at Belle Isle and take them to Suffolk, Virginia. The Third New York were to release the prisoners at Libby Prison and take care of them, while the Fifth Pennsylvania and First District of Columbia Cavalry, the entire brigade under the command of Colonel Samuel Perkins Spear, were a reserve.

"When the commanding general ceased, Colonel Spear and myself were sitting on Colonel Roberts' bed, and he said to me *sotto voce*, 'What do you think of the plan?' I said, 'It's all right, provided there is only 15 pickets at Bottom's Bridge.' But the general overheard our remarks, and turned to me with some severity and said: 'Do you attempt to throw cold water upon the expedition?' I said: 'No, sir! if your information is correct, that there is only 15 pickets at Bottom's Bridge, and the command can get into Richmond, it ought to succeed.'

"John Boyle escaped from the guard-house of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry on the night of the 2d of February, and up to the 4th of February the movement was not known to any of the cavalry command, other than the orders to be prepared with rations and forage; and I have always been of the opinion that the defenceless condition of Richmond was furnished by the Confederates, through refugees, to draw the command at Williamsburg and Yorktown from their winter quarters, and ensure their defeat.

"We started on the night of the 5th; one company of the Third New York Cavalry, under command of Captain McNamara, as the extreme advance; Major Wheelen's battalion, New York Mounted Rifles, in support, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, under my own command, in reserve, the balance of the brigade following. Colonel Spear and myself rode together at the head of the Eleventh Cavalry. The roads were in a fearful condition for a forced march, and about twelve miles from Williamsburg we noticed a falling body of light resembling a meteor, falling slowly and perpendicularly. Spear remarked: 'That's the most remarkable meteor I ever







CAPTAIN E. P. RING.



saw.' I said: 'Yes! it came down just as the head of our column reached here, and is a falling signal, and if you will watch we will see them repeated at intervals as we progress towards Richmond.' When we approached New Kent Court House the color changed—sometimes white, red, and green—and this system followed us through the night. Their signals were thrown from a spring gun, to the height of two or three hundred feet, and were ignited by friction in passing through the tube, and having reached their altitude, fell slowly and perpendicularly to near the ground, where they burned out. There was no explosion when the fuse was reached, and a single ball fell as in the stay of a rocket.

"We reached our destination near Bottom's Bridge about 3 A. M., the 7th of February, when Colonel Spear detailed Captain McNamara (an old soldier and Rocky Mountain scout) to reconnoitre the bridge and report. About 4 o'clock Captain McNamara reported that there was no bridge there; no pickets on this side of the Chickahominy, but he could hear them putting artillery in position and laughing at the surprise they were going to give the Yankees at daylight in the morning. Spear was fearfully disappointed. 'Well,' I said, 'Colonel, what are you going to do? You can't rebuild that bridge under the fire of artillery.' 'Well,' he said, 'I have no discretion; as soon as daylight I've got to charge, bridge or no bridge.' Before daylight McNamara's company was driven in, and as soon as it was day the battalion of the New York Mounted Rifles were ordered to charge, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry supporting. Well, the Mounted Rifles charged, and as they turned the point of the woods and uncovered themselves, the lower river battery of 15 12-pound Napoleons (pickets) opened on them with grape and canister, and such a cavalry mess you never saw. I said to Spear: 'Had I not best oblique to the right and give the Rifles a chance to recover themselves, for there must be Confederate cavalry on this side, as artillery would hardly produce all that confusion?' We obliques, and came back badly demoralized—with one negro captive. From this negro we learned that there was a ford beyond Dispatch Station, called Grapevine Ford, and I was ordered to cross with the Eleventh Cavalry and charge this battery in the rear or flank, taking the negro as guide, and in charge of a corporal and three men with instructions to shoot him if he led us into a trap. We started. On reaching Dispatch Station one sentry was on duty on this end



of the railroad bridge, who slowly retreated, and on the railroad I saw them stationed at regular intervals along the railroad as far as you could see. When we reached the ford, the ground favoring our flank, I halted the regiment, and the guide, Captain Ringland, and myself dismounted and walked down to reconnoitre the ford, and it was completely blocked up by fallen trees on both sides, extending across the creek, and the causeway on the other side for a mile was blockaded by fallen timber in the same manner. There were no pickets developed, and after the closest scrutiny I sent Captain Ringland back to Colonel Spear to say that if I had two hundred axes, with coils of rope, I could probably, if not disturbed, clear the ford and causeway in a week, and I waited orders. Putting the regiment in position to confront any flank movement, I waited Ringland's return, when Spear sent me word that the Confederates were out in force, and to take care of myself. As he had been ordered to fall back, for fear of surprise I went back; and, as I came in, watered the regiment at the little stream near Dispatch Station, and in columns of four swept by the hill battery of the 30-pound Parrotts, and rejoined the command without the loss of a man; and on my return we were ordered to fall back to New Kent Court House and Williamsburg.

"Such was all that occurred in the advance cavalry movements of the Bottom's Bridge Raid and its great expectations; and its failure was laid to the door of a poor, miserable wretch of the Fifth Cavalry, who was under sentence of death, and escaped from the guard-house at Williamsburg on the night of the 2d of February, three days before any of the officers of the line, or soldiers, knew of the pending expedition. In my judgment, the thing was arranged in Richmond, as the preparations for our approach were too complete to be arranged by any information they could have obtained by John Boyle, the escaped murderer, who had been tried under guard, and waiting execution on the 7th of February."

We here give Major Wetherill's account of the raid upon Richmond:

"We marched out at 11 A. M. as it had been arranged. At Barham's Mill a guerrilla killed a horse from under one of Colonel Spear's orderlies. We arrived at New Kent Court House at dark and rested an hour, having marched 30 miles in four hours. The night was intensely dark and the roads badly cut up by the operations of the Army of the Potomac, so it was with





difficulty the command was kept together. Near Dr. Richardson's house we saw for the first time the falling meteoric signals of the enemy, evidently a ball of different colored fires, thrown by a noiseless spring gun. They became luminous at a height of 200 feet, and fell perpendicularly until burned out. Spear and myself were riding together at the head of our detachment, and so far as we could observe, it was evident that we were expected. In the darkness the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry got lost and wandered about the banks of the Chickahominy until daylight. We got within a mile of Bottom's Bridge by 3 A. M., and halted while Hill's company was sent forward with Captain McNamara to reconnoitre. They reported the bridge destroyed, that they could hear the enemy's artillery moving in position, and the pickets were talking of the warming they would give the Yankees in the morning. Colonel Spear reported the facts to General Wister, but in the absence of other instructions prepared to charge the bridge as ordered.

"On Sunday morning, just after daylight, McNamara's First District of Columbia Cavalry deployed as skirmishers, and Major Whelen's battalion, First New York Mounted Rifles, charged the bridge by fours. We moved down to support the Rifles, but when they came within 500 yards of the bridge the Confederate batteries opened on them with shell, grape, and canister, killing one and wounding eight. A panic among the Rifles ensued. Major Whelen did what he could to rally them, but failed, and they retreated like mounted lunatics. We dressed up our column under a heavy fire, as if on drill, and I reported with Companies A, F, C, K, and T. One company of District of Columbia cavalry reported to me, and I was ordered to proceed against Vineford, a mile and a half distant, cross the ford, and charge, regardless of opposition, while Spear charged the destroyed bridge. It looked like a certain march to death or Libby. I asked Colonel Spear to repeat the order—it was no time to write—that there might be no mistake should disaster follow. Detailing ten men of Company A as an advance guard, we proceeded across the railroad, and for a distance of two miles up the road we could see infantry pickets guarding the railroad. The ford had been obstructed with fallen trees. With Captain Ringland I examined the ford and sent him back to report to Colonel Spear that I could clear it and the causeway opposite in about three hours with a large detail of axemen, rope, etc. It was evident that our every move had been anticipated. On Ringland's return we



came back to the brook, watered our horses by companies, re-forming on the rising ground by the railroad. We came up to the bridge, when the 30-pound Parrotts upon the hill opened fire, doing no harm, except a piece of shell tore a button off Bugler Jeffry's jacket. We fed our horses under fire at long range and waited two hours for orders to return to our command.

"The 'On to Richmond!' raid furnished great sport in the camps, and those detailed to trim the navy yards, destroy the capitol, catch Jeff Davis, liberate Libby and Belle Island prisoners, did not hear the last of it for some time. 'How's your navy yard?' 'How's Jeff Davis this morning?' 'What's become of the Libby boys?' 'Who'll buy matches this morning?'

"It was reported that the raid was betrayed by an escaped prisoner, but at the time it was a mystery how he knew the facts in the case. It appears that Boyer and Blake, chained together, had heard the orders for preparation read on dress parade, February 3d. A few days prior to his escape, Boyer got a case knife and hacked the edge to make a saw. While the sentries were sitting beside him he sawed the rivet which fastened his shackles. About 11 P. M. he asked the sentry to go to the sink with him. One, Ludwig, rose to do so, when he said: 'I don't want you, I want Abrams.' Abrams went and was in the sink with him when he said to Ludwig: 'Go to Boyer, he is your man; my man is Blake.' Ludwig went and found the ball and chain, together with the knife. The alarm was given. Boyer effected his escape through the drain which drained the moat of Fort Magruder. Evidently he gave himself up to two Confederate pickets at Barhamsville. Richmond papers told of his escape and arrival on February 3d. An item appeared in the Richmond *Examiner* which explained the failure of the expedition: 'Some days since, a report was obtained by the local authorities from a Yankee deserter that the enemy was contemplating a raid, in considerable force, against Richmond. The report gained consistency from a number of circumstances, and impressed our forces to such a degree that a disposition of forces was made to anticipate the designs of the enemy.'

"About the 10th of February a number of officers escaped from Libby Prison through the famous tunnel. On the afternoon of the 13th one of the escaped officers, Colonel Boyd, arrived at camp and informed the commanding officer that others were on their way down the Peninsula. Colonel Rose was the engineer who planned the escape. In the room, where they were





confined, they took up each night the hearth of the fireplace and forced a way into the cellar. Here they commenced their tunnel, and hid the dirt under a pile of old iron, covering the dirt with straw which was stored to replenish the prisoners' beds. The working party would then return to their room before daylight and relay the hearth floor. In this way three feet of tunneling was made each night. The tunnel was fifty-four feet long and terminated near a gate that led to the street, but before which a sentry paced his beat day and night. Since they had no watches, the prisoners, while excavating, had noted the time it took the sentry to walk backwards on his beat by the number of pulse throbs. On their arrival, one by one, at the gate, each waited until the sentry marched by. By counting the pulse beats, when the guard was at the lower end of his beat and his back was turned toward the gate, they stole across the street, and in this way 109 escaped. Then came the effort to leave the city. They scattered, each one to take care of himself. Colonel Boyd did not see one of his comrades until he reached our lines at Burnt Ordinary.

"The Eleventh, except Company K, was absent from camp when Colonel Boyd arrived. Captain Ackerly was ordered to take this company, together with men from other companies in camp, and proceed at once to Burnt Ordinary to aid, as much as possible, the refugees. The command arrived at the Ordinary after dark and bivouaced. Soon Captain Johnson, of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and a lieutenant of an Indian battery, both Chickamauga prisoners, attracted by our campfires, came in 'out of the wet.' They fed upon such as the men had, which to them was a veritable feast. The lieutenant wanted Captain Ackerly to permit him to take a detachment and go back to New Kent Court House that he might burn the cabin of a darkey who tried to betray the captain and himself into the enemy's hands again; but the captain refused. During the night several other fugitives came to the bivouac. Next morning Captain Ackerly went to Barhamsville. While *en route*, other officers came from the woods and joined the command, among whom were Colonel C. W. Tilden, of the Sixteenth Maine, and Captain Tower, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, both Gettysburg prisoners. During the afternoon Captain Ackerly started for Williamsburg, and while the advance guard was going through the woods it was fired upon by a guerrilla party, but though they fired at close range no one was struck, which was regarded as miraculous by the men



involved. As soon as the surprise was over, they gave chase, but it was useless to endeavor to follow the enemy through the tangled swamps, so the march was resumed. When Burnt Ordinary was reached two or three more officers were found, among whom was Colonel Kendrick, of the First West Tennessee Cavalry. Seeing the colors of Company K, he fell upon his knees and cried like a child, giving thanks to God for permitting him to be once more among God's people. It was a touching scene. The regiment went next day to Burnt Ordinary and other points and only one officer was found—Colonel Rose, the projector and superintendent of the tunnel—but he was recaptured within sight of Captain Ackerly's command.

"During the months of February, March, and April, many recruits came to the regiment, swelling the companies beyond the maximum number allowed by law, and the extra men were distributed among the companies as 'unassigned recruits.' At Williamsburg, stables and huts were again constructed, and all the time available was employed in perfecting the drill."

In February, Company G was detached for duty on the eastern shore of Virginia. From that time on until mustered out, the regiment was short one company. Companies A and H were temporarily detached for duty in Gloucester County soon after the Bottom's Bridge expedition, and remained there until the regiment returned to Camp Getty in April.

The first experience of Company A at Gloucester was far from pleasant. The avowed object was to enroll the inhabitants. They had been out all day in a hard rain, and returned to the Point after dark. There was no shelter—not even the woods. Running their sabres into the ground, they tied their horses to them, wrapped themselves in their wet blankets and passed the night as best they could. It became cold, and in the morning everything was frozen. The wind swept in from the Chesapeake like an Iowa blizzard. They made their way to Huntingdon Church, four miles distant; in the woods they made fires, thawed out, and got breakfast. They finally came up with Company H of the Eleventh, and the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, camped opposite Yorktown. They soon made another trip. General Lee's army was on the Rapidan, in front of Grant on the Rappahannock. The Gloucester and Matthews Counties' companies had been furloughed, and had returned home to recruit and spend the winter. At a large plantation house above Belle Roi a dance was planned in honor of the returned braves. The ever-





present contraband came into our camp and reported it. Captain Ringland, having obtained permission, went out with twenty men, timing his march so that he might arrive there at nine o'clock in the evening. Halting in front of the house, number four was ordered to hold horses; numbers one, two, and three to dismount and surround the house. There was a picket fence in front, and in their hurry they did not stop to find the gate, but clambered over. Several were caught by their sabre straps, and had to call for help. The noise alarmed the guests within. They made a rush for the back door, but Ringland was there before them. Though alone, he called out as if he had a whole company: "Come on, boys, here they are!" The frightened Confederates went back into the house. Nine were captured; two, who were outside, escaped. Captain Ringland and his men stayed long enough to help eat the roast turkey and pigs. The girls wished them to stay for the dance, but, being so far from home, they were bashful, since they were unaccustomed to strange lassies, deeming it better to return with their prisoners.

On the 25th of February, an expedition consisting of 3,600 men and a six-gun battery of horse artillery, under General Kilpatrick, left the cavalry camp of the Army of the Potomac for another dash at Richmond. The object of the expedition failed in its accomplishment, but Kilpatrick did not retire before he had driven the enemy within their inner line of works, and only withdrew when a strong reinforcement came up for the enemy. Learning that a large body of cavalry had been sent down from Lee's army to intercept his return, General Kilpatrick decided to proceed to General Butler's lines at Williamsburg. General Butler ordered Colonel West to take 2,000 infantry, Colonel Spear's brigade, and a battery of artillery, to proceed to New Kent Court House; to remain there and render such aid to General Kilpatrick as might be necessary. Colonel West arrived there at 7.30 A. M. on the 2d of March, and at 11 A. M. Colonel Spear was sent to Tunstall's Station; here all the railroad property was destroyed, together with a large, valuable saw mill belonging to the Confederate government. Several detachments were sent out by Colonel Spear to search for Kilpatrick's command, which was found on the morning of the 3d below White House. The two commands, with Colonel Spear in the rear, moved to New Kent, and next day returned to Fort Magruder. It was on this trip the famous guerrilla, Robert Cotton, was captured and killed near the six-mile Ordinary. He had been bushwhacking on





the Peninsula for more than a year, and his character was well known.

Colonel Spear had his camp equipments in a spring wagon. He had sent his orderly ahead to go as far as a certain house and have supper ready. The orderly had tied the horse in front of the house and had gone in, when Cotton, the celebrated Confederate scout of the Peninsula, came out of the woods, took horse and wagon, and made off with it. The advance came in sight, and after a long chase captured him. He was given his choice either to go as a prisoner or to take a start of twenty rods and take the chances of getting away. He took the latter, and the neighborhood was safer ever afterwards—Sergeant Crapster, an old deer hunter, shot him, or he would have escaped.

"On the 9th," says General Butler, "while waiting for transportation, I sent a party of Kilpatrick's cavalry, with a part of Colonel Onderdonk's and Colonel Spear's cavalry from my own command, up to King and Queen's Court House to deal with those citizens who claimed to be non-combatants when a force of ours was present, but ambushed Dahlgreen."

Colonel Dahlgreen commanded a separate detachment of Kilpatrick's command, numbering 460, and had been cut off from his own command, together with a hundred of his men, during a night attack above Richmond on the James River. Failing to find his own command or Kilpatrick's, the Colonel attempted to make his way to General Butler's lines at Gloucester Point; but arriving at King and Queen Court House, he was ambushed in the night by a force of regular Confederate cavalry and home guard, killed, his body mutilated, a number of his men were killed, and the remainder, seeing that resistance was useless, surrendered.

The companies of the Eleventh which took part in this expedition are not definitely known, since the report of Captain Reynolds, who commanded them, is marked "not found" in the Rebellion records. Colonel Stratton's brief history is silent also; not a single officer claiming the engagement at King and Queen Court House as his own. It is certain, however, that Companies F, K, and M were there. Colonel Onderdonk, who commanded General Butler's cavalry, gives an account of the affair:

"On reporting to Colonel Spear, he placed me in command of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the First New York Mounted Rifles, with orders to report at Gloucester Point with my command to the senior officer commanding the Potomac



cavalry. On the 10th, at 4.30 A. M., I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to take the advance and move toward King and Queen Court House—the Eleventh Cavalry leading. We halted at the cross-roads within seven miles of the Court House and Carlton's Store, and were ordered by Kilpatrick to attempt the capture of the Forty-second Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, encamped near the store, and to burn the court house, jail, mill, and ferry located there. I detailed the Eleventh for the latter duty, with orders to join me at the store. I went, myself, with the Mounted Rifles to attack the camp, and upon reaching the store captured the mail and a large package of official papers, and learned from them that the North Virginia Cavalry, as well as the Forty-second Battalion, and about 150 citizen soldiers were waiting us in the vicinity. I then halted to await the Eleventh, deeming it unsafe and unwise to advance with my small force. When the Eleventh arrived they again led the advance. As we approached their camp, the Confederates retreated until about three miles from the store, where they formed in line with the appearance of resistance, but fled in disorder when charged by a battalion of the Eleventh. We pursued them for three miles, capturing five and wounding three; the rest dispersed in the woods, and formed in our rear at the store. Returning, we burned their camp, met them at the store, and the Mounted Riflemen pursued them toward Saluda, capturing five and mortally wounding one. We would have captured a large number here, their horses being fatigued, but an aide-de-camp met me at the store, ordering me to move on the return route as rapidly as possible, and I was obliged to recall the charge. The prisoners at first reported the enemy's forces to be from 1,000 to 2,000, but, later, said they were not more than 500; but I have every reason to believe the former statement to be correct.

"Captain Reynolds, commanding the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, together with his officers and men, are entitled to the highest praise for their gallant action on the charge; also the Mounted Rifles."

It has been commonly said that the colored troops behaved nobly, but Major Wetherill says: "The regiment of colored cavalry, Colonel Cole commanding, treated our old Suffolk friends so shamefully, stealing and plundering, until their conduct caused their removal to Williamsburg." But elsewhere we note their strict adherence to instructions, though attended often by great inconvenience and sometimes with considerable danger. No officer or enlisted man was allowed to take liberties when going





the rounds of a black picket line, but had to obey the very letter of army regulations.

When President Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation in September, 1862, the general opinion, as expressed at the campfires of the Eleventh, was strongly against emancipation. Many spirited discussions were heard, and the defenders of the measure were decidedly unpopular. The discussions generally ended with "Well, I'll be d——d if I'd have enlisted if I'd known it was to free the d——d niggers." But, as time wore on, the wisdom of the measure was seen, so that when the final proclamation was made in 1863 all gave it their approval.

The enlistment of colored troops, also, at first met with opposition, the principal objection being found in the possibility of serving under non-commissioned colored officers—an objection which never occurred, as care was taken to prevent it. Dignity and prejudice gave way to the chance of promotion, there being no case recorded where a soldier deemed fit to lead colored troops rejected the offer, clinging to his own ranks out of deference to an invincible antipathy to "niggers."

As the campaign of 1864 wore on, and the black troops proved themselves worthy, prejudice gave way to toleration, toleration to respect, and when the colored brigade of General Foster's command came proudly into line on the left of the Army of the James at Appomattox respect was supplanted by admiration. Although not cavalrymen, the colored soldiers won their spurs at Petersburg, Wilson's Landing, Burnside's Mine, and Fort Gilmore.

The King and Queen expedition closed the incidents with the raids to capture Richmond and release the prisoners confined there. Whether the capture of the Confederate capital would have affected the continuance of the war is an open question. It might have caused some depression, but at the same time the spirit of desperation might have urged the Confederate army still in the field to wage war to the very end. How many a fair promise is spoiled by those we little expect! The expedition which started on its trip to Richmond was confident of success, which, had it been effected, would have added a glowing page to the record of the Eleventh. Perhaps some, in looking back, may point out wherein failure ensued, but the fate of war is not always on one side, though it be in the right: wrong hath its triumph, its vantage grounds—many an Austerlitz before its Waterloo. Richmond was still named the capital of the Confederacy—the attempt at its overthrow had been thwarted.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### CAVALRY EXPEDITIONS. PETERSEBURG.

ON the 9th of April, the Eleventh broke camp at Fort Magruder, and took up the line of march for the last time down the Peninsula, arriving on the following afternoon at Newport News, where transports were awaiting. We went to Camp Getty, took up our old quarters, which looked hard and dirty. The camp had other occupants during the absence of the Eleventh. On the 8th, Major Cornog was discharged on account of disability, and Captain Ackerly was promoted to the vacancy. At the time of his promotion, Captain Ackerly was the ranking captain in the Eighteenth Corps. An order was issued on the 18th from department headquarters organizing what was afterwards designated as the Cavalry Division of the Army of the James. August V. Kautz, a newly-appointed brigadier-general, was assigned to its command. General Kautz had been promoted from the colonelcy of the Second Ohio Cavalry, at the request of General Grant, for the skillful management in his pursuit of the Confederate General John Morgan during his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio the previous year. General Kautz was an unassuming man, not given to military display; a safe, reliable cavalry leader, and did good service in the campaigns of 1864. The general expressed himself as being delighted with the Eleventh.

Lieutenant John L. Roper was assigned to the staff of General Kautz as Division Commissary. The newly-organized division consisted of two brigades, two regiments in each brigade; the first brigade consisting of the First District of Columbia and the Third New York; the second brigade of the Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania. The brigade commanders were Colonel Mix, of the Third New York, and Colonel Spear.

On the 10th, the Eleventh was part of a cavalry expedition to the Blackwater under Colonel Spear. Nothing was accomplished so far as the Eleventh was concerned, except a dead horse; there were but few Confederate pickets along the river. The command returned to Camp Getty after an absence of three or four days. During the rest of the stay at Camp Getty the time was spent in preparing for the coming campaign. Colonel





Stratton says: "As long raids into the enemy's country were contemplated everything possible was done to make the outfit complete, and to reduce the transportation to its lowest limit."

On the 5th of May, the command mounted horses and marched out of Camp Getty for the last time. It was a bright May morning—all nature happy—the warm sunshine, the trees bursting into bud and blossom—the air filled with fragrance and song. It hardly seemed possible to be out of harmony with such a scene, yet the errand was destruction and death. Just outside the camp the band was stationed along the roadside, and played as the regiments marched by. The Eleventh had the advance. Marching was continued all day and far into the night. Beyond Suffolk a halt was made for a few hours. Here it was first inferred that Petersburg was the objective point.

General Kautz says of the day's march: "We marched *via* Suffolk to Andrew's Corners, about 40 miles. This point was selected for our first camp, so as to leave the enemy in doubt as to the destination of the next day's march, and to prevent their concentrating against our advance. The command moved at midnight of the 6th, and we directed our march toward the sources of the Blackwater by way of Windsor, arriving at Farmville about noon. There was a ford at this place across the Blackwater, and I made a pretence of crossing while the main force was marching on the Birchen Island Bridge. The guard at these bridges was engaged in taking them up as we arrived."

Late in the afternoon a point was reached three miles north of the Wakefield Station on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, where the Blackwater enters a wide swamp, and two islands divide the stream into two channels, making three bridges. On the farther side was a breastwork which commanded the road and bridges, manned by a detachment of the enemy. The carbineers of the Eleventh, under Major Ackerly, dismounted, floundered through the swamps, swam the streams, and flanked the enemy out of his position. Lieutenant Prudhomme, accompanied by five men, had made his way through the swamp at the side of the road, and crossed the first bridge on the stringers. The lieutenant, exposing himself, was shot through the hip, which ended his military life, much to the regret of the regiment, for "Prudy," as he was called, was a general favorite. Dr. Rivers, division surgeon, said the lieutenant could only be saved by sending him to a hospital, and he was sent to Fort Powhattan, on the James River, where he arrived that night.





The bridges were soon repaired and the command marched to Wakefield, where it bivouaced, having marched 50 miles that day. That night the railroad property, including the station, a few cars, and some of the track was destroyed. Before daylight of the 7th the command was again on the road, with the First Brigade in advance, and the Eleventh bringing up the rear. At Littleton the advance captured three wagons and fifteen prisoners. One of the wagons had been captured from Major Wetherill's command the previous fall at Suffolk.

It was a hot, sultry day, causing much suffering among the horses, forty of which were abandoned and left along the road. Their places were supplied so far as possible from the country. Boling's Bridge over the Nottaway was reached at 3 P. M., 40 miles having been marched during the day.

Rapidity of movement is one of the prime factors in a successful cavalry raid. When the advance arrived at Boling's the guard was busily engaged removing the planks from the bridge—conclusive evidence that the army had traveled as fast as the news of its coming. Colonel Mix drove the guard from the bridge, with the loss of Lieutenant John Mayo and two enlisted men of the Third New York. The planks were re-laid, and the command moved rapidly to Stony Creek Bridge, which was burned after the guard of fifty men had surrendered.

Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel, with the Eleventh, was sent to burn the bridge over the Nottoway, six miles below Stony Creek, and arrived there at sundown; but, the bridge being defended by a strong force, Colonel Spear deemed it too late to venture an attack, and directed Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel to resume operations early next morning. During the night orders were received to move on the enemy at Jarrett's Station, five miles south, which were promptly obeyed, and the regiment arrived at the station a little before daylight. Two charges were made upon the enemy's position by the dismounted carbineers, but the enemy was too strongly posted to be dislodged. Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel withdrew beyond rifle range, and sent a large part of the regiment to take up and twist the rails. In the meantime, Colonel Spear, with the Fifth Pennsylvania, arrived. Another advance was made by the carbineers of the two regiments, aided by a vigorous fire from Sergeant Shannon's howitzers, dislodging the enemy, and capturing 35 prisoners. One of the prisoners wore a long coat fairly covered with military



buttons of all kinds, and very reluctantly gave up some of them, begged as souvenirs of the occasion.

After destroying the railroad property and military stores at Jarrett's Station, Colonel Spear countermarched to the railroad bridge on the Nottoway, when he arrived to participate with Colonel Mix in the fight which ended in the destruction of the bridge. The bridge was defended by the Fifty-ninth Virginia, under Colonel Tabb, who assumed the offensive, trying to drive away the approaching Union force. But he reckoned unwisely, for the dismounted men of the First Brigade, and the Fifth Pennsylvania, led by Colonel Spear, met the attack with such vigor that the enemy were driven back across the river and the bridge was in flames before it could be protected. General Kautz says of this affair: "It was a fatal mistake for Colonel Tabb to leave his entrenchments, for had he remained within the redoubt, we could not have reached the bridge to burn it without much greater loss; perhaps we would have failed entirely. The enemy could not fire upon our men until they reached the redoubt, and by that time the bridge was in flames."

The Confederates had followed Spear to Jarrett's Station, where Spear's brigade had a lively fight with Colonel Stubbs and 1,100 Confederates, driving them down the railroad into their entrenchments. This earthwork covered Nottaway Bridge. Spear led the men gallantly. As the enemy came down the railroad, our artillery played havoc with their flanks. They fled across the bridge. In this action Colonel Spear was reported killed. In these actions the Union loss was 50; the Confederate, 70. Colonel Spear came in unhurt.

As soon as the bridge was burned, General Kautz directed Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel to communicate under a flag of truce with Colonel Tabb, to effect an exchange of prisoners, which was soon done, but Colonel Tabb had only one officer and four privates to exchange for the 130 officers and men held by our forces. General Kautz says in his official report: "I could, no doubt, have captured Colonel Tabb's command; but reflecting that the loss of ammunition probably necessary to do it, the increased number of prisoners, and the time lost might seriously interfere, if it did not altogether defeat my return to City Point, I reluctantly left him to guard where the bridge had been." Doubtless, this was a wise conclusion, for troops were being hurried over the road from the south to the defence of Petersburg and Richmond; three train loads had passed





up the road about noon on the 7th, and others were then expected.

After exchanging prisoners, the command took up the line of march for City Point. The railroad bridge having been burned, the command fell back to Sussex Court House, where it encamped after dark, starting again at 4 A. M., and crossed to the north side of the Nottoway by an old wagon bridge. At a house near by, letters were found, advising the citizens to burn the bridge and cut us off. Boyington Plank Road was then struck, twenty-eight miles from Petersburg, which was followed to within twelve miles of the place. Camp was pitched after dark nine miles from Petersburg. The men and horses were worn out. Those who had coffee made it; many were without, and had had no rations for two days.

The river in the vicinity of City Point was full of water craft of every description from a canal boat to a French man-of-war, somewhat calling to mind the scenes at White House two years previous. Heavy firing was heard up the river; it was the Union gunboats attacking the batteries below Richmond.

On the 11th, the cavalry division was ferried to Bermuda Hundred, about a mile up the James, and past its confluence with the Appomattox. Butler's main force had landed here, which served for his base of supplies. Butler's army occupied a line extending from near Post Walthall on the Appomattox to Dutch Gap on the James, a line afterwards known as the "Bermuda Front." From here, General Butler was expected to move against Richmond, but was, as Grant said, as completely shut off from further operations as if he had been in a tightly-corked bottle. During the day Companies B and H were detached for duty at the headquarters of General W. F. Smith, commanding the Eighteenth Corps. These two companies participated in the Cold Harbor campaign, and Company B returned to the regiment in time to take part in the Wilson raid.

The next morning, General Kautz started on an expedition against the Richmond and Danville Railroad, concerning which General Kautz says: "The general (Butler) had planned an advance on Richmond, which resulted in his repulse at Drewry's Bluff. He intended to move on the 12th, and I should take advantage of the movement, passing from the left to the Danville road to commit all the damage I could, and return as best I was able. I had but one day to prepare, and felt that the time was too limited to prepare properly for such an expedition. It



was not possible to recover from the results of the hard work and long marches of the preceding week in the one day devoted to the preparation for another still more severe expedition. The expedition started out in a drizzling rain which continued through the day, and was the forerunner of a rainy week." We passed along the left of Butler's army, and struck the Richmond and Petersburg pike twelve miles from Richmond. A brigade of infantry with a battery of artillery was moving up the pike, but it was wide enough for us to move abreast. Ten miles from Richmond, the infantry advance encountered the Confederates; a brisk skirmish ensued. The battery came up on a gallop, and went into position. We turned to the left and through the fields, and struck the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad at Chesterfield Station, which we burned; continued on to Chesterfield Court House, arriving there at 5 P. M. The court house stood in the open country, and it was an old looking place. We continued our march by cross-roads through woods, and at 2 P. M. on the 13th, came to the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Coalfield Station, 13 miles west of Richmond. We tore up the track and burned the depot in which was stored a large quantity of apple brandy, which made a bright blaze.

The march was resumed next morning at daylight, keeping on the north side of the railroad, reaching Powhattan Station at 9 A. M., where a good supply of bacon and forage was found. After dinner, the station and fifteen cars, loaded with forage, were destroyed. At Mattox Bridge, the enemy was in a fortified position on the opposite bank, commanding all approaches from our side. Leaving the advance regiment (Fifth Pennsylvania) to keep up a front against the bridge, and to bring up the rear, the column moved down the river to Good's Bridge, where it was delayed in the rain to repair a span of the bridge which had been cut by some of the country people. Major Stratton, whose engineering skill always came into play in such emergencies, superintended the work, which was finished in three hours. After dark the crossing was commenced; large fires were built at each end to furnish light. After a long ride in the dark, the column neared Chula Station, and rested in the woods, being ordered to keep quiet and not strike a light. A small party was sent to the railroad to tear up the track. Soon an engine with a Confederate lieutenant aboard came down to reconnoitre. They ran off the track and were captured. Immense piles of wood at the station, together with the engine, were burned next morning. The rail-





JOHN CASSELS,

Captain Co. C and Major Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Brevet Lieut.-  
Col. U. S. Volunteers.





road was then crossed, and advance made as far as Flat Creek Bridge, where a sharp skirmish ensued. A number of men from Company A were engaged. Lieutenant Shriver, who commanded the party, was killed. The captured locomotive was one of three which had brought as many train loads of troops to the defence of the Mattox and Flat Creek Bridges.

Early on the morning of the 14th, General Kautz sent Colonel Spear with detachments of the Eleventh and Third New York to make a demonstration against the Flat Creek Bridge, while the rest of the command was engaged in destroying the railroad property at the station. General Kautz says: "On the morning of the 14th, I dispatched Colonel Spear to see what could be done to destroy the Flat Creek Bridge. He did not seem to have comprehended my desires in the matter, and made a fight to get at the bridge, losing more men than the capture of the bridge would justify. I hoped to find the bridge more assailable than it proved. The colonel on this occasion, as well as on many others, showed that his judgment was not on a par with his bravery." Colonel Spear attacked a strongly fortified enemy, out of range of our carbineers. While the fight was going on, Colonel Spear received orders to withdraw which were promptly obeyed. The loss of the Eleventh was one officer and four enlisted men, all of whom were left unburied on the field.

As soon as Colonel Spear's detachment joined the command, General Kautz set out for Southside Railroad, going by way of Bevill's Bridge. When four miles beyond the bridge, Colonel Spear was sent to Wilson's Station to destroy the station and public property. While there, Colonel Spear received a message from General Kautz bidding him report to Black and White Station, where the First Brigade had gone. General Kautz says: "We captured a good supply of forage and provisions, and a train of freight cars. After the usual routine of burning station and other railroad property, we moved south about five miles, and being overtaken by a heavy rain, the command went into camp for the remainder of the night. At 7 A. M. the march was resumed towards Lawrenceville, over a muddy road, which was reached after a hard march of 35 miles. Here some rations were captured and issued to the command; a lot of Confederate wood and cotton was destroyed. Next morning, the command moved in the direction of Bellfield, on the Welden Railroad, at which place the Hicksford Bridge spans the Meherrin River. General Kautz says: "The destruction of this bridge would have been



very desirable, but the information I was able to get indicated that it was very strongly guarded by a Confederate regiment and a battalion of Zouaves, in two redoubts, each having two pieces of artillery, and an infinite reinforcement of local troops. Our supply of ammunition, owing to the recent rains, had become very much reduced, so that we were in no condition to make a good defence, much less an attack on a fortified position. On the morning of the 16th, we marched to Bellfield as if that point was our destination. The enemy's local troops were very active in watching our movements, so we halted to give the impression that we had in view an attack upon that point. When we were a few miles from Bellfield, I directed the march towards Jarrett's Station, where I was somewhat surprised to find the water tank replaced and a train of cars crossing the Nottoway where only eight days before we had burned the bridge, making evident how short had been the delay caused by our work of destruction. But other evidences were furnished that we had very seriously annoyed and delayed the enemy. The roads showed that both during and since the recent rain many troops and much material had passed over the breach made in the track. The broken wagons and scattered materials were proof that the roads had been rendered well nigh impassible by the number of wagons that had passed over them during the week. We learned that General Beauregard's reinforcements had been greatly delayed in their trip northward."

After destroying the repairs the Confederates had made, the columns marched to Freeman's Bridge, where the enemy, engaged in destroying the bridge, was driven back by the First District of Columbia which had the advance. The bridge had to be reconstructed, and nearly the entire night was occupied at the work, which was done by the First Brigade. After breakfast on the 17th, march was resumed for City Point, by way of Jerusalem and Baxter Roads. The rear guard (Company A of the Eleventh) was annoyed by small bands of Confederates who followed to pick up stragglers from the command. The Eleventh arrived at City Point about 8 p. m., tired out by incessant marching, for an average of 40 miles per day had been made except on the 8th, which was spent in fighting and destroying government railroad property.

On this, as on the previous raids, large numbers of colored people of all ages followed the troops to City Point and to freedom. Some were on foot, some were mounted on old horses





and mules; some rode in every sort of vehicle from a cart to a family carriage, hauled by steers and cows, horses and mules, hitched up in every conceivable manner—a conglomerate lot. It was remarkable how those on foot kept up with the long march, but most of them did—the gift of perseverance.

The loss of the Eleventh on these two expeditions was one officer and six privates killed; one officer, one sergeant, and twelve privates wounded; also one private missing. General Kautz compliments the men under him in the strongest manner, saying: "The fighting qualities of the men I have never seen excelled, and in this I congratulate the whole command without distinction."

The stay at City Point was short. On the 21st, the command was ferried across the Appomattox to Bermuda Hundred. On the 26th, orders were received to march on foot with three days' rations. The whole division fell in just after dark and the march was begun. Rain began to fall, and through mud ankle-deep we plodded along for five miles. We halted in an old corn-field and bivouaced for the night—that is, we lay down between the corn rows in the mud and water. In the morning we found ourselves near the breastworks between the Appomattox and James Rivers. The spires of the churches of Petersburg were in sight. We made our camp close to the breastworks among the stumps of what had once been a thicket of jack oaks. The men were employed in filling bags of sand to lay on top of the breastworks.

On the 28th, the Eighteenth Corps left the line to march to Grant's assistance at Cold Harbor. Soon there was a report that we were to be attacked, and we were quietly aroused at 3 A. M. to be at the breastwork until morning. Papers from Richmond were frequently obtained the day on which they were printed. Our pickets had a place in the woods where they met the Confederates to trade coffee for tobacco and papers.

On the 30th, horses were brought and a horse camp was established at the rear of the breastworks. On the 3d of June, muskets for temporary use were issued to the Eleventh, which were regarded more as badges of humiliation than weapons of defence; the entire outfit, from commanding officer to private, would not bear inspection. There was considerable artillery firing along the line occupied by the cavalry division, and several times during the night a magnificent display of fireworks, as shells trailed their fiery way through the air, whizzing and



screaming and exploding, with the only result an aerial display. About this time the Gatling gun was given an introduction, but, being received with disfavor by artillery officers, both regular and volunteer, was soon relegated to the rear.

General Butler had planned to send General Smith with a force of 11,000 men, on the 27th of May, against Petersburg, but an order from Grant, directing that Smith's command be sent to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, about to engage Lee at Cold Harbor, prevented the carrying out of his design, and he was unable to send another expedition to capture Petersburg until the 9th of June. Evidently it was Butler's plan to send General Hicks with 3,500 men from his colored division of the Eighteenth Corps to attack the defences of the city on the Jordan Point and City Point Roads, while General Kautz with 1,200 or 1,400 men of his division should make a detour to the Jerusalem Plank Road to attack the defences of the city from the south. But General Gillmore, much against General Butler's better judgment, obtained command of the infantry part of the expedition, General Kautz's command being an independent affair.

The infantry and cavalry, with the former in advance, set out for their respective positions at 10.30 P. M. on the 8th, by way of the pontoon bridge over the Appomattox at Point of Rocks. A series of blunders attended the starting of the expedition. Colonel Hawley, who led the advance of the infantry column, was unacquainted with the country, and his guides seemed to be no better, so that the colonel lost his way, became entangled in a swamp where the mud was nearly knee-deep, and did not reach the point which should have been reached at midnight until 3.40 A. M., depriving the men of three hours' rest as contemplated by General Butler, sending them upon their day's work fagged out.

Major Wetherill has given a magnificent account of this expedition, that we extract from his notes. His detailed story here and there may cross what has been said:

"May 11th. Crossed the Appomattox River this morning, going to the front.

"May 12th. Our forces moved out this morning to give us a chance to get beyond the enemy's lines.

"By throwing our line forward the enemy supposed our intention was to flank them, and threw their eleventh line back. We reached Chester Station unharmed, and pushed on for Chesterfield Court House. At this place we broke jail and re-





leased those who had been imprisoned for refusing to join the Confederate ranks; the criminals we did not disturb. It was a pleasant sight to see the Southern Union men, whose loyalty was unshaken, whose fidelity had been proved. We took the road to Good's Bridge, but turned off to the right, taking a woodland road, which brought us to Coalfield Station, three miles west of Richmond. We gossiped awhile with the operator at Richmond. While there Spear got ready to fire the coal mines and reported to General Kautz. The general approved at first, but when I said: 'General, when the fire is once started it can never be extinguished. Why should future generations suffer for the errors of this?' General Kautz at once ordered guards to be placed over the pit, holding Colonel Spear responsible for the safety of Richmond coal basin. Thus the coal field was saved.

"May 13th. Started at 4 A. M. for Powhattan Station. Plenty of forage and rations were found. After destroying the telegraph, we pushed rapidly on to High Bridge at Mattax. The enemy with artillery were in considerable force. One company of the Fifth Pennsylvania was sent forward and deployed as skirmishers. General Kautz said: 'That place cannot be taken without great loss of life, and should I succeed, it cannot be destroyed by fire. I have no tools to take it down.' We then pushed for Good's Bridge and found the centre section had been destroyed. In three hours we rebuilt it. We pushed on to Chula Station, four miles below the iron bridge, and then learned that three train loads of troops had passed and had reinforced the troops at Iron Bridge. The wires were cut, the tracks torn up, and we rested. A locomotive was reported coming down the track. The track was cut. When the engine reached the place the track spread; the engine and fireman were captured, the engineer and officer escaped. Here was demonstrated the value of volunteer troops. In every instance, volunteers to make bridges, or to do other mechanical work, brought out experienced mechanics. When men were wanted to ruin the locomotive, thirty or forty engineers sprang to the front, emptied the water, filled the fire box with wood, covered it with old rails, fired it; half an hour, and there was not an inch of cast iron work that had not been heated red-hot and expanded beyond repair.

"May 14th. Colonel Spear, with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Major Jacobs, Third New York Cavalry, were ordered to make a demonstration on Flat Creek Bridge. Spear opened





the fight by ordering Lieutenant Shriver to charge the bridge, who led splendidly, but was killed at the first volley. The enemy was so well posted, covering the bridge, that our boys were compelled to fall back. Major Jacobs opened on the right, but as the affair looked serious, General Kautz ordered the burning of the bridge and retreat of our forces. Our column got mixed up with animals and ambulances, and, when in order, struck for Deep Creek. Our loss was two officers and 33 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

"We learned that 5,000 Confederate troops had been sent to intercept us at Beverly Bridge, three or four miles below, on the Appomattox. The Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to advance towards Beverly, while the rest of the division pushed on for Wellville, on the south side of the road. Later, the Fifth joined the division, and we out-generaled the enemy. On arriving at Wellville, while the rest of the division destroyed the depot, etc., as soon as we heard from Spear's brigade we pushed on to Blacks and Whites, on the Danville Road. Here we found a large supply of commissary stores. We replenished our own stock, burned the rest. Here many thousand pounds of bacon, hundreds of barrels of flour, and storehouses were destroyed by fire.

"May 15th (Sunday). Our start was later than usual, having no guide. We traveled, using captured county maps and compass, and reached Lawrenceville at 4.30 P. M. The Confederate picket was driven in by a company of the Eleventh led by Lieutenant Monroe.

"May 16th. Destroyed a depot of supplies and pushed on for Bellfield. Here we discovered the enemy was in force, and learning that the Third New York and District of Columbia were nearly out of ammunition we reluctantly turned off towards Jarrett's Station, leaving the enemy on our right flank, about a mile away. The track had been relaid which we had destroyed. The command was divided, Spear's brigade to attack the Nottoway Bridge by the railroad, while the rest moved by the road. The men and horses being worn out from twelve days of incessant marching—650 miles—and hard work, tearing up tracks, destroying bridges and depots, little rest or food, it was necessary to get back to City Point with as little delay as possible, saving ammunition for coming struggles. So, we pushed rapidly for Freeman's Bridge on the Nottoway. We reached it at midnight, just in time to save it; twenty or thirty of the enemy were



destroying the bridge to cut us off. After a sharp skirmish they retreated, and we commenced the repairing of the bridge. A section of forty feet had to be put in.

"May 16th. We arrived at Johnson Fork, near Belchers. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry destroyed the mill and 1,000 barrels of flour stored there. We pushed up the Jerusalem Plank Road, dispersed one company of Confederate cavalry, and took the road to the right for City Point. When we reached the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, workmen were rebuilding the bridge destroyed on our other raid. We upset all their work, broke up cars, brought along 60 negroes who were working there, and reached City Point at nightfall."

This is the story of Kautz's second raid:

"May 19th. Heavy firing was heard on the right towards Drewrey's Bluff, and we learned that General Heckman had been captured. He was on the left, in an intense fog, with the fighting Ninth New Jersey. The enemy, knowing the ground, surrounded them, and demanded a surrender, which was answered by a volley. The Ninth New Jersey fought like tigers and most of them got out, but were much cut up. Heckman was captured; Wheeler, of his staff, killed; Emerson wounded. As soon as it was known that Heckman was captured, Colonel Pickett rallied his brigade and came out of the trap with a bayonet charge.

"May 22d. Off to Bermuda Hundred. About 11 P. M. last night, the enemy massed their forces on our left centre to break our lines. The pickets fell slowly back, drawing the enemy within range of our artillery, and threw themselves on the ground. The artillery opened upon them with grape and canister. In the morning, by flag of truce, the dead were buried. The gunboats kept up their attack on Drewrey's Bluff, and our division encamped on the Appomattox.

"May 30th. On Gillmore's front the pickets were within 300 yards of each other, and as daylight comes they hail: 'Good-morning, Yank!' 'How are you, Johnny?' 'No shooting to-day?' 'All right!' Papers were frequently exchanged for tobacco. Billingsgate at times re-opens the fire, then all would seek their holes. Hinks opens his attack on Fort Clifton.

"Captain Reisinger made a foot reconnaissance on the morning of June 1st, nearly to Petersburg Plank Road, and reported no troops in our immediate front. Their return had been followed by a battery at the mill in front of our position, and threw a few solid shot into our camp. This brought the general and





his staff out to see what was the trouble, when Dr. Haney, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, rushed in, half clad, with one boot on. When asked what was the matter, he excitedly said: 'Why doesn't the commanding general issue some orders? They are throwing shot through my ambulance.' General Kautz looked comically at him, the staff laughed, and the doctor left.

"Dr. Rivers, division chief, received the following poetic request:

" 'Not for the skill that guides the knife  
Along the shrinking nerves,  
And just evades the springs of life,  
With hand that never swerves;

" 'Not for the scientific art  
That finished culture shows,  
To warm the faintly flutt'ring heart  
Whose life-blood freely flows;

" 'Not for the strangely-mingled draught  
Of drugs from foreign land,  
Compounded with the subtle craft  
That speaks of practiced hands;

" 'But merely for the simple juice  
That emanates from rye,  
A fluid whose peculiar use  
I feel inclined to try.

" 'A single bottle would suffice  
For all my modest need,  
And you, by sending some that's nice,  
Would prove a friend, indeed.'

"The wish was met.

"On June 2d, a fierce artillery duel took place in front of Terry's command. An infantry attack followed which drove in our pickets. Two companies of the Seventh Connecticut were driven in without loss. Two companies of the District of Columbia Cavalry, with their Henry volcanic rifles, repulsed the enemy, killing the colonel of the Twenty-seventh South Carolina. In the afternoon, the Third New Hampshire recovered the rifle pits."



Concerning his part of the expedition, General Kautz says: "The route of the cavalry lay across the country through narrow roads, very circuitous, so that the distance proved much longer than was expected, and instead of reaching our destination at 9 A. M., it was 11 o'clock before we confronted the enemy's entrenchments on the Jerusalem Plank Road. We were also detained at many points by the enemy's cavalry, but capturing some pickets, we learned that there were no regular forces holding the entrenchments in our front." When the advance under Colonel Spear arrived at the above-mentioned entrenchments, he ordered the leading squadron of the Eleventh to charge with drawn sabres, but was repulsed. The colonel was about to hurl the second squadron against the works when General Kautz arrived and prevented the charge. The general says of the affair: "He (Colonel Spear) had sent one charge, and it had gone down under the concentrated fire, and was driven back with heavy loss. Such a disposition would have enabled the small force behind the entrenchments to repulse the entire command. I at once formed the whole force into line, the centre battalion being dismounted as skirmishers, and a mounted battalion on each flank. At the command 'Forward!' they went over everything without halting, capturing all that remained, about 40 uninjured prisoners and one field piece. A force of about 200 local troops had been charged with the defence of that portion of the line which we had carried, all of whom had been killed or captured."

The carbineers on the right flanked the Confederates, and they ran, leaving their two guns in our hands. Sergeant Malcolm, of Company A, was the first to reach the guns. Putting his hand on one of them, he exclaimed "They are ours!" and rushed on after the retreating enemy. On his return, he found a lieutenant astride one of the guns, and loudly claiming their capture. He seemed to fear some one would deprive him of the honor of their capture, and it took some peremptory orders to overcome his excitement, and cause him to reform his battalion.

General Kautz had done his work well, and had General Gillmore done likewise, Petersburg would have been invaded long enough to destroy the bridge across the Appomattox and to have allowed General Kautz the track of the Southside and Weldon Railroad for a considerable distance. But when General Gillmore came within sight of the enemy's lines, he saw lions in the way, not going far enough to see if they were chained. The Confederate forces holding the defences of Petersburg south of





the Appomattox, a distance of six or eight miles, were not more than 600 Confederate soldiers, 900 reserves and militia. General Butler was deeply disappointed over the failure of General Gillmore to carry out his part of the work, and a bitter correspondence followed between the two generals, which resulted in General Gillmore being relieved of his command on the 17th.

The loss of the cavalry division, according to official reports, was four killed, twenty-six wounded, and six missing. The Confederates lost heavily of those making the defence, and General Kautz is doubtless correct in saying that all the enemy's force defending the part of the line which his men carried were either killed or captured. Many words of praise were heard among the men of the Eleventh for the old men and boys who died in defence of their city.

General Butler was determined, if possible, to destroy the bridges at Petersburg, and on the 10th, called for volunteers to make the attempt. Sergeant Robert P. McRae and Private Chas. F. Hopkins, from Company M, of the Eleventh, responded. They were supplied with combustibles and started on their perilous expedition that same day, but on the day following were captured and spent nearly two months in Andersonville and other prisons. On the 14th, horses enough to refit the cavalry division were taken from the two regiments of colored cavalry, the Eleventh receiving about 300 as its share. General Butler still clung to his purpose to capture Petersburg, and another opportunity soon presented itself.

After the battle of Cold Harbor, General Grant decided to transfer his army to the south side of the James River and attack Richmond from the rear, necessitating the capture of Petersburg. The Eighteenth Corps was returned to Butler's lines, arriving on the night of the 14th, and on the following day General Smith with the Eighteenth Corps, accompanied by General Kautz, with his division, was sent to carry out what General Gillmore had failed to do. This time General Smith was to attack the enemy's entire entrenchments from the east, while General Kautz should approach them from the southeast. In the proposed movement it was not expected that the cavalry would find any undefended point where it would be able to enter, and was, therefore, only required to make a pretence to enter, that as many troops as possible might be drawn from the real point selected for Smith's assault. The cavalry division, accompanied by a section of the Fourth Battery, crossed the Appomattox and at 5 A. M. next





morning the march toward Petersburg was continued with the Second Brigade in the advance. After an hour's march, the advance met the Confederate pickets, who were driven to their outworks which were strongly located beyond a swamp, defended by a force of infantry and three pieces of artillery. Here the dismounted men of the brigade, principally those of the First and Fourth, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, who used their artillery freely, but did no damage. General Hinks, with his division, soon came up and relieved Colonel Spear, who withdrew and resumed his place in the column, which then marched to the southeast to within sight of the enemy's entrenchments, crossing the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. The works at this point were very strong; the commanding points were occupied by redoubts upon which permanent guns were mounted. The redoubts were connected by heavy breastworks manned by a force of infantry strong enough to stand off the cavalry division. General Kautz says: "There was nothing to do except to send forward the dismounted men, and make the best show possible in lieu of an actual attack. . . . It was an extensive field over which we had to advance, furnishing no shelter after we left the timber, commanded by the guns of five redoubts, and two more were added as we approached." The line of skirmishers, about one and one-half miles in length, moved to within 500 yards of the intrenchments, and so far as the Eleventh was concerned, gained a fairly good shelter behind the crest of a hill, from which they kept up a desultory fire without much damage to themselves. The enemy used artillery freely during the afternoon, but being poorly directed, little damage was done. Lieutenant Lancaster was severely wounded by a piece of shell, the only casualty sustained by the regiment during the day.

The hours of the afternoon dragged wearily away for the exhausted men of the division who had had no sleep the previous night, and had been marching and skirmishing since 5 A. M. that morning—so fatigued were they that many slept under the enemy's fire. No sound of battle came from the direction where Smith was expected to make the attack. The enemy appeared to be receiving reinforcements, and gave evidence of moving out to make an attack as the fire of the Union forces slackened on account of their ammunition running low. General Kautz, deeming this evidence that Smith had retired, and that there was no longer any need of his presence on the field, between five and six o'clock, gave the order to retire, which was done in a very



leisurely manner. About 7 P. M., while the cavalry division was moving off, General Smith made the attack, carried the entrenchments in his front, capturing 300 prisoners and 16 cannon.

Why General Smith tarried so long has never been satisfactorily explained. The cavalry division had driven in the enemy's advance picket, leaving, at 8 A. M., Smith's advance, under General Hinks, within two miles of the enemy's main, yet it took eleven hours to cover the remaining distance, and the golden opportunity to take Petersburg was thereby lost. Smith, advised that two of Hancock's divisions were within striking distance, sat down before the works for the night. The night was clear and the moon full. Smith rested until morning, after the old, but not commendable, way of 1861-62.

"Smith's failure to follow up his success proved to be the turning point of the campaign. The delay was fatal to immediate success. Lee was not convinced, nor did he know, that the Army of the Potomac was over the James until nearly all had crossed. Beauregard, either with more information, or a better grasp of probabilities, on the night of the 16th, took Hoke's division, which Lee sent to him, and started off for Petersburg. Before morning there was a different enemy to charge than had been defeated the previous day—the van of Lee's tried veterans, who did not know how formidable entrenchments and batteries could be lost when assailed by only a strong skirmish line. By their arrival the fall of Petersburg, a few hours before so imminent, had been indefinitely postponed. All Grant said upon arriving was: 'More blunders, gentlemen; more blunders!'"

Major Wetherill was sent with an order to Spear to hold the line at the Prince George Road until relieved by Hink's division. He went to the front under a shower of shells. John Sheridan, Spear's orderly, undertook to act as guide in the search for Colonel Spear. They advanced too far and had to cross the road, bringing them in full view of the enemy's works. Had the enemy taken the back sight it would have been fatal for the old man. He quickly sought the woods. A shell exploded near him, pitching him upon his face. Colonel Spear, who was standing close by, said to Namara, of the Third New York: "The old gray-haired major is blown to pieces." But the old man's lease of life had not run out; getting up, the orders were delivered.

A cavalry command was observed moving toward the left of our lines. Colonel Mix's brigade was rapidly sent to meet the





reported movement, and the Fifth Pennsylvania also pushed forward. A skirmish took place. The cavalry continued until the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad was reached. Here fighting continued until evening. Receiving word from General Smith, the command fell back, but not until Colonel Mix's Third New York had carried the rifle pits. Mix was mortally wounded. He thought it unnecessary risk to be carried to the rear, and told the boys to leave him to die. At dusk, Smith's attack on Fort Stedman was heard.

When Hancock relieved Smith in the morning and assaulted, he captured two or three of the outlying redans, together with their connected works, but after desperate fighting, and with heavy loss. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, unsuccessful assaults were made by the Army of the Potomac and the Eighteenth Corps of Butler's army upon another series of works around Petersburg, with the loss of 10,000 men. All the assaults were gallantly conducted, resulting generally in success, but only after casualties. During the night of the 17th, Beauregard, who had been managing affairs for the past two days, determined to withdraw to an interior and shorter line which his engineers had laid out for him. The line was back from five hundred to a thousand yards; extended from the Appomattox, first southeast, and then south, and intersected the original line at the Jerusalem Plank Road. The withdrawal was accomplished after midnight, and the work of entrenchment was at once begun. This was substantially the line of resistance, extended, as new developments on our part required to be met, during the whole of the operations about Petersburg. If the vigorous assault had been as persistent while the enemy's outer works were crumbling, as it was when he had entrenched himself within his permanent lines, his rout would have been complete. General Smith was relieved of his command shortly after his failure to capture Petersburg, practically ending his military career.

The cavalry division returned to Jordan's Point Road and bivouaced for the night. The next day was spent in guarding the left flank of the Army of the Potomac, after which the command returned to its place in the entrenchments. The division was allowed four days' rest, when it was called to put forth the supreme effort of its existence.



## CHAPTER IX.

### THE WILSON RAID.

AFTER the failure to capture Richmond, and the army had settled down to a regular investment of the city, General Grant considered it good policy to send a cavalry expedition against the railroads running southwest of Petersburg and Richmond, to cut off the enemy's supplies from that direction. General Wilson was therefore ordered to take his division of the cavalry corps, and Kautz's division, and proceed to the destruction of the railroads. On the afternoon of the 21st, General Kautz with his command reported to Wilson at Mount Sinai Church, six miles southeast of Petersburg. General Wilson's instructions were that he should proceed by the shortest route to the intersection of the Richmond and Danville and the Southside Railroads; to do all the damage possible to the two roads, continuing until prevented by the enemy. Knowing that he was about to start on a perilous expedition, General Wilson desired to know concerning affairs in his rear, so he directed a letter to General Meade, inquiring whether the infantry was beyond the Weldon Railroad, stating what he expected to accomplish, adding that "circumstances must, however, in a great degree control after leaving Burkeville. If Sheridan will look after Hampton, I apprehend no great difficulty, and hope to do the enemy great damage."

General Humphrey, Meade's Chief of Staff, replied that the infantry was not across the Weldon Railroad, but would be the next day, and expected to take the Southside road soon after. Wilson was assured Sheridan would continue to look after Hampton, as he had been doing since early in June. With these assurances, the two divisions, numbering about 5,300 men and 16 pieces of artillery, at 2 P. M. on the 22d, set out upon the raid. General Kautz's division led the way—the Second Brigade in front, and the Eleventh in the extreme advance. The enemy's pickets were encountered near the Jerusalem Plank Road, and were closely pursued to Ream's Station, several of them being captured on the way. General Kautz's orders were to move directly to Southerland's on the Southside Railroad, but the captured pickets informed him that General W. H. F. Lee, with two





brigades of cavalry, was encamped in the path he was ordered to take. Being unwilling to endanger the expedition at the beginning by fostering an engagement, General Kautz turned the head of his column down the Weldon road, as if that was the object of the raid. After proceeding down the road some distance, the column turned to the right, passed through the village of Dinwiddie Court House, through Five Forks, arriving at the Southside Railroad half way between Southerland's and Ford's Station without being molested.

The Third Division was not so successful in eluding the Confederate cavalry. General Lee made an attack as it passed Ream's Station, but met with a repulse; a second attack was made in the afternoon, but he was again driven back. Doubtless, General Lee was anxious to meet Colonel Spear, that he might even up the old score when he was captured at South Anna. The detour to the south by the Dinwiddie Court House was a decided success, since it placed the only available cavalry force of the enemy where it could hinder very little the work of destroying the railroads. The Eleventh arrived at Ford's Station at 5.30 P. M. Just as the advance guard came in sight from the north, the evening passenger train came in sight coming from the south. The station agent, taking in the situation, gave the alarm, the engineer reversed his engine, and escaped before the advance could prevent it. Private Warner, who was in the advance, shot at the agent, wounding him in the arm. After supper, locomotive, cars, and seven or eight miles of track were destroyed. The work was done with much zest, in sharp contrast with that in the trenches, when they were called upon to do the work of infantrymen; now they were at the work of cavalrymen.

The weather was in the most favorable condition for the destruction of the railroads; clear skies, a burning sun, and several weeks of drought, had rendered all wood materials intensely burnable. The work of destruction was kept up until midnight, when the tired men were allowed a brief rest. At 2 A. M., the command moved for Burkeville. The hours of early morning were pleasant, when the air was full of dew and the cool of night was still felt; but after sunrise, the drought began to have an effect upon the men. The heat was intense, while the horses raised clouds of dust which was stifling. The column took the road which runs parallel with the railroad, arriving at Burkeville at 3 P. M. Little damage was done on the way, the





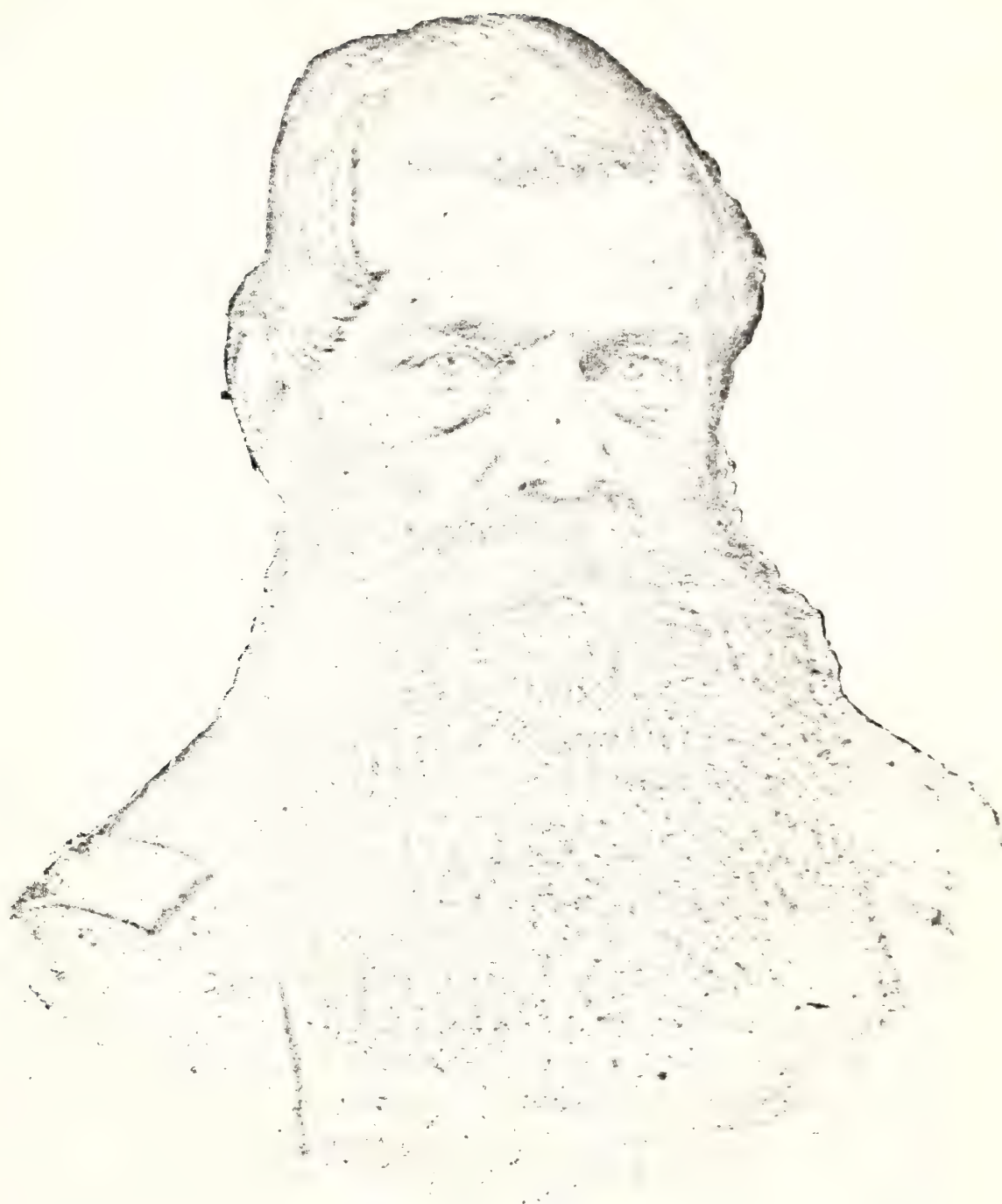
work of destroying the track having been left for Wilson's men.

At Nottoway Court House, Colonel Chapman's brigade of Wilson's division was attacked by Lee's command, which had succeeded in getting between the two divisions, while Wilson, who had taken the wrong road, was getting back again. The fight lasted from 1 P. M. until dark. Lee was repulsed, but followed at a safe distance. On the 25th, Lee again made a slight demonstration against Wilson's division, but was driven off by Colonel Chapman. Burkeville was abandoned by the enemy at our approach, who concentrated at High Bridge, the destruction of which would have been a far greater loss than the station at Burkeville. When General Kautz's command arrived at Burkeville, the destruction of the railroad began. The scene presented at Burkeville and Keysville, after dark set in, was demon-like: the burning track visible for miles, the moving figures of men carrying fuel to feed the flames, the iron rails twisted by heat into strange attitudes, were sights never to be forgotten. The men worked with spirit and cheerfully, notwithstanding their great fatigue after marching all day, and getting little sleep when night came. The work lasted far into the night, and the usual hour of starting was 2 or 3 A. M., so that the command might be well on the road by daylight. The Second Brigade destroyed about five miles of track on the Lynchburg road above the junction, went to bivouac at midnight, and was aroused at 4 A. M. to finish the destruction of the junction, which was done in an hour.

Several vacant stores at Burkeville were filled with sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and a great number were lying on cots under the shade of the trees. The local physician in charge of these unfortunates appeared to be taxed beyond his resources. The condition of the sick and wounded was deplorable, some were lying unattended on the floor; no screens to the doors and windows; the flies were in swarms about those unable to help themselves. Such is war! The men did all in their power to alleviate the condition of their enemies, but it was little they could do; when the morning came, several of the poor fellows were dead.

Between 5 and 6 A. M. on the 24th, the Second Brigade marched along the Richmond and Danville Railroad, destroying the road as it proceeded. This road was evidently one of the oldest in the State. Its track consisted of wooden rails with





CAPTAIN JOHN B. LOOMIS.  
Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.





strap iron spiked on them. Its destruction was an easy matter. The severe heat, intensified by the burning ties, caused many prostrations during the day, and the dust, while on the march, was almost unbearable. Early in the afternoon the cavalry division was massed at Keysville, and the work of destruction was continued until midnight.

After repulsing Lee at Nottoway Court House, Wilson bivouaced for the night, and early next morning struck across the country, joining Kautz near Keysville. The two divisions were united for the first time since the morning of the 22d. During the following day, Colonel West's Brigade burned three saw mills, thereby causing great loss to the enemy, who depended upon them for lumber to replace that which had been burned. At 5 P. M., the head of the column arrived at Roanoke Station, a mile and a half from where the railroad crosses the Staunton River, and where the enemy was found to be strongly entrenched across the river. The destruction of the bridge was very desirable, but was, from the first, a hopeless task with the means at our disposal. A wide, cultivated bottom on the north side intervened, while the head of the bridge was defended by two lines of rifle pits. On the south side of the river the bank was high, commanding the plain on the north, and the works were supplied with artillery. The face of the bluff was also defended by rifle pits.

General Wilson ordered General Kautz to burn the bridge. The usual number of men of the division were dismounted, those of the First Brigade were deployed to the right, and those of the Second to the left of the railroad. So far as the Eleventh was concerned, the men were poorly armed, the limited number of carbines, which were inferior when received, had become almost useless, and the ammunition for them was defective; in many cases the cartridges could be pushed through the barrel easily. Colonel Spear ordered the men without carbines on the line with their pistols, which were about as efficient. It must have been very gratifying to the enemy to see the intended charge upon their position.

At 6 P. M., the advance was made, unopposed except by the artillery, until within short range it was met with a sharp fire of musketry from the entrenchments across the river and from the bridge, which barred further progress. Our artillery opened a heavy fire upon the bridge, and another attempt was made by a quick dash to carry it, but without success. Skirmishing was



kept up until after nightfall, hoping to reach the bridge in the darkness, but the work of the past four days, the extreme heat, the want of sleep, added to the knowledge that they were fighting an inaccessible foe—all tended to diminish the zeal of the men. The Second Brigade fell back after dark to the station, replenished its exhausted ammunition, and returned to its old position, remaining there until Wilson's division and the First Brigade of Kautz's division had passed.

General Kautz estimated his loss, killed, wounded, and missing, at 60; of these the Eleventh lost Captain Reynolds and two men killed; Major Ackerly and several men wounded. Captain Reynolds, who was in full uniform, fell some distance in advance of his men, when our forward move was checked. Several attempts were made to recover his body, but the enemy concentrated their fire upon the rescuers, and drove them back. Finally, Private Nelson M. Ward, of Company M, under the fire of the enemy, crawled forward, removed the captain's watch, ring, and other valuables. Private Ward received a medal of honor for the brave act.

The object of the expedition, in the main, having been accomplished, Wilson decided to return to Petersburg, and began the return march about midnight, leaving Kautz to cover his rear. With the exception of some annoyance to the rear guard, the march was uneventful, but none of those present will ever forget it. So much time on the previous days had been consumed in destroying the railroads that the fatigue fell largely upon the men; but now the animals suffered from the extreme heat and stifling clouds of dust. A new trouble arose: the command was compelled to depend upon the country for subsistence. Wilson's division, which before had been in the rear, was now in advance, consuming all the provisions and forage to be found along the route; hence, Kautz's men had to go long distances for provisions. The animals began to play out in considerable numbers. The march was greatly retarded by the sick and wounded; also, by great mobs of contrabands, who followed, despite the warning of the commanding officers. The route taken was through Wylersville and Christianville. Owing to delays, the Second Brigade did not go into bivouac until 2.30 of the morning of the 27th, 40 miles having been covered since leaving Roanoke Station. March was resumed at 6.30 A. M. The day's experience was a repetition of the previous one. The rear guard was kept busy killing exhausted horses, and the guard





had enough to do to urge on men who had become weary from loss of sleep.

The country through which we passed seemed deserted. There was nothing animated to be seen except our own people. The houses and fields were without occupants. Here and there, frenzied negroes from the woods and thickets would join the columns and insisted on going with us, but the whole population seemed to have vanished from the country.

The Second Brigade reached Boydton Plank Road about 10.30 P. M., and bivouaced for the night. A refreshing rain was falling—much welcomed. This was the only full night's rest during the entire raid. March was resumed at 5.30 A. M. on the 28th; the rain made the march during the morning quite enjoyable for the men, but the horses were suffering for the lack of forage; numbers of them gave out. The men also began to suffer from the scarcity of provisions. Horace Greeley says: "Soldiers may live on enthusiasm, but horses must have oats."

The Second Brigade halted at Smoky Ordinary for its scant mid-day meal, which had to serve them until noon or later on the 30th. At 4 P. M., the Nottoway was reached.

General Kautz says: "We took the Boydton Plank Road to where it was necessary to decide which way we would take to reach the Army of the Potomac—by Ream's or Jarrett's Station. I was here summoned to confer with General Wilson in regard to the route. From all the information we possessed, and the assurance that Meade would occupy the Weldon Railroad, I gave it as my opinion that we could take either road; but that we could not stop until we had passed the danger point of either route mentioned. General Wilson decided to take the road direct to Meade's army, as we had reason to believe that he was expecting us. Later in the day, after crossing the Nottoway Bridge, I observed that the column had turned in toward Stony Creek Station, and I noted it with apprehension; which fear was confirmed upon becoming aware that the head of the column was engaged. I understood that General Wilson had intended to march directly to Ream's Station, but this indicated a route to the east through Stony Creek, which I had reason to believe was not practical, owing to the number of streams and bridges, furnishing opportunities for detention by inferior forces. We were in no condition to engage the enemy, and a battle should have been avoided."

Instead of finding at Stony Creek a small force of infantry





and cavalry which could easily be driven back, Wilson met Hampton's cavalry division, and the engagement which ensued lasted until daylight of the 29th. About midnight, General Kautz was ordered to march to Ream's Station. The Eleventh led the way, Company K being the advance guard. The advance reached the vicinity of Ream's Station about 6 A. M. on the 29th, but instead of finding the Army of the Potomac, was saluted by the shells of a six-gun battery. Colonel Spear at once massed his brigade, dismounted the carbineers of the Eleventh and First District of Columbia, and held the mounted portion of the Eleventh in readiness to charge the enemy, should they advance.

About this time, Captain Whitaker, of General Wilson's staff, came with orders to take a detachment of Kautz's division, then cut his way through the enemy to apprise General Meade of affairs with General Wilson's command. A company of the Third New York was taken, and the orders were carried out successfully.

Colonel Spear had hardly gotten his brigade in position, when Sander's Alabama brigade came from the scrub pines on the right of our position. Colonel Spear ordered the First District of Columbia to open fire with their repeating rifles, and the mounted men of the Eleventh to charge them. The order was promptly obeyed: the Eleventh charged into the yelling mob of Confederates, who, anticipating an easy victory, had lost all formation, and drove them back, capturing 40 prisoners. The success was dearly won: Captain Loomis, Captain Baily, and Lieutenant Tears were killed. Captain Roberts was mortally wounded and left on the field; also the greater part of the 23 enlisted men, who were killed and seriously wounded. Colonel Spear held his position for nearly two hours, when the enemy attempted to turn his left flank, compelling him to fall back to a new line, where he remained until the final retreat. During the rest of the action the enemy were very quiet—probably counting the force as their prisoners, preparing for the final advance which would make us their actual prisoners. By this time it was painfully evident that the Union forces were unfit to engage the enemy; for, in addition to the labor of the previous week, they had been in the saddle for the best part of two days. The greater part had nothing to eat since noon of the previous day, and so exhausted were they that many went to sleep on the skirmish line while the enemy were firing; in some instances the



officers and their comrades were unable to arouse them when the final break-up came.

General Kautz says: "General Wilson came up to me about 10 A. M., realizing that we were being rapidly surrounded and that no help from Meade could be expected in time to assist us, he decided to retire, and try the route by Jarrett's Station. He directed that my division bring up the rear. To my suggestion that we entrench and hold on until reinforcements arrived, he replied: 'Cavalry must fight or run away.' Thinking that such a course would disconcert the enemy, I asked, 'Why not take different routes with our respective commands?' He answered, 'It may come to that.'" Before retreating, General Wilson ordered that every man be supplied with all the ammunition he could carry, and the destruction of all the wagons. This order was carried out, and the retrograde move commenced; but the enemy moved at the same time, throwing a strong infantry force between the two divisions. General Kautz, seeing that it was impossible to follow Wilson, turned under cover of the timber, at the enemy's left, and vanished into the forest so quietly that the pursuing forces must have been at a loss concerning the whereabouts of the retreating column. The Eleventh was in advance. General Kautz gave Major Stratton his pocket compass, and told him to determine the direction to take. After emerging from the densely timbered swamp into which the command had plunged, Major Stratton placed on the horn of his saddle a map of Virginia; put the compass thereon, marked the direction to be taken, and struck out. Soon afterwards the command came upon an old negro plowing corn, and the old man was pressed into service as a guide. Mounting his horse, he led the column through fields and wood roads, and arrived at the Weldon Railroad three or four miles below Ream's Station.

When the main column came to the highway, a detachment of infantry was coming down the road, another of cavalry was going out of sight. Company A, under Captain Ringland, charged the cavalry, and the railroad was crossed without any serious trouble. At 5.30 P. M., Procter's Tavern on the Jerusalem Plank Road was reached; here a halt was made, and the division, which had become considerably scattered, was reunited, after which the march was resumed, arriving at the headquarters of Captain C. Shield at 11.30 P. M.

After Kautz slipped away from the enemy, Wilson got the blow intended for both divisions, but while the enemy paused





to plunder the wounded and to kill the negroes who had followed the command, the men got a fair start. About 500 of Kautz's men, who were cut off from their command, joined Wilson's retreat. At Stony Creek, Major Ackerly was ordered by General Wilson to take command of Kautz's men and to cover the crossing. The enemy continued the pursuit to Sappory Creek Bridge, three miles beyond Stony Creek, after which there was little annoyance from them. Wilson's command marched all night, arriving at Jarrett's Station about daylight, where a small picket of the enemy was dispersed, and the march continued eastward to Peter's Bridge over the Nottoway; from thence to Blunt's Bridge over the Blackwater, which was reached about midnight. Finding the bridge destroyed, all hands set to work, and the bridge was repaired after an hour's work; all the command was across by daylight, and after burning the bridge, marched to Calm Point on the James River. In his report, General Wilson says: "During the expedition, the command marched 335 miles, 135 between 3 P. M. of the 28th and 2 P. M. of the 1st of July. During this interval, of 81 hours, the command rested from the marching not over six hours." This applies to Wilson's division only. For forty-eight hours, Kautz's men and animals had fasted. When near to Appomattox, General Kautz received orders to join General Sheridan with his division to go to the rescue of General Wilson; but the general succeeded in explaining to General Meade the exact situation, and was permitted to proceed to Bermuda Hundred without delay, the command going into camp at Jones Landing. Major Ackerly with a large number of the missing men arrived at camp on the 2d of July, while many of the dismounted men continued to arrive for several days.

The raid was over, and what were the results? Did it pay, or not? Public opinion in the Eleventh said "No." The loss of both divisions in killed, wounded, and missing was 1,000 men, all the artillery of both divisions, together with the ambulances and wagons. The Eleventh had lost heavily. General Wilson, in his report, says: "Every railroad station, water tank, wood pile, bridge, trestle, sawmill, from fifteen miles of Petersburg to the Roanoke River had been destroyed; also, most of the track of the Southside Railroad north of Burkeville; all the track of the Danville, from the Junction to the Roanoke." General St. John, who was in charge of the military roads of the Confederate service at the time of the raid, told General Wilson that the



damage done to the Danville and Southside Railroads was the heaviest blow the Confederacy had received up to that time; because it cut off all communication by rail for nine weeks, and taxed to the utmost the resources of the Confederacy to repair them. In addition to the destruction of the railroad, nearly all the horses and mules along the line of march had been taken. The Eleventh did not regret the loss of the howitzers, for the whole regiment felt their presence to be a nuisance.

The disaster at Ream's Camp rumor laid to General Wilson, who disregarded the advice of General Kautz when they met on the afternoon of the 28th, for had the Jarrett route been taken, the outcome would have been averted; many men of his own division, and of Kautz's, found fault with him for his conduct during the retreat, which was not of the kind likely to inspire confidence. But, evidently being desirous to reach the main army because of the exhausted condition of his men, he took the shorter route. However, General Kautz has forcibly stated the cause of the disaster: "General Meade's failure to come to our assistance, as we had a right to expect, for he had turned us loose on the Confederacy and should have done all he could for us, I regard as the principal cause of the disaster. He failed to extend his left as he promised, and neglected to utilize his cavalry under Sheridan, so as to prevent Lee from concentrating his cavalry to intercept us just outside his lines. He seemed to have forgotten us, and the noise of our guns at Stony Creek failed to recall our existence to his memory. Not until Captain Whitaker reported our situation to him did we receive attention. When his troops arrived on the ground, they were more than six hours too late."

Colonel Stratton says of this raid: "For rapidity of march and endurance of the men, this raid has not been excelled during the war, nearly 500 miles having been marched in ten days, including the time engaged in fighting."

When Wilson gave the order to abandon the wounded, Major Ackerly, who had been wounded, climbed out of the ambulance, gathered all the stragglers of Kautz's division, and defended the rear of Wilson's column. Dr. Haney, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was detailed to accompany our wounded to Libby. He refused to obey the order. Dr. Harlan volunteered, and remained with the boys at Libby.





## CHAPTER X.

### BATTLE OF DARBYTOWN ROAD—FIVE FORKS.

On the 14th, Company L was sent to the eastern shore of Virginia to relieve Company G, which rejoined the regiment a few days later.

The personal relations between Colonel Spear and Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel, which had been strained since the court-martial of the latter the previous year, now terminated in open rupture. About the middle of the month, Colonel Spear issued an order assuming command of his regiment; also, for a brigade review, directing Major Stratton to command the regiment, and Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel to go on the review stand by himself.

This and other minor matters caused Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel to appeal to General Kautz, who ended the trouble by placing him in command of the dismounted camp, which was established about this time. This terminated Colonel Stetzel's relations with the regiment; on the 18th of the following September he resigned.

On the 27th, the cavalry division constituted a part of General Sheridan's troops, which crossed the James River and engaged the enemy at Malvern Hill. The Eleventh took no part in this engagement.

From the major's notes:

"July 29th. At Jones Landing, Va. We have been saddled up all night, awaiting the arrival of Sheridan's divisions.

"July 30th. Two days ago we had quite a fight with Kershaw's division, Longstreet's corps. We were directly in the rear of Gregg's division, and passed to our position on Malvern Hill. The enemy left on the field about 170 dead and wounded. I was standing under a tree at the forks of the road, with Generals Kautz and Gregg, as our division came on the field. Both brigades had arrived, but Spear could not be seen. I volunteered to find him, and, leaving the general, went down the road at a gallop. About 200 yards below, a body of the enemy rushed to the fence and demanded my surrender. My old horse, 'Tom,' got scared and ran away with me. I escaped unhurt through three volleys. I reached a spot in the road where General Alfred Gibbs' line had been pressed back. His lead horses blocked the





way, many of which were falling at each volley. I had not seen General Gibbs for a year, and, on recognition, helped him to clear the road into the woods.

"Presently I met Colonel Spear, upbraiding one of Sheridan's aides for putting him, without orders, into a gap at the left of Torbert's division. We hastened to close up, but on swinging into the Malvern Hill Road, Davis' Seventh Massachusetts Battery lost the horses of one of his caissons, which he abandoned. Kautz promptly placed him under arrest. Taking 80 men of the division provost guard, I went back and brought off the caisson. That night the command was withdrawn to the south bank of the James, as our forces had lapped over on the extreme left, capturing the railroad and securing Yellow Tavern. Spear's brigade had the honor of guarding the rear of the withdrawal, and was much praised for the way they resisted the advance of the enemy, drawing them within range of the gunboats.

"August 3d. Crossed the pontoons and were added to the Army of the Potomac, being placed on picket in the rear of the right wing of Meade's army to relieve the First and Third Divisions of Sheridan's cavalry, which was about to leave for the Shenandoah Valley. The duty here was two-fold—to keep the enemy from surprising the rear, to arrest stragglers and deserters from the Union army, a duty not hard but hazardous. The enemy's cavalry was getting low, and to keep it mounted, General Lee issued an order giving his dismounted cavalrymen the choice either to procure horses or enter the infantry. As a result, these dismounted cavalrymen would prowl around the picket lines, causing considerable annoyance. Captain Titus, with a small party turned the tables somewhat. General Kautz directed that any Confederate caught in the act of horse-stealing should be immediately shot. This lessened the nuisance.

"The Burnside mine failed to explode in time, and when it did go off no one was ready to take advantage of its results. The army knew how to dig. They say: 'Tis hard to find a dead cavalryman; 'tis rare to find a rusty spade.' They suddenly arrive, they dig, they stay.

"August 7th. The enemy tried to mine and blow up one of our forts, in front of the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps, but were detected by the construction of whispering galleries. Only a part of the fort was injured, but when the enemy attempted to follow up the explosion, they were severely cut by flank fires from secreted artillery. A second time they advanced to receive



a baptism of fire, losing more men than had been lost at Burnside's failure.

"August 15th. General Gregg left with his division, along with Hancock's corps, for the other side of the James. This stretches out fourteen miles. Our regiment is dwindling; the time of 285 men expires this month, 200 more next month; the rest are veterans and raw recruits. By a recent order of the Department, officers are continued in service dating three years from their last promoted muster-in; and, by the same order, those who served three years in one grade must be mustered out at the expiration of their grade term, and if they remain, be re-mustered in the same grade for three years. Rather hard ruling.

"August 21st. On Friday, the Second Corps had a heavy fight five miles from Petersburg, Spear's detachment picketing their left. Through these movements and battles, our forces gained possession of the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, one of the greatest feeders for the Army of Virginia, at a loss of 2,000 killed, wounded, and missing—a success that augurs well for the future.

"August 27th. On this day the mangled body of Lieutenant Harry C. Neilson was sent in. He was killed on the 23d, during a heavy fight at Ream's Station. He was ever conspicuously brave. His body was embalmed and sent home to his aged parents. Harry's was a sad case. His time had expired, but as his company was fighting, he refused to be mustered out on the field. Spear's brigade was on outpost for General Warren five miles from Ream's; Hills and Longstreet's corps attacked in force, driving them slowly back. It was in this falling back young Neilson was killed by a piece of shell."

On the 22d, 23d, and 24th, the divisions of Generals Gibbon and Miles, of the Second Corps, were engaged in destroying the Weldon Railroad behind General Warren's lines. On the 24th, Colonel Spear's brigade was sent five miles below Ream's Station to watch the enemy. Next morning, four brigades of Hampton's cavalry, after considerable fighting, made an attack upon the brigade and forced it back to Ream's Station. Here, the carbineers of the Eleventh were dismounted, and with the dismounted men of the First District of Columbia were placed in position with General Gregg's dismounted troopers on the left of our position. About 5 P. M., the enemy opened fire with all their artillery, continuing it for fifteen minutes, when an attack was made by their infantry on General Miles' front, which was





partly successful. In his first official report of the battle, General Hancock says: "The enemy's dismounted cavalry now made an attack upon the left, driving General Gibbon's division from its breastworks. The division offered very little resistance, though the attack was feeble compared with the enemy's infantry. The enemy, elated with their success at this point, were pressing on with loud cheers, when they were met by a heavy flank fire from the dismounted cavalry occupying the extreme left, checking their advance. General Gregg, with his own command, and a squadron from Colonel Spear's, rendered invaluable service at this point; the steadiness of his men contrasted more than favorably with the conduct of some of the infantry commanders."

After Gibbon's division was out of the way, the enemy attacked the cavalry, and being unable to hold its position, withdrew and formed on the left a new line. It was now dark, and although the enemy had had some success, yet did not pursue.

The next morning the Second Brigade returned to its old position at the Mt. Sinai Church. Except the discharge of 400 men whose term of enlistment had expired, nothing of any importance occurred until the morning of the 16th of September, when General Hampton with three divisions of his cavalry swooped down upon the beef herd of the army, numbering 2,500, which were collected near Sycamore Church. The greatest part of the First District of Columbia were encamped near the Sycamore Church, but there is no record that they had any special oversight of the cattle. At 5 A. M. on the 16th, Rosser's brigade of four regiments attacked the camp at the church, which was strongly barricaded. The First District of Columbia made a stout resistance, but were overwhelmed by numbers, losing their commander, Major Baker; also, Major Clindman, one captain, six lieutenants, and 203 enlisted men as prisoners. The only part taken by the Eleventh in the morning's operation was by Captain McFarlan's squadron, which was on the extreme left of the line located at Hite's House and picketed the Sawyer and Stage Roads. Hearing firing at Sycamore Church, Captain McFarlan mounted his squadron and moved to the ford of the above-mentioned roads; but, arriving there, the enemy compelled him to fall back toward Prince George Court House. Several times the captain formed his men and checked the oncoming enemy, but the danger of being surrounded compelled him to fall back in every instance. This was continued until the camp of the Third New York was reached.



It was 10 o'clock before General Kautz could get together enough of his men to pursue the bold raiders, by which time the cattle were journeying towards the enemy's lines with four hours' start, and the main body of Hampton's cavalry had been gone two hours. As it was, General Kautz was only able to get together 500 men, half of whom were without carbines. The enemy retreated by way of Cook's Bridges over the Blackwater: these were torn down and guarded by a small force. The bridges were repaired, and the pursuit continued, coming up with the main body near Hawkinsville; and a small skirmish took place, but General Kautz decided not to press the enemy, so fell back a short distance and bivouaced until morning. At daylight, a reconnaissance showed that the enemy had gone. General Gregg, who had come down the Plank road to intercept the enemy, had also returned to his camp; accordingly, there being no further use for General Kautz, he returned to camp.

We give Major Wetherill's account of the cattle raid, since he was directly involved:

"It was evident that the cattle corral was too near the picket line behind Sycamore Church, and was the cause of the nightly murders committed by scouts. I protested against it in my picket-guard reports. There were 4,500 cattle, in charge of a squadron of the First New Jersey Cavalry, a rare temptation, and daily I continued these protests. Our line was quiet in daylight, but much disturbed at night.

"Early in the morning of the 16th, we were awakened by heavy firing at Sycamore Church. At the first alarm, I loaded the wagons with Spear's headquarters stuff. I sent an orderly with a report to General Kautz, and note to Colonel Lewis, Third New York, who were at Prince George Court House, not to wait for orders from headquarters, but to fill the rifle pits covering the road. Lee's cavalry drove Companies B and D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, up the parallel road to the Third New York Cavalry, who from the rifle pits emptied many saddles, and prevented a cut right through our lines and Meade's headquarters. I gathered orderlies and pushed for Sinai Church, where the Eleventh was stationed. The First District of Columbia was cut off at Sycamore Church. Moving down to the forks of the road, I sent the pickets to Major Stratton, commanding the Eleventh. Gathering up the pickets, we advanced towards Sycamore Church. An order from General Kautz recalled me to Prince George Court House to support the Third New York.





On arriving there, I found that the general had followed with the Third and a battery of artillery. Three hundred of the First District of Columbia were captured. The enemy carried off 2,500 beef cattle, whose nearness to our line had been protested against for two weeks. We followed across the Blackwater at McCook's Bridge to near the Holloway at Farmer's Bridge; here the enemy made a stand and we attacked them at night. General Kautz, coming to me, said: 'Major, you are fighting General Davis' command. Davis came down the Jerusalem Road to head off the enemy, and you are fighting his men.' I sent Lieutenant Titus, with Company M, to learn the truth. After an hour, we found that Davis had been driven back about 5 P. M. At daylight we marched to the bridge, and reached it just as the last files of the enemy were taking it up. We turned back to camp with 65 recovered cattle.

"General Kautz said that on Meade's return, he stopped at City Point and in conversation with General Grant, asked how long it would be before we could continue our left flank movement. General Grant replied: 'Since you have supplied the enemy with beef, I cannot tell you.' Grant knew that Meade's headquarters were responsible for the loss of the cattle, as sufficient warning had been given. Meade desired Kautz to say that the corral was sufficiently guarded and safe, but in face of the constant protests General Kautz declined to do so."

The day after the raid, a ration of fresh beef, the first for a long time, was served in Lee's army, which was announced to our army by loud cries of "Beef!" This was met by a counter-cry of "Atlanta!" the news of the city's capture having been received a few days before. The cattle raid was well planned and executed.

On the 17th, the quarters of the Eleventh were changed to the Stage Road on the left of Mount Sinai Church. Lieutenant-colonel Stetzel's resignation at this time advanced Major Stratton and Captain Skelly a grade. On the 29th, a general move against the enemy took place all along the line, the Army of the Potomac striking the extreme left. General Butler's command—the Army of the James—crossed the James River and attacked the works on the Richmond front. The Eleventh returned to its old camp near Jones Landing on the 28th, and during the day Company A joined the regiment. While here, the long-looked-for Spencer repeating carbines arrived. Colonel Stratton says of them: "The carbines arrived at the camp at 2





A. M. of the 29th of September. The command was under orders to march at daylight on an important expedition, and the men were entirely unused to the complicated repeating carbine. Yet, with confidence in that pre-eminent skill the American soldier has so often shown, the arms were issued, the men briefly instructed in their use, and the command was on the march at daylight." The Second Brigade was rather small at this time: eight companies of the First District of Columbia had been transferred to the First Maine Cavalry; the Eleventh had lost 400 men, leaving but little more than 600 men present for duty in the brigade. General Butler entertained strong hopes of taking Richmond, and to incite his men to supreme effort, offered liberal rewards, such as promotion and medals of honor to all who distinguished themselves in the coming assault. After the Eleventh crossed the James, Major Wetherill, who was about to leave the service, rode along the column, bidding the officers and men good-bye. There was a general feeling of regret felt all over for the loss of the old man who was esteemed by the entire regiment. The cavalry division moved by plantation roads to Williamsburg Road and made preparations for an assault upon the enemy's works at that point, but was met by the heavy guns from the numerous forts and batteries in the vicinity. General Kautz, seeing that it was useless to attempt an assault, moved to Nine Miles Road, where he made preparations for a night assault; but the assault was not made, probably wisely so, for had the cavalry succeeded in effecting a lodgment, it would have been driven back with loss in the morning.

On the 1st of October, the division, in conjunction with the Tenth Army Corps, made a reconnaissance towards Richmond. The rain was falling hard, and the dismounted men found tramping through plowed fields rather heavy work. On the 3d, the enemy's cavalry made a reconnaissance and drove in our videttes on the Charles City Road, but were driven back. On the 7th, the battle of Darbytown Road occurred. Historians say that General Kautz was surprised on the morning of that day, basing their authority on newspaper accounts at the time of the battle. This, however, is an error, for at 10 o'clock P. M. two refugees from Richmond arrived at General Kautz's headquarters and reported that a large force of cavalry, accompanied by artillery, was moving toward our position, coming from their entrenchment near the Charles City Road. Knowing that this meant an attack, General Kautz sent the refugees to General Birney, command-



ing the Tenth Corps, with the request that they be sent at once to General Butler. General Kautz then gave orders a little before 4 A. M. for his command to prepare for action. The enemy drove in the videttes of the Eleventh a little before daylight. Colonel Spear with a detachment of the regiment immediately re-enforced the picket line and delayed the enemy until 7 A. M. The dismounted men of the Eleventh, 350 strong, held an entrenched position in the rear of McKensy House, east of the Darbytown Road. A wood road from Gordons on the Charles City Road emerged from the timber directly in front of our position, and a similar road from White Tavern, several hundred yards to the right of the line. There was a long growth of scrub pine between the two roads, which screened the enemy's operations on our front and right. The enemy drove Colonel Spear's detachment through the timber, and placed a battery and strong skirmish line in position on the far edge of the field in our front. Their battery opened on Hall's Regular Battery, posted on elevated ground several hundred yards to our rear, and a lively artillery duel ensued. While this was going on, the enemy's skirmish line was advanced far enough to attract our attention, but no disposition was shown to advance further. This state of things continued for half an hour, when one of Gary's cavalry regiments, from the White Horse Tavern Road, charged our right, but was easily repulsed.

The officers and men were scarcely done congratulating themselves upon this easy victory, when a line of infantry appeared from the scrub pine, almost perpendicular to our right, leaving but one course open—flight. Away went the flying troopers past Lieutenant Hall's batteries, who begged them to stay and support his guns, but the appeal was useless. Gary's cavalry was already among the led horses in our rear, and the First Brigade, flanked out of its position by overwhelming numbers, was in full retreat. Lieutenant Hall received the enemy as best he could, firing case-shot and canister, scattering them badly; still they continued to advance, and when within thirty yards of him, the lieutenant limbered to the rear. When he arrived at the creek, the road was full of guns and caissons of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery; spiking his guns, he abandoned them. While the enemy's infantry was chasing the dismounted troopers of the Eleventh off the field, Colonel Haskell, with a regiment of Gary's cavalry, passed around our right, but very little damage was done compared with what might have been





done. Colonel Stratton was slightly wounded, and the twenty-seven who were reported missing were probably captured here. The cause of so little damage was perhaps due to the wounding of Colonel Haskell, who was left for dead on the field.

The officers and men of Colonel Griffin's Second Georgia, which was one of Gary's regiments, were exceedingly jubilant, because for the first time they had turned the tables on the Eleventh, and had evened up old scores. The troops that opposed the cavalry division on the 7th, were Field's division, at least 5,000 strong, and Gary's cavalry, 1,100 strong, making a total of 6,000 men—the difference in numbers was five to one. General Kautz gives the following reason for the disaster which befell his command on the 7th of October: "I very soon realized that I was in a dangerous position. The Johnson House was located in the fork of Four-mile Creek, both branches of which were swamps on my right and left, and there was but one narrow country road that crossed the north branch of the main stream near their junction. This road was our only route to our main force, for whose safety we were on guard; being badly cut up and leading through the woods, it was unfit for the rapid movement of artillery. We had two batteries; one of six guns, and the other of four, temporarily attached to the cavalry division, which we would be unable to withdraw by that road without plenty of time. I reported these facts to General Butler, and told him that, if attacked in force, it would be impossible to get the artillery out. He did not question my representations, but said it was necessary for me to remain there. I added that I would like some entrenching tools, so that I might strengthen my position as much as possible. He replied that the infantry had all the entrenching tools, that he had none to give me. I then asked him what he expected his cavalry to do under such circumstances. He replied that the cavalry had legs and could run away. By this time, we realized that we were to be attacked in force; it was too late to get out of the pocket in which we were placed by the commanders of the Army of the James. I gave no orders to retire, but trusted that the Tenth Corps would come to our relief—a portion of General Birney's line was visible, half a mile distant from the Johnson House, and there he sat on his horse and watched the development of the enemy's forces. I kept my superiors informed of the situation, but I received neither orders to withdraw nor assurances of help. By 8 o'clock, the overwhelming force was upon us, and those who did not wish to be





### CAPTAIN BENJAMIN B. MITCHELL.

BENJAMIN B. MITCHELL, Bradford County, was born on his father's farm in Tioga county, Pa., Jan. 14, 1839; educated in the schools of his native county and at Lewisburg and Buffalo; established a mercantile business in Troy, Bradford county, in 1860; in 1861 helped to recruit and organize the first cavalry company in the county; was in active service until Oct., 1864, as Lieutenant and Captain in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; was justice of the peace, member of the borough council, clerk of the borough, and has been for many years secretary of the board of education; is a member of the firm of Pomeroy & Mitchell, bankers, Troy, Pa.; also engaged in the real estate and live stock business; was a member of the House of Representatives from 1882 to 1884; elected Senator in Nov., 1892; re-elected in Nov., 1896.





captured, had to flee. I never learned just what part General Butler played in the events of that day: he claimed that the two refugees I had sent him did not arrive until the day after the battle. The Rebellion Records show that General Birney and myself reported the facts in regard to the refugees, and the information they brought; that we gave orders to be in readiness for the expected attack. I learned later in the day that General Birney was so sick, that it was only with difficulty he could stay upon his horse. He went to Philadelphia next day on a sick leave, and died a week later. General Birney's illness on that day was the chief cause of our misfortune." This was the last attempt of the enemy to dislodge the main force on the north side of the James.

After its flight from the battlefield, the cavalry division was rallied behind the infantry, and went into bivouac between the Darbytown and New Market Roads. The division returned to the battlefield next day, buried our dead, eighteen in number, and re-established our picket line. General Kautz says: "The next day, while resuming the picket line from which we had been driven, I was allowed to make my own disposition of the division. We held this line until the following spring. Although the enemy reconnoitered in force frequently, during the winter, and drove us back to the main line, we were not again caught in any such trap."

Major Ackerly was discharged for disability arising from his wound, received on the 25th of September. The official notice of his and Major Wetherill's discharge was received at regimental headquarters on the afternoon before the battle of the 7th. Captains Cassels and Titus were promoted. Major Titus had few hours to serve in his new rank, being captured next morning.

On the 13th, General Butler ordered a reconnaissance in force of the enemy's lines between Charter City Road and Darbytown; the Eleventh led the way. There was some fighting, resulting in a Union repulse, but the Eleventh was not actually engaged to any extent; yet it was placed in an unpleasant position, where the enemy's sharpshooters could practice on it at long range; the bullets fell uncomfortably near and the order to withdraw was heartily welcomed. On the 27th another reconnaissance was made, this time to the extreme left of the enemy's line in the vicinity of Fair Oaks battlefield. The Eleventh had little to do on this move, which ended in a repulse. A cold rain fell during the day, and the spirits of the men were





in keeping with the weather. With this move, ended the campaign of 1864, so far as the Army of the James was concerned. Soon afterward it went into winter quarters. In November the regiment went into camp in the rear of the lines, two miles north of the James River, where it remained during the winter organizing, refitting, drilling. The vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of service of so many men were filled. At this camp stables and quarters were again built. During the winter the command was thoroughly drilled, and became more proficient in regimental evolutions than probably any other regiment in the army. Large details for picket were furnished for the right of the line, and several expeditions of minor importance were sent out.

The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania had been amended, authorizing her citizen soldiers to vote in the field. Polls were opened in each company. The Republican candidates had large majorities at both State and National elections. Tidings were received of Sherman's start from "Atlanta to the sea."

In addition to its picket duty, the Eleventh made frequent scouts to the front of its picket line, which took it over the battlefields of Glendale, Frazier's Farm, or Malvern Hill. Bleaching bones of the unburied dead were strewn over the field of Glendale; some singly, some in groups, showing where the scenes of strife had been fiercest—friend and foe lay side by side—scenes of strife were over—for a principle each had died. Death settles all differences; principles live when their defenders are dead, and the world's true heroes are those who fight the battles where principles are at stake. There lay the uncovered dead, to lie in graves marked "Unknown"—a nation's honored sons. One wearing the blue—the other, the gray. Out of the sacrifice of life springs a great nationality.

In February, 1865, from the 11th to the 15th, the Eleventh, under Lieutenant-colonel Stratton, made an expedition into Surrey and Isle of Wight Counties to intercept a Confederate force which was expected there, but no enemy appearing, the expedition returned after three days of hard marching.

During the expedition the cold was intense, and much suffering was felt. First Sergeant Jones, of Company C; Corporals Crawl and Jones, of Company M; Private Bear, of Company A, and Saylor, of Company M, were killed by guerrillas on the expedition.



War brings its privation; its tread is heavy; its voice is thunder. Nearly the whole length of the picket line of the cavalry division had been a field of operation during the summer and fall of 1864, destroying the scanty crops and reducing the people to want. During the winter months it was not uncommon to see women patiently gathering scattered grains of corn where the pickets had fed their horses; pride must have kept them from asking relief from the military authorities, which would have been granted to feed hungry women and children. On the the other hand, while scouting beyond our picket line, occasionally cart loads of provision were captured while being sent by the women to their soldier husbands and sons. Frequently copies of Grant's promised reward to Confederate soldiers who entered the Union ranks were concealed among the victuals in the cart.

During the next five or six weeks, active preparations were made for what all felt to be the last campaign. In March, notice was received of the discharge of Major Titus for disability, and the resignation of Major Cassels, and the vacancies were filled by the promotion of Captains McFarlan and Monroe. On the 20th, General Kautz, who had incurred the displeasure of General Ord (General Ord had taken the place of General Butler), was replaced by Brigadier-general R. E. McKenzie, much to the regret of the regiment. General Kautz held their confidence. The new commander had won his star at Cedar Creek. On the 25th and 26th, the division was at Charles City Roads, picketing and scouting the roads leading to Richmond, while General Sheridan's command crossed the Chickahominy on its way to join the armies operating against Petersburg and Richmond. The 27th and 28th were spent in preparing for the final start. All the supplies, baggage, and military stores were sent to Norfolk in charge of an officer. Ammunition and rations were issued, and on the evening of the 28th the Eleventh bade farewell to its last set of winter quarters, and started with the division for the extreme left of the army, southwest of Petersburg. The cavalry division did not really number more than an ordinary brigade in men and organization. The First Brigade, 629 strong, consisted of the Fifth Pennsylvania, and Company G, of the Twentieth New York; the--Second Brigade, numbering about 925 men, consisted of the Eleventh, First District of Columbia Battalion, and the First Maryland, and the rest of the 1683 men belonged to Battery M, First United States Artillery, which was attached to





the division. The command marched all night, halted for breakfast the next morning near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, after which it moved to Humphrey's Station, where it remained until evening. The next two days were spent near Ream's Station, guarding the trains of the Army of the Potomac which were massed there. During this time there was a heavy rainfall, making it generally uncomfortable for all. On the 1st of April, General McKenzie was ordered to report to Sheridan, and then marched at 3.30 A. M. for Five Forks, by way of Monk's Neck Bridge and Dinwiddie's Court House. When near the latter place, the command passed Crook's division of the cavalry corps which had been engaged the previous day with serious loss. The men of the First Maine who had been transferred from the first District of Columbia cheered their old comrades of the Second Brigade as they passed, assuring them that they would find plenty of fighting at the front. Two or three miles beyond the Court House, a by-road was taken which leads into the White Oaks Road, three miles east of Five Forks.

At 1 P. M., about half a mile from the White Oak Road, we struck the enemy's pickets, and, pushing on, soon developed a considerable force strongly posted in rifle pits in the edge of a wood along the road named, with an open field in their front. Major McFarlan, commanding the advance battalion, deployed Menzies' squadron (Companies G and H) on the right and left of the road, mounted; and Captain Elliott's squadron (Companies F and B) farther to the right and left, in the woods, dismounted. The remaining six companies were then ordered up under Major Skelley, temporarily in command of the regiment, to support the advance battalion. As soon as formed, about a quarter of a mile from the enemy's line, Major Monroe, with two squadrons (Companies A, E, K, and C), was directed to charge the enemy's position, which was promptly done, the general commanding the division charging at the head of the column. The squadron moved at first on the left of the road, and then crossing it obliquely, struck the left of the enemy's position, charging over the works into the road and driving the enemy out in confusion; meantime Lieutenant Meekins, with Company L, had dislodged the left of the enemy's line; and Captain Ring, with part of his company, gallantly charged the enemy for a considerable distance along the White Oak Road to the left. Captain Elliott pushed his dismounted men rapidly across the road into the wood, driving the enemy for some dis-



tance. Major Skelly supported the attack with Captain Nimmon's squadron (Companies D and M), moving up at a gallop on the right of the line. The rebels were completely dispersed at every point. Their number, as afterwards ascertained, was 600, double the number of the Eleventh Regiment.

We had to mourn the loss in this charge of Major Monroe and Lieutenant Matthews, mortally wounded, and Captain Lancaster killed, all brave and gallant officers, who fell gloriously while leading their men to attack. Lieutenant Wolfe was taken prisoner, having pushed out too far on the left. Our loss, otherwise, was not heavy.

As soon as the enemy had been dispersed, General McKenzie recalled his victorious troops, and marched towards Five Forks, and reported to General Sheridan just as the Fifth Corps advanced to attack the enemy's works. Sheridan ordered McKenzie to swing around with the right of the advance infantry, and gain possession of the Ford Road where it crosses Hatcher's Run. He did not reach the Road until after the enemy had been dislodged, but was in time to capture a large number of prisoners. After nightfall, the pursuit was abandoned, and the tired troopers of the Eleventh bivouaced with the rest of the division some distance north of the five forks on the Ford Road. Later in the evening, Captain Ring, with Companies A and K, was sent to cross Hatcher's Run by a ford east of our bivouac, to gain the Southside Railroad and destroy as much as possible, but the ford was too strongly guarded to venture an attack, so the captain was compelled to return without accomplishing anything. The scene after darkness set in is described by A. D. Richardson, in his life of Grant: "After dark, Sheridan's camp was a scene for a painter. Blazing camp fires showed where the wounded of both armies were being borne to hospitals; huge piles of captured small arms, cannons, and wagons; thousands of sad-eyed prisoners huddled together, and our own men cooking their suppers, while the air rang with their jubilant shouts. It had been a great day, and every one on the victors' side felt the inspiration of the hour, and felt the end was near." General Sheridan was the idol of the cavalry, and General McKenzie had, in the estimation of the men, "won his spurs."

During the day, Major Monroe, Captain Lancaster, Lieutenant Matthews, and four enlisted men were killed. Colonel Spear was severely wounded. Lieutenant Wolf and several other men were taken prisoners.





About daylight on the 2d, Sheridan's command was aroused by the terrific artillery and musketry firing, which accompanied the successful assault in front of Petersburg. When daylight came, evidences of the battle on the day before were seen—muskets thrown away, a captured wagon train, and other battle wreckage. Several of the wagons were loaded with rations, largely bacon and corn bread. The men appropriated the captured rations, using the bacon themselves, and feeding the corn bread to the horses. The captured Johnnies were given a good meal of Uncle Sam's providing in exchange for the loss of their own.

The battle of Five Forks ended Colonel Spear's military service. After the campaign ended, General McKenzie informed the colonel his resignation would be accepted. Colonel Evans, of the First Maryland, graduated from West Point in 1853 along with Sheridan, McPherson, Kautz, and others; a brave and capable officer, exceedingly modest and unassuming.

After breakfast, General McKenzie's command marched to Gravelly Ford on Hatcher's Run, where the enemy was found to be strongly posted on the opposite bank. The enemy was flanked out of his position by General Merritt's cavalry, and McKenzie marched to Namozine Road, where his command bivouaced for the night. On the 3d, the command marched to Leonard's Mill on the Appomattox; during the day news of the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, also, that Lee's army was in full retreat, was joyfully received. The Eleventh picked up large numbers of stragglers during the day. The First District of Columbia was more fortunate, capturing a four-gun battery, in addition to the stragglers.

"Sheridan's scouts were anomalous creatures, pre-eminently useful, organized as a small battalion under the command of Major Young, composed of soldiers of different regiments, selected for their fitness for this particular duty—a body of men without the slightest air of military appearance, but whose services in this and other campaigns, though not conspicuous, were most constant and valuable. They were known everywhere as 'Sheridan's scouts.' Spreading themselves over the country in groups of two, three, or half a dozen, they covered the flanks and preceded the advance of every column. They learned every road, bridge, house, church, camp, and every *stable*. Not a beast within three miles of Sheridan's cavalry escaped their inspection, and, if useful, their appropriation. \*Constant riding made their change of horses frequently necessary, or their usefulness in re-





porting tidings had been seriously impaired. In disguise, they visited everybody; were at home in every house, and enjoyed at all hours of the day or night that unreserved hospitality that they knew well how to engender. Their personal attachment to Sheridan was strong and reliable. On the march or in action, scarcely an hour passed that they did not bring him a report from distant and important quarters. They visited the enemy's outposts, rode upon his wagon trains, spied out his camps, and encircled the cavalry corps with a network of eyes and ears."

On the morning of the 4th, the Eleventh led the advance of the division; at Deep Creek, the advance battalion found the enemy's rear guard strongly posted on the opposite bank. A sharp skirmish ensued, but Corporal Elliot took his men some distance down the river, and flanked the enemy out of his position. The bridge, which had been torn up, was hastily repaired, and in the afternoon the march was resumed toward Amelia Court House. The cavalry division went into bivouac, and remained until the 6th, watching the enemy's movements. General McKenzie's orders were to be watchful and demonstrate, not push the enemy, involving nothing more than an occasional skirmish.

The delay of Lee's army at Amelia Court House was caused by failure to find rations and forage there which General Dix had been ordered to send from Danville when Lee found the abandonment of his lines at Richmond and Petersburg to be inevitable. The provisions had been sent, but the Confederate authorities at Richmond, in their haste to get away, ordered the trains carrying prisoners to proceed to General Dix without stopping to unload at the Court House; hence, Lee was compelled to halt twenty-four hours to collect provisions and forage from the surrounding country. This delay, he says, was fatal and could not be retrieved; it also gave Grant time to occupy Burkeville, and so prevent Lee from following his fleeing government to Danville. On the morning of the 6th, McKenzie's command marched to Burkeville. It was evident from the numbers of stragglers picked up that day that Lee's army was becoming demoralized. Most of the Virginians fell out when they came to their homes; others were lagging behind, due to extreme exhaustion caused by hunger; some fell out because they saw that further resistance would be useless.



## CHAPTER XI.

### APPOMATTOX.

THERE was one route to Danville yet open to Lee, through Prince Edward Court House, but Grant also had it in mind, and on the morning of the 7th sent McKenzie's command to the Court House to watch the enemy at that point. The First District of Columbia and the Eleventh led the way. The following description, though written by another commander, yet describes well the day's march:

"It rained a little, just to keep the soil soft, make things pleasant, and keep the crops. Our march took us over hill and dale, through all sorts of by-ways and wood roads for the first ten miles or more, until we gained a decided thoroughfare leading to Prince Edward's Court House. When we arrived at the Court House, we found that McKenzie had arrived from the Army of the James. It is a neat little town of one broad street, with two or more stores; twenty or thirty houses smuggled in behind hedges of evergreen and nestling under shadows of overhanging boughs. We arrived there at about 3 P. M., and massed the command for lunch and rest, as twenty miles had been traveled since morning with that long, swinging walk the horses had acquired in their numerous campaigns. Early in the war a cavalry column was a sight as it straggled along in uneven paces, keeping none for more than a minute, when from a decorous walk, which was easy to man and beast, they would break into a furious gallop, while the officers shouted 'Close up!' 'Close up!' Tin pans rattled, sabres swung dangerously to and fro; blankets slipped from backs galled into shocking sores; tied bags split open, and oats were strewn on the trampled highway. But times had changed: ten thousand cavalry could march on one road from daylight to dark, and never change the gait in a single regiment; never turn a single hair."

When the advance of McKenzie's command arrived in the vicinity of the Court House, a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry was encountered, promptly charged, and driven through the town, leaving behind thirty-eight prisoners. Our command halted about two hours at the Court House, during which time the Fifth Corps came up. During the halt, a lady informed some





of the Eleventh that her husband was the executioner of John Brown, and was anxious to know what would be done should he fall into our hands. She was afraid that her husband would be burned, and begged protection. When assured that no harm would befall her husband; that the man who hanged John Brown was of no more importance to our authorities than any other soldier or citizen of Virginia; that he would fare the same if captured, she thanked the men and went away.

While here, General Sheridan dismounted at the fence of an old gentleman who was sitting on his piazza, scowling severely as we rode up. He was a typical Southerner, and bowed stiffly to the general, who nodded carelessly, sat down on a step, drew out his map, lighted a fresh cigar, and asked the old gentleman if any of Lee's men had been there to-day. "Sir," he answered, "as I can truly say that none have been seen by me, I will say so; but if I had seen any, I should feel it my duty to refuse to reply to your question. I cannot give you any information which might work to the disadvantage of General Lee." This neat little speech, clothed in exceptional diction, which had, no doubt, been awaiting us from the moment we tied our horses at his gate, missed fire badly. It was very patriotic, and all that; but the general was in no humor to chop patriotism just then, so he only gave a little whistle of surprise, and returned to the attack quite unscathed. "How far is it to Buffalo River?" "Sir, I don't know." "The devil you don't know! How long have you lived here?" "All my life." "Very well, sir; it is time you do know. Captain, put this gentleman in charge of a guard, and when we move, walk him down to Buffalo River, and show it to him." And so he was marched off, leaving us a savage glance at parting, and that evening tramped five miles away from home to look at a river which was as familiar to him as his own name.

There was no indication of Lee at Prince Edward, and at 5 P. M., Sheridan sent McKenzie toward Prospect Station on the Lynchburg Railroad, to see if the enemy was moving in that direction. McKenzie marched to Buffalo River and bivouaced for the night; here, an order was received, reducing his division to a brigade, and temporarily attaching it to Crook's division.

Greeley says it was a miscalculation to send troops to Prince Edward on the 7th, for if Lee had any intention of trying to reach Danville by that route, he had abandoned it, and was straining to the utmost to reach Lynchburg by way of Appomattox



Court House. But, if a miscalculation, it was a fortunate one. for, at nightfall, Sheridan was ready to make the splendid march of the 8th, which placed his squadrons across Lee's line of retreat at Appomattox Station, and held his advance in check. Next morning, Ord's and Griffin's infantry came up. On the 8th, at 4 A. M., McKenzie took up the line of march for Appomattox Court House, where it was to play its part on the morrow. Colonel Newhall says of the day's march: "As the general (Sheridan) gained the head of the column a short distance from Prospect Station, one of Young's scouts met us, and reported that already there were four trains of cars at Appomattox awaiting General Lee, which the general heard joyfully. The roads were not so bad as usual; the soil was sandy, and we made good time. It was a day of uneventful marching, and we hardly saw a human being all the way. The country had not been withered by war's blast, and the fields had been plowed for coming crops, fences were up, and the woods had their growth; the spare farm-houses seemed to be inhabited, and the farms to be tilled. If it was not the garden spot of the world, it was a home of rude plenty.

"Toward sunset, lively cannonading was heard in the distant front, and as the march continued, the noise of rapidly approaching railroad trains accompanied the continuous whistling of locomotives, now rapidly approaching us, then as rapidly receding from us in the distance. Of course, all were anxious to know the meaning of such unusual proceedings; the mystery was explained, however, soon after nightfall, when the command arrived at Evergreen Station, six miles south of Appomattox Court House, and found three of the four trains (one had been burned) which Custer's command had captured a few hours before at Appomattox Station. The captured locomotives had been placed in charge of engineers from the ranks of Custer's command, with orders to run them back to Farmville during the fight which followed. The engineers were running the engines back and forth, whistling like demons, to give vent to their joy. General Sheridan happened to be passing just as they came to Evergreen on one of their wild rides, and, not liking their racket, ordered McKenzie to take charge of the trains, which were placed in charge of Captain Tripp, with Companies E and K." The Eleventh, with the rest of the brigade, moved to a point on Plain Run, one and a half miles from the Court House, and went into bivouac for the night. Here the afternoon's operations were learned. In addition to the capture of





the trains, Custer's command had captured twenty-five pieces of artillery, an ambulance train, a large pack of army wagons, a large number of prisoners; and, better still, it was squarely across Lee's line of retreat. With the exception of Captain Elliot's squadron, which was sent to the front at 2 A. M., McKenzie's command did not move until nearly 7 A. M. on the 9th. The part taken by the Eleventh is described in Colonel Stratton's report of the campaign:

"The next day, I supported the First Maryland Cavalry in the attack on the enemy at the railroad, to the left of the Court House. Two or three men were slightly wounded in the affair. Moving, via Burkeville, to Prince Edward Court House, on the 7th, we there, in conjunction with Major Baker's battalion, captured a considerable number of rebels, including two or three officers. The following day we marched to the vicinity of Appomattox Station, on the Southside Railroad, and on the morning of the 9th moved out to the main road from Appomattox Court House to Lynchburg, about a mile westerly from the Court House, this regiment having the advance. Captain Nimmon's squadron was delayed, dismounted, and pushed across the road to develop the enemy's position. I moved the remainder of the regiments into the wood on the left, dismounting four companies, under Major Skelley, holding Captain Ring's squadron in reserve, mounted, sending Captain Tripp with his squadron to watch our left. About twenty minutes after Captain Nimmon commenced skirmishing, I discovered the enemy pushing out about a brigade of infantry from the woods on our right, and moving down the slope at right angles to our line. Changing front to the right, I opened fire with some effect, but receiving orders in a few minutes to fall back, retired slowly toward the main road. Before reaching it, however, I was directed to deploy again, about 200 yards in front of the road, to protect the left flank, which I did. Captain Ring's squadron, and one squadron under Lieutenant Cook, were formed in line on the main road to repel the enemy, who were following closely our dismounted men, retiring under their orders to fall back. The enemy's cavalry being reported moving to our left and rear, I sent Major McFarlan to move the led horses as his judgment might direct for their safety. This duty he creditably performed, and afterward had the horses ready for mounting as soon as wanted by me. While affairs were in this position, Davies' brigade, dismounted, aided by our dismounted men, repelled the





attack of the enemy on this road. At this moment, some of the rebel cavalry dashed in upon our rear, and were met and checked by such men as could be brought up in line. Almost at the same time, our infantry, a part of the Twenty-fourth Corps, advanced in line from the woods in our rear, sweeping back the head of the column of the rebel cavalry, and pushing beyond us toward the Court House, soon left us in the rear. During the cavalry attack, Captain Ring made a dashing charge on a superior force of cavalry in our rear with some effect, although I had no mounted men at hand to support him. Receiving orders to mount the regiment, I did so without delay, and, under orders, moved down the road about a mile westerly to meet the rebel cavalry, there posted across the road. Before any decisive operations were commenced at this point, orders to suspend hostilities were received. Although a portion of the engagement was quite sharp this morning, I lost but one man killed and three or four wounded.

"From this place, on the evening of the 9th, I detached Captain Elliott's squadron to search for artillery supposed to be abandoned by the enemy in the vicinity of Red Cross Church."

The operations which took place on the morning previous to the suspension of hostilities are least understood of any that took place during the entire war; for all were so elated over the termination of the war and speedy return home, that they gave the details of the engagement no thought until later years, when it was too late to definitely put the matter. All the official reports of the Appomattox campaign are meagre in their account of this crowning event.

To the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry alone belongs the opening of the closing engagement of the war. Sergeant J. Q. Rathburn, of Company M, and a detail of 20 men, was sent forward to develop the enemy. When past the Court House one-half mile he encountered the rear of Lee's command and was forced back to our lines, gradually leading the enemy on until he was near our lines, there the last man was wounded in the war, as directly after this happened the flag of truce appeared, and the fighting was at a close.

Sergeant Rathburn was wounded on May 9th, 1863, and taken prisoner in the Dismal Swamp, near South Mills, and was confined in Libby Prison for a time, and, after exchange, returned to his company and continued to fight until he assisted



in the closing engagement of the war, and was discharged with the regiment at Camp Cadwalader.

McKenzie's troops were astir early on the morning of the 9th, preparing for the coming fight, which they hoped would end the war. This last morning, practically, of the war was an ideal one; the sun was clear and bright, the air was cool and fresh; evidences of an early spring abounded on every side. General Crook did not seem to be in any hurry to put McKenzie's brigade in position, for it was after 6 o'clock when it moved to the front. The Eleventh led the way. The command crossed Plain Run, and marched across the open fields in a northerly direction to the Lynchburg Pike, about one mile west of the Court House, where Lee had halted for the night. Some distance beyond the pike, the enemy's infantry was seen advancing in force. McKenzie immediately dismounted the greater part of his troops, and formed them across the pike; but he had not fully completed his arrangements by connecting his right flank with General Smith's left (Crook's Third Brigade commander) before the enemy was upon him in superior numbers. Hoping to escape the snare of General Grant's troops, they were redoubling every effort to break through our lines, and escape to Lynchburg, eighteen miles distant. Notwithstanding the stormy resistance they made, Smith and McKenzie were fairly swept off the field. While this was going on, General Fitz Lee, with the greater part of the enemy's cavalry, passed around our left flank, and attempted to turn Crook's left by a vigorous attack upon his left rear, but the contingency had been provided for. General Davies' brigade was on hand and held Fitz in check until help came. McKenzie and Smith were driven back upon Colonel Young's supporting brigade (about a mile from where McKenzie first formed his line). Doubleday's colored brigade of the Army of the Potomac now came upon the field, and relieved the retreating cavalry, which was sent to help Davies. But hostilities came to an end before either of the brigades could participate in the struggle, and Fitz at once departed for Lynchburg. Our cavalry bivouaced on nearly the same ground it occupied at the close of the engagement. Captain Elliot's squadron was detailed from the regiment about 2 A. M. on the 7th, and had an engagement, which Elliot describes.

Captain Elliot's account of the battle:

"On the night of the 8th, after the capture of, and near Appomattox Station, received orders from regimental head-





quarters to be in readiness to move with squadron promptly at 2 o'clock, A. M. At the appointed hour, moved out, under the guidance of a staff officer, in connection with two guns of Battery M, First Regulars, to take an advanced position on our front, for the coming day's action. Our course was apparently northward, and passing the bivouac of no other troops while *en route* to our post.

"We were assigned a position on the south side of the Lynchburg Road, approximately one-half mile west of Appomattox Court House, on a high east-and-west ridge, whose northern face was very abrupt, and partially covered with low brush. By the officer in charge, the enemy's camp fires were pointed out on our immediate front—north and east. I was asked if my 'squadron would handle by bugle,' and giving an affirmative reply, was directed to deploy along the brow of the hill, and cover as much front as possible, and to contest every foot of ground. No mention was made of other forces, and we presumed we were an advanced outpost or picket; and, except the battery, which had gone into position along the ridge further to the right, presumed we were alone, and which is now believed to be correct. Noting the absence of other troops, and the isolated position of the battery, made inquiry as to its support, and was answered, 'Pay no attention to the battery, but keep up your front and retard the enemy.' After which, this officer left us.

"Our position not admitting the use of mounted men, the led horses were ordered to the rear, and directed to keep in touch with the command. Company B was deployed along the crest of the ridge, with Company I upon its immediate right, and both companies some distance to the left of the battery, and all facing northward. At 4 o'clock, A. M., with not more than 60 carbines, with seven cartridges to each, we were in readiness and contemplating the possibilities of the coming day. There was the enemy—this, his line of retreat—a fight was inevitable.

"The dawn disclosed to us on our front a small valley, with a gradually rising ground covered with low pines on the opposite side, and from these pines emerging a compact body of troops, in close order, apparently in battle line, as distinguished by seven battle flags, the light hardly sufficient to disclose their order, and moving southward at right angles with the Lynchburg Road, and direct toward our front. The troops moved steadily forward and took up the charge, without musketry, as soon as our two-



gun battery opened upon them. Our carbineers, under orders to hold their fire on account of the scarcity of ammunition, opened a little later at close range, but with no apparent effect upon the enemy. There being a depression in the ridge to the right of the battery, the charging column slightly obliqued, to more easily gain the ridge at this point. There being nothing to oppose, the ridge was soon gained, our flank turned, and our guns captured. No assistance, under our orders, could have been rendered, even had our force been adequate. To have reached the enemy, after gaining the ridge, from our position, it would have been necessary to have fired through the ranks of our friends; to have charged with but a handful of men would have been utter folly. The battery was ably and gallantly handled, their misfortune having been their position. To save our horses, we immediately fell back, part of the time moving on a parallel with, and almost side by side with the Confederates, our course a little west of south. We rallied on a small clearing, in which was a temporary structure, and reformed.

"At this point, Major Skelly, of our regiment, came up from the rear, and hastily pointed out a rapidly moving column of Confederate cavalry, coming down a road running north and south, and close upon our right flank. The squadron was quickly faced to meet their charge, and gallantly repulsed them. A battle flag that fell with its trooper, and which had been charged over by our men in the pursuit, and now to the rear, was picked up by one of the First New York Mounted Rifles,—an orderly of some surgeon,—which had just come upon the field from the rear, while its captains were reforming for another assault. This squadron lost the honor of this trophy, but with an aggressive enemy in front, that greater honor of duty first—the mark of the true soldier—was theirs.

"At this time, probably near 8 o'clock, and not later than 9, the infantry in line of battle, the first troops of our own we had encountered during the morning, came up from our rear. The commanding officer of one of its regiments, possibly of General Foster's command, Twenty-fourth Corps, called out: 'Fall in with us, and go in, and we'll give them hell.' It was a grand charge, and a long one. The batteries of the Confederates immediately opened, but we moved on and up, sweeping everything before us, until the crest of the hill was reached and the end came. A few moments later, a flag of truce, carried by a horseman, passed along our front from east to west, crying: 'Cease





hostilities!" No explanation was necessary, for there, before us, lay the shattered Army of Northern Virginia, and beyond and a little to the right, its wagon train.

"No attempt will be made to portray the grandeur of the scene, or describe the unutterable joy of either captor or captive—it was home to both.

"A negro sergeant, at the head of his column that had just come up, hot and dusty from hard marching, and looking a veritable Ajax, stood speechless, his gun fell from his hand, and unconscious of the act or the presence of his colonel, pulled from his haversack a piece of pork, and, with an indescribable joy upon his face, threw it with all his force into the air, to catch and repeat. To him heaven was very close—it was freedom!

"In conclusion, it may not be out of place here to state that the courage and soldierly bearing of this squadron throughout the day was above praise. Few in numbers, confronted by an enemy made desperate by his condition, without food or rest, little or no ammunition, and, notwithstanding these, performed every duty that devolved upon it with promptness and alacrity. Realizing that the blood of their fathers had given them a government, they willingly tendered their own to preserve it."

The captain errs in saying that the orderly who got the Confederate flag belongs to the First New York Mounted Riflemen, as that regiment was not in the Appomattox campaign; the orderly probably belonged to the Second New York Mounted Riflemen, which was stationed not far from Elliot.

Toward night, Lieutenant Wolfe, of Company E, who had been captured at Five Forks, and a number of enlisted men who were captured during the campaign, returned to the regiment well nigh starved, having subsisted on a meagre supply of parched corn during their captivity. A few of our late enemies came to our bivouac during the afternoon who were cordially welcomed and well fed. The war was over: Confederate and Union were henceforth to live under one flag; though for a while one would feel the pain of defeat. The Confederates had been brave soldiers, and were so treated; they had fought against the flag they would one day fight under. Four years of bloody war, with its desolation, pain and death—its memories all would gladly forget; at last they met in common when began the era of a new national sentiment. Many years would pass before the gulf would be bridged, all feeling buried. Great tragedies would be enacted before the words, "Come, let us have







CAPTAIN C. W. BUTTZ.



peace" would be felt in their deep significance; as the shedding of blood had separated, so, the shedding of blood would unite. Both had their heroes, their idols, and would keep them; as soldiers, they had fought; as brave men, they would become friends, with no North, no South, but one people.

On the morning of the 12th the cavalry brigade set out for Lynchburg, and when the advance arrived near the city, the mayor and a number of influential citizens met it, surrendering the town to General McKenzie. The brigade and the Eleventh, preceded by its band, made a triumphal entry into the city; in a few instances the national flag was displayed, which was greeted with ringing cheers. Upon entering the town, Major Stratton was placed in command with orders to take possession of the property of the late Confederacy. During the stay at Lynchburg, particular care was taken to assure the inhabitants that we came as friends. Strict order was maintained; pillaging was repressed by an order directing that any person caught in the act would be immediately shot. Our stay was too brief to make very much of an impression upon the people, for on the 16th the entire command took up the line of march for Richmond, which was one of the most pleasant marches made by the Eleventh. The weather was pleasant—no war alarms—no haste—an excursion trip.

The first night out, news of Lincoln's assassination was received—for several days regarded as a mere rumor. It seemed impossible to believe there was any one so depraved as to deliberately kill the great-hearted Lincoln.

After the evening duties were attended to, the regiment's band gave a concert, which brought out the people in large numbers, who showed little bitterness over their defeat—in fact, nearly all said they were glad that war was at an end. Perhaps, they were like an old lady who attended one of the concerts; in a conversation with Colonel Stratton she remarked that she always knew that whatever side the Lord favored would win, but she wished the Lord had been on their side.

Much of the march was over the ground of the campaign just closed. But there was another phase to be seen: those who had met us in battle were busy repairing the damage wrought by war; in fields over which armies had trod, plows were turning up the soil for spring crops. Four long years had worked harm; fields had been deserted; they had worn the gray through bloody fields; hands that had carried arms now were more peace-





fully engaged. We bivouaced at Burkeville, but under different scenes than a year before. At Amelia Court House, where the command skirmished with Lee's pickets, several hundred caissons, partly destroyed, stood as silent witnesses of the stern necessity that had faced their leader when he failed to find supplies for his hungry men and animals. At Flat Creek Bridge and Chula Station, the men could look upon the field of their operations on Kautz's second raid of the preceding year. No longer were these lands alive with armed hosts. No longer were the bridges watched with zealous eyes. No longer were men marching to death. No longer did foes vie for supremacy. The very lands had been made the altars of Union. Richmond was reached on the 24th.

The dismounted men who had been left at the winter camp joined their regiment; they had entered Richmond on the morning of the 3d, and had an experience of their own to relate. The people of Richmond did not at once fall in love with their new masters; the rougher element abounded, and encounters with our own men were common. Some even were robbed of life, usually by poisoning. The Eleventh lost one man.

Sherman's army passed through Richmond on its way to the grand review.

Colonel Stratton was sent to Staunton to parole General Rosser's command and take possession of all property which had belonged to the late Confederacy. Arriving there on the 10th, he found General Duval, with a force of infantry and cavalry from the army of the Shenandoah in possession of the place, and attending to the duties which had been assigned to Colonel Stratton. The colonel returned as far as Charlottesville, and on the 16th was given charge of the adjacent country.

In the meantime Colonel Spear had resigned and Lieutenant-colonel Stratton was commissioned to fill the vacancy. The new rank imposed no new duties upon the colonel, for he had been in command of the regiment for some time; except a brief interval after the battle of Darbytown Road, where

After Colonel Stratton assumed his new command until late in July, several companies of the Eleventh were detached for duty in the adjacent towns and counties; the rest were stationed at Charlottesville, the headquarters of the sub-district. The duties of the various commands were as follows: to acquaint themselves as rapidly as possible with the conditions and necessities of the country under their charge; to keep the negroes



with their old masters where satisfactory arrangements could be made; to make arrangements for keeping and employing all for whom employment could not be found; to repress all disorder, and to prevent pillage; to look properly after the interests of the people, and in every way possible add to the security, comfort, and prosperity of the country.

However, the men wished to go home; they had enlisted to put down the rebellion; now, that their work was done, they wanted to return. A few left without getting a discharge, and were obliged to abide by the outcome incident to desertion, until Congress came to their relief, a few years later, granting them an honorable discharge from the date of their leaving the service.

Towards the last of July, the regiment was ordered to Richmond for muster out, where it arrived on the 3d of August, going into camp near Manchester. On the 13th, the regiment was mustered for discharge, and the next day embarked for Baltimore. At Fortress Monroe, Company L, from the eastern shores of Virginia, rejoined it. On the 17th, the regiment arrived in Philadelphia, encamped at Camp Cadwalader; on the 19th, was discharged, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry became historic.

It was a common slur among the infantry that you never saw a dead cavalryman. Theirs was a different task; their sphere was the raid; the infantry, the hard campaign. Both did their duty. The roster of the regiment shows that 1,800 officers and men performed their four years of service in the field. The bodies of 120 men were left in Southern lands, 130 died of wounds in Union and Confederate hospitals; 12 of its officers had fallen in battle. Major Stewart Monroe, of McKenzie's staff, and an officer of the regiment, led the last cavalry charge on the 9th of April, near Appomattox Court House, and was one of the last men killed in battle.

The war was over, the Southland covered with battlefields and the ravages of war; the Northland had passed under dark skies. Brave sons from the flower lands of the South and the fir lands of the North had fallen together in deadly combat. The South had its sorrows; the North had its sorrows. Not for glory had they fought: many a brave man slept in a lonely grave or crowded trench, bearing one mark: "Unknown." From field and shop, from factory and office, from lowly walks and honored paths, they had assembled to die with no title to their name save "the country's brave." They fought not for gold, not for





spoil, not for fame—perhaps, all were not so moved. In common cause for one great principle they stood, showing to the world how volunteers can dare and die. Fields were wet with blood, that Union and Liberty might stand unchallenged.

Those four years of strife belong to the annals of the world—greater than the wars of Cæsar, or the conquests of Alexander; more glorious than the triumphs of an ambitious Napoleon; more lasting than the victories of Cromwell. The world will read and wonder at the shock which dyed the rivers of this land with blood, and filled the land with national cemeteries. Some will study it from the standpoint of military strategy, and will pronounce it the climax of plays and counterplays, advances and retreats, that ever surged back and forth on the world's broad acres. Some will turn back its record pages to find deeds of valor; nor will they be disappointed—its heroes are legion. The glory of this strife was in the simple devotion of its citizen soldiery, in the spontaneous response of a patriotism that feared no danger, that counted not the cost. Though they went forth from happy homes, whose thresholds they never again would cross, by whose hearthstones they never again would while away the winter's evening, they found a higher sphere, they crossed a greater doorway—the way of duty.

Long years have passed since the scenes of this short sketch were enacted. Many of the comrades have answered to the last roll-call, have entered those tents whose curtains never outward swing. The ranks are thinner than when, in '65, the members of the Eleventh were mustered out. The fields that once groaned beneath the dead and dying are now boasting their fruitage. The mountains that once frowned upon discordant States, now stand the serene guardians of the the people's liberties. The flag that once was fired upon by rebellious subjects is the flag of a nation's heart. Petersburg and Appomattox are memories, but the principles decided on those fields of strife are the eternal monuments of their fame. All honor to the men who fought the nation's battles and stood in the breach—honor for the men who led, honor for the men who fought.

“These shall resist the empire of decay,  
When time is o'er, and worlds have passed away:  
Cold in the dust, the perished heart may lie.  
But that which warmed it once can never die.”





## SKETCHES AND OTHERWISE.

Colonel Josiah Harlan was born in 1808, and was educated for the medical profession. He was a native of Delaware. Colonel Harlan had served under the ruler of Afghanistan, organizing a body of 20,000 horsemen. He overran Beloochistan, whose ruler was a man of no mean ability. On one of these raids he carried a small mountain howitzer up into the Himalaya mountains, drawing a small American flag from his bosom, saluted it with the howitzer, which involved him in trouble with the Afghanistan chief. Colonel Harlan's idea was to overrun the South with cavalry, and had it not been for his age and lack of means, perhaps he had organized a mounted force which would have proved a terror to the South.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spear was a native of Boston, Mass. In 1839 he enlisted in the Second United States Dragoons, and served as private, corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant of Company A up to 1844. During his enlistment he served in the war against the Florida Indians which resulted in their being removed to the Indian Territory. Sergeant Spear re-enlisted in 1848 and served until 1858, when he was discharged, having attained the rank of major sergeant. During this time he was engaged in the numerous wars with the Indians, and was with the Utah expedition under General Albert S. Johnson. From June 11th to December 15th he served as private in the ordnance department. He enlisted in the Second United States Cavalry and was discharged as first sergeant of Troop F, August 5th, 1861, to enter Colonel Harlan's regiment. Inducements had been made to Colonel Spear drawing him into the Confederate service, but they were unheeded. When Colonel Harlan was mustered out in 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Spear succeeded him. His long service in the old army, especially at regimental headquarters, gave him a thorough knowledge of the administration of a regiment and mounted tactics. Spear was throughout the war the regiment's instructor, commander, hero. Individually one of the bravest men of the war, he was beloved by his men who at any time would have followed him to death. He had his faults, but was always a good fighter. The name of Colonel



Spear and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry will ever be linked together. He was breveted for conspicuous gallantry at Darbytown, October 7th, 1864.

Colonel Spear and the Eleventh Cavalry were probably better known among the rebels than any other colonel and regiment in our army. As evidence of this, when, after the fight at Ream's Station, June 29th, 1864, Captain Roberts was wounded and captured, the Rebel War Department sent a committee to Petersburg to find out if the party by the name of Roberts was not Colonel Spear, as they felt sure they had captured Spear, and were overjoyed in this belief. When they arrived Roberts had died and they were very much downcast, as they fully believed they had the Spear that had caused them so much trouble and expense.

Lieutenant Barclay was wounded and captured in the same fight. While in the hospital at Columbus, S. C., a rebel chaplain asked, "To what command do you belong?" "I belonged to Colonel Spear's regiment, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry." "Oh, no, it is not possible that you belonged to those devils." So it appears that their knowledge and dread of Spear and his men were better known than any other regiment in the whole army.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stetzel was a Pennsylvanian from near Carlisle. He had served an enlistment in the regiment of mounted riflemen, reaching the rank of corporal.

Major Samuel P. Wetherill was a fighting Quaker from Bethlehem, a thorough gentleman in every particular. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and assigned as chief of staff to General Kautz.

Little is known of Major Runyon. His service with the regiment ended in March, 1862, when he was detached and resigned in September of that year.

Company F was organized at Troy, Pa., August 24th, 1861; mustered into United States service at Philadelphia on the 26th; marched with the regiment to Washington, D. C., thence across the Potomac to Ball's Cross Roads; was among the first companies equipped, and were sent with one other company, under Major Wetherill, to report to General O. O. Howard at or near Bloomsburg, preparatory to marching down through Maryland;





this being the first expedition in which any companies of the regiment participated.

Company F was one of the five companies sent up the Peninsula in the spring of 1862 to co-operate with General McClellan's army in the campaign against Richmond, Va.; constituted the advance guard during a reconnaissance from Suffolk, Va., to the Blackwater in the fall of 1862, and was the first company in the regiment to be under artillery fire; took an active part in the first engagement with the enemy at Deserted House, Va., January, 1863. In January, 1863, by request of General Veile, commanding at Norfolk, Va., Company F was detailed for special or detached service and ordered to report to him. Were stationed on the Elizabeth River and at Deep Creek on special duty for about five months. Had the honor of capturing General Wm. H. Fitz-Hugh Lee near Richmond, June 25th, 1863, who was held as a prisoner, and afterwards as a hostage, preventing thereby the enemy from shooting Union prisoners under the plea of retaliation, etc. March 4th, 1864, captured, near Six-mile Ordinary (on the Peninsula) the noted guerrilla, Frank Cotton, who was shot as an outlaw, having killed many Union pickets. Privates Joe Allen and James Van Buskirk had a hand-to-hand battle with this desperado, who refused to surrender until shot down. About this time General Kilpatrick asked Colonel Spear for a squadron of picked men to march to King and Queen Court House and punish the enemy there for a reported capture and murder of Union soldiers. Colonel Spear replied: "My men are all picked men, and could be relied on to do anything required." Companies F and M were detailed for this special service, Captain Loomis in command. They met the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, charged, and drove them from the field, capturing eight prisoners, etc.

In Grant's campaign, beginning May, 1864, Company F took an active part; were in the engagement at Jarrett's Station, under General Kautz; assisted in destroying railroads and other property, and, about May 10th, joined General Butler's command at City Point, Va., where they continued to operate with Butler's army. June 8th, 1864, Company F was selected by Colonel Spear to charge the breastworks on the Jerusalem Plank Road, near Petersburg, Va. Sergeant Lamb was killed and six men wounded in this charge. Company F took an active part in the celebrated Wilson raid. Held the left of the line during the engagement at Stanton River, June 25th, from morning until



late at night; Private Swimlas was mortally wounded and died soon after. Again, on the 29th, at Ream's Station, they were engaged or under fire the greater part of the day. Their loss was heavy, including the gallant Lieutenant D. O. Tears, who fell, as did many other brave officers and men, during the first charge. After the morning engagement, owing to the absence of superior officers, the command of the right devolved upon Captain Mitchell, who led the last and final charge ordered by General Kautz for the purpose of checking the enemy's advance. The charge was complimented by the general commanding, and resulted in stopping the advancing columns of General Hampton for a sufficient length of time to permit the escape of the Union force in large part.

The three years' enlistment expired August 24th, 1864; many of the old boys, however, re-enlisted and remained in active service until the close of the war. Captain Mitchell remained with the company until October, 1864, or some two months after his three years' enlistment had expired, when, being in poor health, he left the service and was succeeded by Captain T. T. Elliott, who remained with the boys to the end, and proved a most gallant and popular officer.

There was no better regiment in the Union Army than the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in drill, discipline, courage, and patriotism, Company F was second to none in that famous regiment.





## BRAVE COLONEL WETHERILL.

### A WAR-TIME COMRADE SKETCHES HIS CAREER.

His Wise Leadership at the Chickahominy River. Memorable Achievements at Jackson. A Glowing Eulogy of a Soldier Lately Gone to Rest.

Colonel Samuel P. Wetherill was commissioned as major in the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, on October 9th, 1861, and was mustered out of the service on the first day of October, 1864, by reason of expiration of term. He will be recognized in our history as one of the great and good men of this country, and a wreath of immortal glory will crown his name for his dazzling achievements in the war. He possessed in an eminent degree two qualities, either of which is a sufficient equipment for a hero, and which are so rarely the attributes of the same man that the few who have possessed them have the foremost places on the roll of fame. He was at once a fighter and a strategist. He possessed a genius for the science of war and the hardy spirit of a ready leader. Not even Colonel Spear, the famous cavalryman, nor Colonel Mix, nor Colonel Dodge was his equal in the ready determination to stake any chance on a battle. He could do what none of the three could do,—fight a battle with perfect tactical skill, while he had as good a head for planning a campaign as any of his superiors.

A better officer, a more thorough gentleman, never drew a sword or commanded a regiment. He engaged in the war from patriotic reasons and from love of adventure and daring, and he never let an opportunity pass when he could enjoy a hazardous dash upon an enemy. He has passed over to the other side, but he has left behind him a spotless name, both as a soldier and citizen, of which his family may be justly proud. No regiment during the war had a brighter or more glorious record. None of its men were wounded in the back, for their faces were ever to the foe. Where great danger was to be encountered or important points were to be held, this regiment was always selected, and always met the expectations of its friends. It never faltered or flinched in the discharge of its duty, but was always at the post of danger until the lurid fire of the most wicked and causeless rebellion ever concocted by





malice or machinations of treason burned themselves out amid the black ashes of overthrow and defeat.

Beloved flag! Shot from its staff at Sumter by the enemies of the Union, caught as it fell upon the bayonets of millions of patriots, borne aloft through the fearful storm of war, and at last, upon the very spot where it had been at first insulted, flung once more in triumph to the breeze by the same gallant officer who had defended the fort in 1861! What American then alive can ever forget that fearful April day? In the South the rising tide of revolt was carrying with it all classes of people; bonfires blazing, cannon saluting, troops marching to and fro. "By the first of May our flag will float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington," said the Confederate Secretary of War. Nor did it seem an idle boast. At Washington were a few companies of regulars; many of the best officers in sympathy with the South, which in that day of illusions counted on the lieutenant-general commanding as their friend. The fleet scattered all over the world; the great arsenals and navy yards in the Confederate hands; low tide in the treasury. It had long been preached by Toombs, Davis, and the rest, and it began to be believed that the Yankees wouldn't fight. Finally at Charleston the gauntlet was thrown down. At the North the feeling among the people was very different. Sorrow was mingled with indignation. The situation had long been thought serious, but the conviction was general that somehow, in some way, the crisis would be averted. But, alas! clouds began to overcast the whole sky; the deep muttering of distant thunder was heard, and far away on the horizon the heavens were already lit up by flashes of lightning. Even yet the people hoped for the best. Now, suddenly, on April 14th, 1861, the storm burst with tremendous fury. At this juncture the people of the North became aroused, and all was excitement. They began seriously and earnestly to discuss the condition of our country, wondering what the end might be. Recruiting was going on to meet the emergencies of the war. There was but one thought and line of action: "The rebellion must be put down, and the loyal citizens of the republic will do it, must do it, let it cost what it may," was the cry.

Few towns, if any, furnished as many troops for the suppression of the Rebellion, in proportion to the population, as did the town of Bethlehem. The thrilling scenes of that eventful period in our country's history are now so far back in the past



that our young people know nothing about them, except what they derive from history, or are told by the old, grizzly participants in that terrible and bloody struggle. The valor of our troops was such, and they reflected so much credit upon our town, that the names of those who molded them into such splendid soldiers and did such gallant service with them, deserve to be referred to occasionally in order that those who enjoy the blessings of a restored Union may know to whom they are indebted for this great privilege. Great honor is due to such gallant men as Colonel Wetherill, and scores of others, who, when the war began, buckled on their swords, organized companies of men and offered their services to the Government to help put down the Rebellion, and, surrounded as they were by all the comforts and pleasures of life, from pure love of country and hatred toward treason, they left their prosperous places of business, their comfortable homes, and marched to the front in defence of their country.

In August, 1861, Captain Doster and Major Samuel Wetherill began raising a squadron of cavalry at Bethlehem. Doster's company being full first, he proceeded to Washington, D. C., where they were consigned to the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Wetherill's company was filled the latter part of September, and shortly after they went to Philadelphia and were consigned to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry as Company "H." The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, the regiment in which the late Colonel Wetherill figured so prominently, was originally organized under the official designation of Harlan's Light Cavalry. It was raised as an independent regiment during the months of August and September, 1861, by Colonel Josiah Harlan, of Philadelphia, under the special authority of the Secretary of War. Under this authority companies were raised in different states, Company A being from Iowa, portions of Companies E and F from New York, a part of Company I from New Jersey, Company M from Ohio, and the remainder of the regiment from Pennsylvania. The organization of the regiment was completed on the fifth of October, 1861, by the muster in of the field and staff at Washington, the place of general rendezvous. Its strength consisted of 41 officers and 1089 enlisted men. The regiment, having been assigned to Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer's brigade, marched on the sixteenth of October from Camp Harlan, on Seventh Street, to Camp Palmer, near Ball's Cross Roads, where it went into camp for instruction and drills.





On the seventeenth of November, the regiment broke up camp and marched for Annapolis, from which point it proceeded by transports to Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe. Here stables and quarters were built. At the commencement of the spring campaign the regiment was as efficient in squadron drill, general instruction and condition of men and horses as any regiment in the service. In March, Companies M and C, under Major Runyan, were detached and ordered to Newport News for duty under General Mansfield. On the fifteenth of May, Companies A, E, G, H, and L, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spear, were detached and sent to Portsmouth, Va., and a few weeks afterwards to Suffolk, being replaced at Portsmouth by Company M, under Captain Reynolds, from Newport News. The remaining five companies of the regiment, under Colonel Harlan, were ordered to the Army of the Potomac, at the White House, and after the seven days' battle remained in the vicinity of Williamsburg until August, when they were ordered to Suffolk, and Colonel Spear assumed the command of the regiment, Colonel Harlan having been mustered out of the service on August 20. The five companies at Suffolk, at first under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Spear, and afterwards of Major Wetherill, were constantly scouting and fighting. These five companies under Major Wetherill performed some of the most daring acts to drive the enemy from their forts and works on the Blackwater ever made by any mounted men of the same number during the war. In one instance, at Beaver Dam Church, where they had many a fight, Major Wetherill, with three companies, made a sabre charge against a superior force, four to one, of the enemy's cavalry, completely routing it, and capturing many prisoners.

On the thirteenth of July, 1863, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was encamped at Bower's Hill, near Suffolk. On the sixteenth, Colonel Spear having been placed in command of the brigade, the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Wetherill. On the twenty-fifth, the regiment, in connection with the First New York Mounted Rifles, made a raid into North Carolina, by way of Winton, for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridge at Weldon. Finding the enemy strongly posted in superior force at Jackson, an attack was made, but, failing to dislodge them, the command retired after a brisk engagement. In this engagement Major Wetherill led his regiment in a charge upon the enemy which resulted in the capture of forty prisoners and one hundred horses. The failure of this raid was caused



by the slowness of the march, which did not exceed twenty-five miles per day, and gave the enemy time to concentrate. The delay was mainly owing to the neglect to provide horse artillery instead of the mounted battery which accompanied the expedition.

Early in February, 1864, Brigadier-General Wistar's celebrated expedition for the surprise and capture of Richmond was made. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry composed part of the forces. The expedition proceeded no further than Bottom's Bridge, on Chickahominy River, where it was defeated by a superior force which was stationed, artillery and infantry, in solid line on the opposite side of the river. After we were driven back from the river some distance, General Wistar ordered Colonel Wetherill, with two companies, I and K, to move down to the river to the left of the rebels and find out if it were possible to ford the river. It was a very dangerous undertaking. Wetherill gave the command to forward, and all went well until we reached a point within seven hundred feet of the rebel batteries. Then they opened. Fortunately we had but a short distance to go to reach shelter. With the Colonel ahead and our spurs driven deep into the flanks of our horses we lost no time in gaining the shelter. Here we found we could proceed no farther, for it was swamp all in front of us, and mud up to the horses' flanks. While we were waiting a few moments before running the batteries again, we discovered that a regiment of rebels had crossed the bridge and were hurrying up the hill to cut us off. Colonel Wetherill grasped the situation in a second, and cried: "Hold on, boys, and let them come pretty well up; we can very easily get away from their infantry, and while their infantry is so close they will keep their batteries silent." As soon as the rebel infantry came up near where we had to pass, the Colonel ordered, "Forward! Make every horse do his best."

The rebel infantry were rather taken by surprise, for they had no idea that we were hidden so near in the brush. In fact we got nearly out of musket range before they could fire. But when we nearly reached the top of the hill their batteries opened and one of our men had his head blown clear from his body. He had a death grip on his saddle, and rode four hundred feet headless, when his lifeless body fell from his horse.

In 1864 Major-general A. V. Kautz took command of our cavalry division, composed of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, First District of Columbia, Third New York, and Fifth Pennsylvania





regiments. About this time Major Wetherill was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and served as chief of staff to General Kautz, and I think remained in that capacity until mustered out.

A nation mourns for our departed comrades. Their surviving comrades will cherish their memory with sad yet fond remembrance, and the great republic will proudly honor those who happily have been permitted to return to their homes, witnessing the fruits of their toils and damages. Brave fallen, rest in your glory! Honored survivors, a grateful country greets you!





## CAPTAIN JAMES E. FLEMING.

HE left a mercantile position in Philadelphia immediately at the outbreak of the war. Belonging to an old and well known family on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, he proceeded there, and in Clinton and adjoining counties recruited forty men for Harlan's Independent Brigade, and at the expense of relatives and friends took them to Washington, D. C., where he expected to join Colonel Harlan, but on arrival found he was not there. After several days he exhausted his funds maintaining his men. An effort was made to force his men into a New York regiment, which he resisted; as they were not mustered in he gave them their liberty to select their own commands, which they did, joining different regiments.

He then proceeded to Philadelphia and began recruiting, and, finding the expense beyond his means, he enlisted in Company C, Harlan's Regiment, on duty with regiment at Washington, D. C., Balls Cross Roads, Annapolis, and Camp Hamilton, Virginia. On the promotion of Captain Samuel Wetherill to major, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, doing duty on-outpost, picket, and scouting. After the fall of Norfolk and our troops in possession, a squadron under command of Major Wetherill was ordered to Suffolk, Va., Lieutenant Fleming in command of advance guard again on outpost, picket and scouting.

On May 30th a detachment under command of Captain Armintor Davidson was ordered on a scout to Blackwater Bridge. They were ambushed, and after a sharp fight in which a number of the men were badly cut up, they were captured, Lieutenant Fleming receiving a saber wound in the right shoulder and his horse shot. Those taken prisoner were sent to Petersburg, Va., thence to Saulsbury, N. C., thence to Belle Isle on the James River, thence to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. They got away on the flag of truce boat under the first cartel for exchange of prisoners.

After a brief stay at Annapolis, Md., he rejoined the regiment at Suffolk, more outposts, scouts, and raids were then the order of the day. Lieutenant Fleming was ordered detached and to report to Colonel Alfred Gibbs, commanding brigade, transferred to staff of General H. D. Terry, who succeeded Colonel Gibbs.

During Longstreet's siege of Suffolk, whilst delivering an



order to Lieutenant Hasbrouck, Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Fleming was wounded and fell in the arms of Lieutenant Hasbrouck.

Previous to the battle of Gettysburg, Lieutenant Fleming was made bearer of important dispatches to the Secretary of War at Washington by General John E. Dix. He accompanied the regiment on the raid to destroy the South Anna Bridge and was ordered in command of the detachment sent on to the bridge to burn it. With his men he crossed the bridge under a sharp fire of musketry from the block house and earthworks of the enemy; was with the advance at Hanover Court House when General Wm. Henry Fitz-Hugh Lee was captured. On the return of the regiment he received orders to report to General Isaac J. Wister, with whom he served until the organization of the Eighteenth Army Corps, when he was ordered to report to General Wm. F. (Baldy) Smith, commanding that corps, and when General Smith was succeeded by General E. O. C. Ord, Captain Fleming was ordered to General Ord's staff, taking part in all the battles under these generals in and around Petersburg, May 8th, May 16th, June 15th, and second Cold Harbor, among the most important.

On May 11th, Drewrey's Bluff (or Proctor's Creek), he was wounded in the right leg and horse shot while delivering an order to General Turner, commanding division Tenth Corps; he was at the side of General Smith in the hail of shot and shell at second Cold Harbor; with General Ord at explosion of the mine when Captain Butler, of General Ord's staff was mortally wounded.

In February, 1865, on account of wounds and physical condition attendant thereon, it was proposed to send him to Washington, D. C., and given a command in the Invalid Corps, which he declined.

General Wister, writing of him, said: "In actual battle I relied, with a confidence that was never disappointed, on his energy, quick understanding, and dauntless courage, and in vexatious territorial administration with a truth, honor, and unselfish zeal that never failed."

General Smith to Governor Curtin wrote: "Captain Fleming is an officer whose energy, ability and courage deserves high consideration at your hands. He is an honor to his State and his country."

General Ord wrote, regretting the disability that detached







GEORGE E. BOYLE,  
Clearfield, Pa.



Captain Fleming from his staff, saying that he hoped the honorable scars which he carried home would give him as warm a reception there as he was wont to help give the enemy in the field.

If Captain Fleming was detached from the old Eleventh, his schooling whilst on duty with it fitted him for the staff duty in which he was distinguished.

At, or just before the close of the war, Governor Curtin wrote requesting him to accept the position of lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general, but the war closed before he was mustered in.

After the close of the war Captain Fleming engaged in the shipping and commission business at Newbern, N. C., which locality was infested by a band of outlaws. General Daniel E. Sickles, commanding the department under the reconstruction acts and prior thereto, commissioned Captain Fleming sheriff, with instructions to destroy the band. The captain organized a body of ex-Confederate soldiers and soon captured and brought to trial the notorious leaders, Louis Albritton, Wash. Hicks, and George Davis, who were promptly tried, convicted, and executed, driving the others out of the country.

"It was said that gold watches could have been hung on the trees without fear of their being disturbed, after Captain Fleming's administration."

In 1873 he came North and was sent by the Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Company to Newark, N. J., to organize and take charge of their business in that city, where he has resided ever since, occupying occasionally public positions, member of the city council and board of freeholders, member of and treasurer of the board of trade, member of the board of managers of the State home for disabled soldiers, is also a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, and of the New York commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; member of and governor of the Essex County Country Club, and of the Essex Club in the city of Newark.

In June, 1890, he organized, with the assistance of Lieutenant-colonel Frederick Frelinghuysen and Mr. R. Wayne Parker, the Essex Troop of Light Cavalry, and commanded it for five years, of which organization it was said by competent military authority, in the Columbian parade in New York city, October, 1892, "that it was the finest troop of cavalry ever seen in America."—Captain Charles King, *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, *Army and Navy Journal*, *New York Herald*.



He infused the spirit that animated himself into the men of his command, and, being ably seconded by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Parker, with the splendid material of which the troop was composed, he was determined that they should carry off the honors in 1892, as the New Jersey Infantry had at the Yorktown Anniversary.

Private, September 11th, 1861; first lieutenant, December 27th, 1861; captain, January 14, 1861. Was with regiment March 17th, Franklin, Va., Deserted House, etc.

We also publish a letter sent by Captain Fleming to Captain Tripp, which goes into details of his capture, etc.

Captain J. E. Fleming describes his capture in the following letter:

You ask me about my capture? Well, if you remember when we marched on Norfolk, Colonel Powell T. Wyman was detached with a command to march on Suffolk. That command consisted of his own regiment, the Sixteenth Massachusetts; a section of the Fifth United States Artillery, Lieutenant Whitney, a squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Wetherill, Companies E and H. I was given a platoon and ordered as the advance guard. Nothing of moment occurred. Occasionally we sighted a Confederate cavalrman, but never got within pistol shot of one. We took possession of Suffolk in the most quiet way, posted pickets, sent out patrols, and went into camp. Next day scouting was begun. We went to the Blackwater and returned unmolested time and again, but on the morning of May 30th, Captain Davidson was ordered with a detail from Company E and H (twelve men, six from each company) to go to Blackwater Bridge and see what the Johnnies were up to, as an "intelligent contraband" had arrived during the night with the information that the rebels were "gwine" to build a bridge and cross in force. We started at early dawn. It had rained during the night, and, as Davidson remarked, he guessed Mr. Contraband lied about rebel cavalry being on the east side of the river. As soon as it was light enough to see, I found tracks on the grass at the edge of the road, indicating that a considerable number of horsemen were recently on the road. I then went forward to the corporal in the advance to caution him. We reached Andrews' Cross Roads. Mrs. Andrews came out and one of the advance came back and said she wanted to see me (as I had made her acquaintance on previous scouts). I rode up to her house. She told me "there





were two companies of rebel cavalry in the vicinity and for God's sake to return as she didn't want to see a massacre in her neighborhood." I told Davidson, but he allowed "it was only some of the Rebs. who were visiting their friends, and what's more," he replied, "my orders are to go to Blackwater Bridge and I am going there." Davidson was suffering from diarrhoea and had no business to go on the scout at all. Every few minutes he was out of the saddle. We started forward and a quarter of a mile from the cross roads were ambushed. Davidson was then out of the saddle. The men broke, but I soon reformed them, when a short, sharp fight occurred, some of the men being badly cut with sharpened sabers. We killed their surgeon and wounded some of them. I was disabled with a saber thrust in the right shoulder and my horse shot, and when I saw that it was useless, I ordered the men to make their escape as best they could. My horse ran a short distance and fell. The Johnnies were on me in short time with pistols and sabers. Of course I yielded. One man, Jerry Noonan, I think was his name, had several ugly cuts across his face.

We were taken to Petersburg, Va., and put in the custom house. My shoulder had been dislocated by the fall of my horse and a rebel surgeon was sent to replace it. Well! I feel it yet. Davidson said that "he had often heard of being caught with one's breeches down, but he had lived to realize it in person, and all he could say was, well, I'll be d——d."

The rebel General Walker, formerly U. S. A., came down to the custom house, sent for Davidson and self, offered us and our men parole, which we refused. He was very courteous to us, and told us we "deserved good treatment as he was informed that we had fought like the devil." He gave us an excellent breakfast, sent the men to the provost marshal and Davidson and myself to the Jarret House, where he had his headquarters. We were in charge of Lieutenant Galt, of Texas, of General Walker's staff. We were supplied with fruit, brandy, and cigars, ate at the hotel table, and were, indeed, guests of the Confederacy. We were treated in that way for three days, when General Walker was relieved and ordered with his command to the front at Richmond. He was succeeded by one General Bod Ransome, who yanked us away from breakfast table, double-quickened us to the cars, and hustled us off to Salisbury, N. C. I was sent to the hospital, but begged to be let out, which the rebel surgeon, Hall, allowed.



We breakfasted, dined, and supped for over two months on spoiled bacon and sour flour, and soon got down to funeral weight. We were sent from Salisbury to Belle Isle, thence to Libby, where we got the first fresh meat we had eaten since leaving Petersburg. At Libby, I found a Confederate surgeon, who came in to see me. He had been a prisoner and well treated by friends of mine, who had asked him to look after me, which he did, bringing into the prison one morning a basket of oranges, bananas, a bottle of brandy, and a box of cigars, which I at once divided with poverty mess, No. 1, that being our designation at Salisbury. In a few days we heard rumors of exchange. Also a rumor that two officers of a cavalry regiment were to be held as hostages for something their regiment had done beyond the rules of civilized warfare, whatever that meant, as I had, up to that time, never seen anything civilized about it, unless it was our treatment by General Walker.

So one bright Sunday morning the superintendent of the prison, Lieutenant Peacock, said there were orders to send us to Varina Landing, but before the order came to fall in (over seven hundred officers, some of them prisoners from the first Bull Run), the Confederate surgeon came to Davidson and me and told us we were the ones to be held as hostages. Zero wasn't in it with our feelings, but he said in such a significant manner, that two officers, one a captain and the other a lieutenant, had been sent to the hospital in a dying condition with typhoid fever that morning, and their names would be called for exchange. We caught on, answered to the names, and got away on the flag of truce. On our arrival at Washington, we were inspected by General Halleck, given ten days' leave, and ordered to report at Annapolis, Md. I went home, had my shoulder operated on and joined Davidson at Annapolis where I was put on duty as assistant inspector-general. General Thomas, adjutant-general of the army, came to Annapolis to select some officers to send out to the Indian Territory, and informed Davidson and myself "as we had not been properly exchanged and having been carried off on the flag of true boat in a surreptitious manner and belonging to the cavalry arm, we would have to go West," which honor we declined, but instead left Annapolis without orders on a transport for Norfolk, rejoined the old Eleventh, and were taken upon the rolls and reported doing duty. All was overlooked. After a few weeks with the Company I was ordered to report to Colonel Gibbs, commanding a provisional brigade, who was re-





lieved by General H. D. Terry. When I asked to be relieved from staff duty and rejoin my regiment, General Peck refused to do so and I remained with General Terry, receiving a wound at the earthworks on the Nansmond, where Battery L, Fourth United States Artillery, was stationed, Lieutenant Hasbrouck commanding a section, and into whose arms I fell when hit. It was only a slight flesh wound and I remained on duty after it was attended to by the surgeon, Dr. Harlan. This was during Longstreet's siege of Suffolk. Some time after the siege was raised, you will remember, we followed to the Blackwater under Terry. On our return General Terry was met by an orderly with despatches. He told me my regiment had been ordered to Portsmouth on a secret expedition. I importuned him to allow me to join it. He refused, and after some angry words I put spurs to my horse, reached Suffolk, and as the regiment had already marched, I changed horses there and arrived at Portsmouth as the last company was embarking. That was the raid on which we captured General Lee's son. I had command of the advance guard at the time. We returned from that raid and found General Dix with his headquarters on the steamer at the White House. General Van Buren, his chief of staff, sent for me and told me General Terry had preferred charges against me, but he, Van Buren, had issued an order for me to report to General Wistar, gave me a boat and sent me down the York to West Point where Wistar was with his brigade. I served on Wistar's staff until ordered to report to Gen. Wm. F. (Baldy) Smith, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, and when he was relieved, General Ord, who succeeded him, had me detailed on his staff, refusing to allow me to join my regiment.

On the 16th of May at Proctor's Creek (Drewrey's Bluff), whilst carrying an order to General Turner, Tenth Corps, I was struck on the right shin bone by a musket ball, and my horse killed. The wound gave me much trouble, but I remained in service until ordered on the invalid list, which I refused and had the alternative offered me of either going to Washington in the invalid corps or resigning. Washington I hated, and resigned. Governor Curtin wrote me and asked me to accept an appointment at the recruiting station at Harrisburg as lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general, but the week I was to report there the end came, and Uncle Bob threw up the sponge.

When at Yorktown, through General Wistar, General Butler offered me the colonelcy of the First Regiment United States



Colored Cavalry, which I refused as I was opposed to the negroes being used as soldiers, and I inadvertently remarked that I would sooner serve the balance of my natural life as an enlisted man in white troops than be made a major-general of negro troops. Of course that reached Butler's ears. He remarked that whoever accepted it would be made a major-general within a year. Sure enough Captain Cole, of a New York regiment, received the promotion as Butler had said. When Wistar, Smith, and Ord recommended me for promotion, Butler barred it, quoting my words about black and white troops.

Perhaps you are not aware that I raised and took to Washington forty odd men for Harlan's independent brigade, which the Government refused to accept as an independent brigade. I had done this at the expense of family and friends and no expense to the Government. These men were afterwards put in various other Pennsylvania regiments. My funds gave out and I could not take them to Philadelphia. While waiting at Washington to learn where Colonel Harlan was with his command, we were camped near the railroad station. One morning an officer rode up to us and said the command we were looking for was in camp on Old Capitol Hill. I had the men fall in and marched them there, halted them—a fine body recruited from the iron works.

Pretty soon a wiry little Frenchman came bounding toward us with a captain's uniform on. I asked him if this was Harlan's command. He replied, "No, it is the Ira Harris's Light Cavalry from New York." I said at once that I had been misinformed, but he said, "Not at all. You are to turn over your men to me." I told him they had been recruited for a Pennsylvania organization and I would not put them in to fill up a New York regiment. In a dramatic manner he called, "What, ho, ze guard! ze guard!" I told him the men were not sworn in yet and they should not be into his command; that if we were not allowed to leave camp peaceably we would fight our way out. He fell back and said, "Leave ze ground and quick, too." He was then Captain Duffia, afterwards Brigadier-General Duffia. We met after the war and had a hearty laugh over the affair.

Faithfully,

Your old comrade,

J. E. FLEMING.





## CAPTURE OF MOSBY'S HORSE, "ROMEO."

After the surrender of Lee's Army at Appomattox Court House, on the ninth of April, 1865, in which the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Franklin A. Stratton, took a conspicuous part, the regiment was ordered to Lynchburg, Va., and subsequently to Staunton, Va.

While at Lynchburg, Va., for a few days, Captain Euphronius P. King, of Company A, took a notion to do a little scouting on his own account, the result of which was the capture of a beautiful dun horse, with black mane and tail—a fine pacer and of the celebrated Logan breed so prevalent in Virginia at that time.

The horse was turned into the quartermaster's department by Captain King, and subsequently purchased on appraisement by the adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Samuel R. Strattan.

When the regiment later on was sent from Richmond, Va., to Charlottesville, Va. (where it remained until final muster out, August 13th, 1865), the horse was recognized by the family of Dr. Poindexter, of the latter place, whose wife was a sister of Colonel Jack Mosby, and the name of the horse, "Romeo," given to Lieutenant Strattan.

The horse was taken to Strattanville, Clarion County, Pa., the home of Lieutenant Strattan, and became a great favorite on account of his history and adaptability as a ladies' riding horse. He finally met with an accident in which he broke his leg and had to be shot. Years after that Lieutenant Strattan met Colonel Mosby on the street in Washington city after his (Mosby's) return from Turkey, where he had been appointed minister by General U. S. Grant, then President of the United States.

The whole story was given to Mosby concerning the capture and subsequent history and death of "Romeo," to which Mosby listened attentively, after which, he drew a long breath and said: "So you are the man that got 'Romeo.' Well, he was a fine little animal and your story is true in every particular. I am sorry you told me of his death. Had you notified me after you got home that you had him, I would have given you three times the amount you paid the Government for him, but such is the fate of war, and all I can say is that I hope poor old 'Romeo' is in horse heaven, as he deserves to be. Good day!" And he was gone.





## HEIN YOUNG.

One of the odd characters of the Eleventh was Henry Young, of the band. He was familiarly called "Pop Young." by reason of his age and many peculiar traits of character. While he did not look aged in the sense of decrepitude, yet he had an air of suavity and tender solicitude for everybody's welfare which earned for him the sobriquet of "Pop." His head was as bald as a billiard ball, with the exception of a heavy fringe of long hair at the sides. A large gray mustache adorned his upper lip, and he wore blue spectacles which he called his "nose yoke."

He hailed from York, Pa., where in his younger days he had followed the profession of music. He could play the flute, fife, fiddle, horn, and piano, though not an expert on any of them at the time he enlisted for a "sojer." His style of performance was painfully old-fashioned. While he was not deaf, yet when spoken to quickly he seemed to rouse from a kind of reverie and would always respond by an "Heigh, Heigh!" which was corrupted into "Hein." He was known as "Old Hein Young." He loved his cup and flowing bowl, and the boys of the band kept him supplied with "B commissary whiskey" just to see him go through his antics—of which he had many—sometimes snorting like a wild beast, talking Pennsylvania Dutch, beating his breast with both hands, tossing his head, whistling, yeodling, winding it up with a yahoo and various other capers always intensely amusing.

Long use of the "ardent" had made him rather absent-minded. He blamed one of the members of the band of stealing a \$20 bill from him; a year later he found it in the watch-pocket of his trousers. He blamed another of stealing his flute and subsequently found it in his saddle-bags. Yet with all his vagaries he had a good heart and would do anything for the man he liked. The boys got him to sit for his photograph, promising him they would pay the expenses. When the bill was presented he forgot the promise of the boys and borrowed money to pay the bill from Colonel Spear. And yet in an hour after he got the pictures all had been begged from him.

When the regiment was in winter quarters at Camp Getty the boys erected a long log structure in which, under the lead



of Wilcox, an old minstrel, they improvised a "nigger" show. As Young could play the fiddle they desired him to blacken up and lead the music on the stage. The old man stoutly demurred, but four or five swiggers and the assurance no one would recognize him in his disguise finally caused him to yield to the disgrace as he termed it. Wilcox did the blacking and intentionally left a bald spot on the top of the old man's head, about three inches in diameter, which shone as brilliantly as a piece of polished ivory. When all was ready, Young led off with the overture, but only two or three joined in as he had the wrong tune. He fiddled away for some time all alone. It was fierce music, but everybody laughed. As yet he had not been recognized. Finally, when all got quiet and Young settled down to business, staring at the audience with the butt of the fiddle resting on his knee and his mind off in a reverie, Wilcox, knowing the old man's weakness, without any warning slapped the old man on the knee and shouted, "Well, Bones, how do yo' feel dis ebenin'?" The old man jumped to his feet in an instant and impulsively screamed out, "Heigh, Heigh?" In a moment the house was convulsed shouting, "Hello, Pop. How are ye? Play us up a tune on the fiddle," etc. When the actors retired to the green room the old man had to have two or three swiggers to steady him. He said he had never acted the nigger before and, God helping him, never would do so again.

One morning afterwards, orders had been sent to the band that there would be no inspection, so the members, except Young, who had not heard the news, scattered. Biah Borden, who was watching the old man, walked up to him and said, "Mr. Young, didn't you hear the call for inspection? The band has gone; you had better hurry up or you will be in the guard house. I'm excused." The old man immediately seized his horn and made for the parade ground on a gallop. Borden found him there an hour later waiting for the band and the inspection.

Another time when the band was returning from Norfolk (where it had been playing for Sam Glenn's theatre) in a government wagon, Young had gotten pretty well under way, when the boys broke for camp on a run. Borden led the old man into the camp of the Mounted Rifles and finally to the Eleventh guard house, where a fire of logs was burning. Young was completely lost and stood there, with arms akimbo, looking into the fire. Borden soon returned with coat collar up, another cap on and a saber rattling at his side. He immediately arrested





him, took him to his own (Young's) tent, pushed him in where the old man soon fell asleep, and on the following morning knew nothing whatever of the affair.

He was finally placed in the Veteran Relief Corps, served his time and returned to York. He played around at restaurants, but finally landed in the almshouse, where he died about five years ago. His photograph is to-day in many a comrade's album.



## COLONEL SPEAR AND THE FARMER.

On one of the numerous Blackwater excursions the regiment bivouaced on a Virginia farm which seemed to be well supplied with poultry and other eatable things. As soon as the regiment was settled the boys proceeded to help themselves to the farmer's chickens. The old man came to Colonel Spear and declared himself to be a good Union man and demanded protection. The colonel replied that being a good Union man he would have no objection to taking the oath of allegiance. To this the farmer objected, but the fact that his chickens were passing into other hands (?) made him consent to take the oath, though very reluctantly. The colonel had the farmer kneel down, two guidons were held over his head, and the oath was duly administered. The colonel stood around with that sphinx-like look he could so well assume. The farmer waited a short time for the colonel to stop the foraging business, and, seeing no sign of such, asked if his property was not to be protected. Colonel Spear asked him if he was a good Union man, and upon his affirmative reply the colonel said: "If you are a good Union man you will not object to my boys having a few chickens." The old man was a Confederate and the colonel knew it.

Just before starting on a Blackwater scout an order was read from General Peck strictly forbidding foraging of any description. When the adjutant had finished reading Colonel Spear called out in a loud voice, "Boys, I know you won't steal. That order does not apply to my regiment. Keep on doing as you have been doing and you will be all right." The sequel can be guessed.



## THE GERMAN OFFICER.

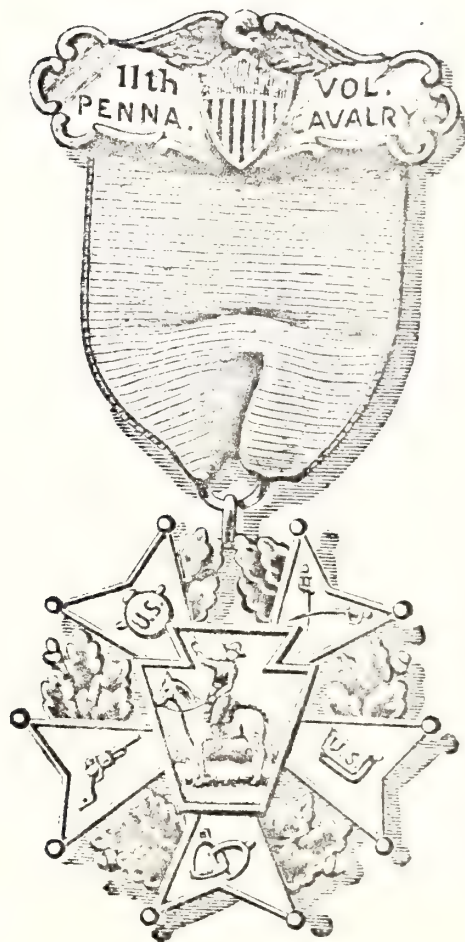
While the Eleventh was in camp of instruction near Hampton, news was received that a force of Confederate troops was at Big Bethel, so with a body of infantry the regiment was ordered to move on that point. This was the first move beyond our own lines into the enemy's country.

After we were well out on the road beyond Hampton, Company A was ordered to take the advance. Colonel Spear had been very precise in his orders. The company was to move at a walk and keep not more than 400 yards in advance of the main column. Twenty men under a lieutenant were to keep about a hundred yards in front of the company, and five men under a sergeant were to form the extreme advance. The orders were not to fire unless fired on first. He failed, however, to instruct the men to report if they met the enemy on the road. He had impressed the gravity of disobeying orders.

Sergeant Blake had charge of the extreme advance. Presently at a turn in the road, forty or fifty of the enemy's cavalry appeared; but mindful of instructions the sergeant paid no attention to them, but proceeded quietly along. Neither did the enemy seem anxious to fire. They sat on their horses and watched the advancing force. This was kept up for a mile or more, when a representative of the German army, who was studying our methods of warfare, came galloping up to the front and in broken English asked the sergeant, "Ish not tis de advance gart?" The sergeant said it was. Just then catching sight of the enemy's cavalry, he asked, "Who den is dos peoples in your front?" "Rebels, I suppose," replied the sergeant. The German stared with eyes and mouth and asked, "Vat are your orters?" a rather presumptuous question, but the sergeant told him. Then he said, "You meets de enemy in de road and you no fights mit him. Ven ve meets an enemy in de olt country we fights mit him. I hear tis vas a civil var, and now I dinks it vas a fery civil var—you meets de enemy in de road and you no fights mit him." Then his expression changed as he seemed to catch a new idea. "Vill you blease lent me a carbine?" The sergeant told one of the men to hand a carbine to the gentleman. Raising it to his shoulder he remarked, "I haf no orters not to fight mit de enemy." His shot struck one of the Confederate squad, and the whole band quickly disappeared, stirring up a cloud of dust. Returning the carbine the German said, with a grin, "Dat is de vay ven you meets de enemy. You fights mit him, den he runs away."









COMPLETE  
REGIMENTAL ROSTER





## FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term. Years.	REMARKS.
JOSIAH HARLAN	Colonel	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Discharged by Special Order, August 20, 1862.
SAMUEL P. SPEAR	Colonel	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted from lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 25, 1862; to brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; resigned, May 9, 1865.
FRANK A. STRATTON	Colonel	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Promoted from captain of Company A to major, Sept. 1, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 1, 1864; to colonel, May 25, 1865; to brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865; wounded March 17, 1863, and Oct. 7, 1864; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE STETZEL	Lieut.-col.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from major, August 20, 1862; resigned, Sept. 18, 1864.
JAMES A. SKELLY	Lieut.-col.	Sept. 6, 1861	3	Promoted from captain Company G to major, Oct. 1, 1864; to lieutenant-colonel, May 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL WETHERILL	Major	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted from captain Company H, Oct. 10, 1861; to brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865; discharged, Oct. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
NOAH M. RUNYAN	Major	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from captain Company M, Oct. 5, 1861; resigned, Sept. 15, 1862.
GEORGE T. CORNOG	Major	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from captain Company B, Oct. 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 8, 1864.
ALBERT J. ACKERLY	Major	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from captain Company K, May 4, 1864; discharged, Sept. 25, for wounds received at Staunton River Bridge, Va., June 25, 1864.
JOHN CASSELS	Major	Nov. 8, 1861	3	Promoted from captain Company C, Oct. 28, 1864; brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865; resigned, April 1, 1865.
JAMES E. M'FARLAN	Major	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from captain Company B to major, April 1, 1865; to brevet lieutenant-colonel, April 4, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.



JOHN S. NIMMON	Lieut.-col.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from captain Company D, May 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
NATHAN H. ROBBINS	Adjutant	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant Company H, Dec. 27, 1861; resigned, Oct. 26, 1862.
ARCHIBALD A. MENZIES	Adjutant	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal Company H to sergeant-major, May 1, 1862; to adjutant, Oct. 26, 1862; to captain Company G, Nov. 6, 1864.
JOHN C. SAMPLE	Adjutant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant Company D, Dec. 1, 1864, to captain Company L, Feb. 9, 1865.
SAMUEL R. STRATTON	Adjutant	Jan. 1, 1864	3	Promoted from sergeant Company L to sergeant-major, Feb. 3, 1865; to adjutant, Feb. 9, 1865; commissioned captain Company A, June 9, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL H. JACORS	Q. M.	Nov. 2, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 8, 1862.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN	Q. M.	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant Company A, April 4, 1862; to brevet captain and major, March 13, 1865; discharged, April 3, 1865, expiration of term.
FURMAN GULIC	Q. M.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant company K, April 3, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865; Vet.
EDWARD A. MINNICH	C. S.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant Company D, Nov. 14, 1862; to second lieutenant Company I, Jan. 12, 1866.
JOHN L. ROPER	C. S.	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted from second lieutenant Company I, Jan. 20, 1863; to first lieutenant and regimental commissary; to captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. Vol., April 29, 1864; to brevet major; resigned, Feb. 5, 1865.
THOMAS C. WILSON	C. S.	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal Company M to commissary sergeant, Sept. 25, 1863; to commissary of subsistence, June 1, 1864; discharged, Feb. 3, 1865. Vet.
JAMES H. CLOVER	C. S.	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Promoted from private Company L to commissary sergeant, May 1, 1864; to commissary of subsistence, Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE C. HARLAN	Surgeon	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Captured at Kean's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; discharged, Sept. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRIER M. NAGLE	Surgeon	Aug. 6, 1862	3	Promoted from assistant surgeon, Dec. 17, 1864; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.



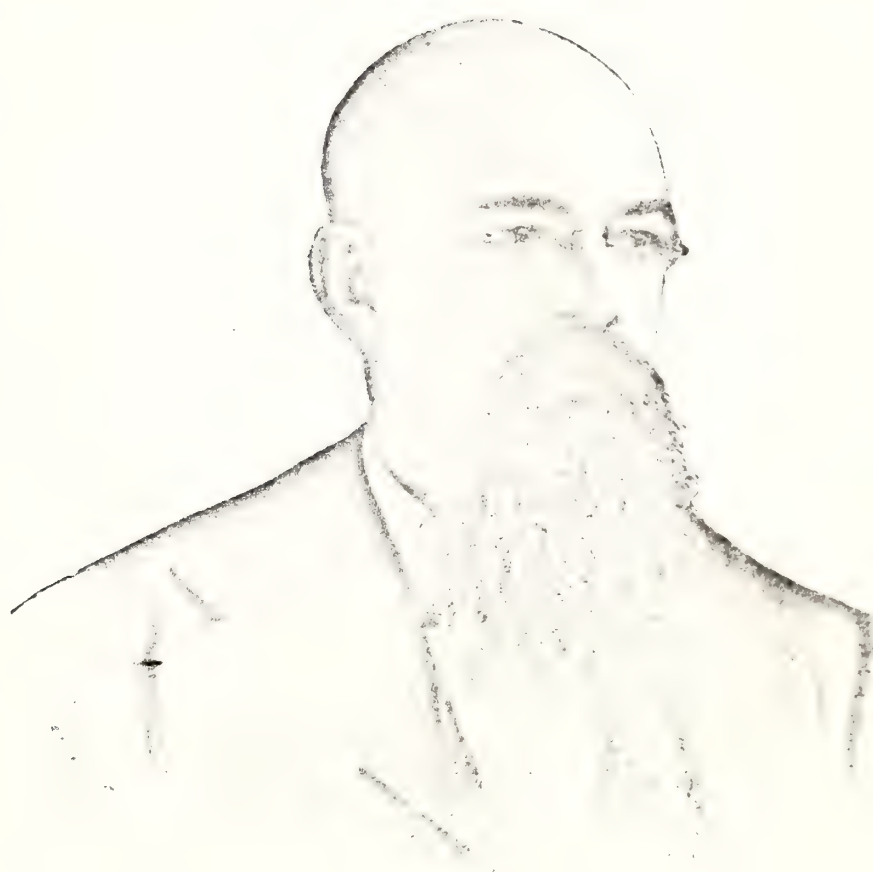


## FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years of Service.	REMARKS.
WILLIAM M. WEIDMAN	As. Surg.	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged by Special Order, Jan. 18, 1862.
JAMES W. APPELGATE	As. Surg.	May 3, 1862	3	Resigned, Aug. 14, 1862.
WILLIAM J. DONOR	As. Surg.	Mar. 22, 1863	3	Resigned, Feb. 17, 1864.
AUGUSTUS R. NEBINGER	As. Surg.	July 8, 1864	3	Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. N. STEWART	Chaplain	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Resigned, Jan. 15, 1862.
J. ADDISON WHITAKER	Chaplain	Mar. 29, 1862	3	Resigned, April 9, 1862.
JOSEPH F. FLATTERY.	Sgt. Maj.	Jan. 21, 1864	3	Promoted from private Company L, March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
SILVESTER A. WELDY	Sgt. Maj.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from private Company D, July 10, 1864; to second lieutenant Company D, Nov. 28, 1864. Vet.
THORNTON J. ELLIOTT	Sgt. Maj.	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant Company M, July 17, 1863, transferred as first sergeant to Company M, July 10, 1864. Vet.
RICHARD M. MORRELL	Sgt. Maj.	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Transferred to Company A, April 21, 1862.
MICHAEL H. STONER	Sgt. Maj.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant Company D, Oct. 24, 1862; transferred to Company D, July 16, 1863.
RUSSELL J. ROSS	Q. M. Sgt.	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Promoted from sergeant Company F, Oct. 15, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant Company A, April 1, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
AMINTOR DAVIDSON	Q. M. Sgt.	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Promoted from quartermaster-sergeant Company E, Oct. 5, 1861; to captain Company E, Jan. 18, 1862.
N. P. ASPINWALL	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal Company F, July 10, 1862; to captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Vol., March 11, 1863; resigned, Nov. 28, 1864.
JAMES T. BALDWIN	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal Company E, Feb. 13, 1862; transferred to Company E, Sept. 25, 1862.
JOHN B. FARR	Com. Sgt.	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Promoted from private Company D, Feb. 23, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALEXANDER C. RUNYAN	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant Company M, Dec. 10, 1861; transferred to Company M, June 6, 1862.







GEORGE W. COLES, Co. K.  
Secretary of the Association.



FRANCIS MEYERS	Sad. Sgt.	Sept. 22, 1861	3	Promoted from saddler Company H, March 29, 1864; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE B. QUINN	Sad. Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from saddler Company B, May 4, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 28, 1864.
GEORGE THOMAS	Vet. Surg.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from farrier Company B, May 4, 1863; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES T. HARNETT	Hos. Stew.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from private Company M, Sept. 14, 1862; captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865. Vet.
SETH EMERY	Hos. Stew.	Sept. 20, 1861	3	Promoted from private Company A, Sept. 6, 1862; discharged by General Order, Aug. 4, 1865. Vet.
HENRY C. ARCHIBALD	Hos. Stew.	Oct. 9, 1861	3	Discharged by Special Order, Aug. 4, 1862.
WEBB VINCENT	Hos. Stew.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from private Company A, Aug. 10, 1864; discharged, Sept. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
PETER HAPPLE	Ch. Bug.	Nov. 18, 1863	3	Promoted from bugler Company M, March 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY BILLBRAUGH	Ch. Bug.	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted from bugler Company C, Nov. 1, 1861; transferred to Company C, March 5, 1864.
GEORGE H. BISHOP	Ch. Bug.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from bugler Company B, March 1, 1862; transferred to Company B, Sept. 16, 1862.
JOHN JONES	Ch. Bug.	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Not accounted for.
WILLIAM R. WILCOX	Ch. Bug.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from private Company M; transferred to Company M, Aug. 3, 1863.
HENRY YOUNG	Ch. Bug.	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Promoted from bugler Company I, Feb. 1, 1862; transferred to Company I, date unknown.

## COMPANY A.

FRANK A. STRATTON	Captain	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Promoted to major, September 1, 1862.
GEORGE S. RINGLAND	Captain	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant, October 1, 1862; discharged Oct. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
EUPH. R. RING	Captain	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from private to sergeant, June 26, 1863; to second lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1864; to captain, Nov. 6, 1864; to brevet major, March 13, 1865; resigned, June 8, 1865. Vet.





## COMPANY A—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term. Years.	REMARKS.
JOHN W. BASSETT	1st Lieut.	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Promoted from second lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1862; wounded at Franklin, Va., Dec., 1862; resigned, Jan. 25, 1863.
JOHN J. BARCLAY	1st Lieut.	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1862; to first lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1863; wounded at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; prisoner from June 29 to Sept. 10, 1864; discharged, Sept. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
FLETCHER A. BLAKE	2d Lieut.	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, Jan. 28, 1863; resigned, Sept. 21, 1863.
EDWARD D. G. MORGAN	2d Lieut.	Sept. 20, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, Sept. 22, 1863; resigned, July 7, 1864.
OSCAR S. MATHEWS	2d Lieut.	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; died, April 5, of wounds received at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; buried in Cavalry Corps Cemetery. Vet.
LUCIUS L. CARRIER	2d Lieut.	Sept. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from private to commissary sergeant, Oct. 19, 1864; to first sergeant, Feb. 13, 1865; to second lieutenant, May 21, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant, April 1, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN F. BROWN	1st Sgt.	Sept. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from private to sergeant, Oct. 19, 1864; to first sergeant, May 8, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE F. CRUIKSHANK	1st Sgt.	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM A. BARBER	1st Sgt.	Aug. 18, 1861	3	Commissioned first lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1864; not mustered; wounded and captured in action, Oct. 7, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., date unknown. Vet.
GEORGE G. SMITH	Q. M. Sgt.	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Prisoner from Aug. 7, 1864, to March 9, 1865; promoted from farrier, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN FITZGERALD	Q. M. Sgt.	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from commissary sergeant, May 29, 1863; discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
JOSEPH NEFF	Q. M. Sgt.	Sept. 8, 1861	3	Promoted to quartermaster sergeant, Oct. 19, 1864; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
MICHAEL TULLY	Com. Sgt.	Jan. 1, 1863	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; to sergeant, April 2, 1865; to commissary sergeant, July 2, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



HENRY JENKINS	Com. Sgt.	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, Oct. 22, 1862; to commissary sergeant, March 23, 1863; discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN K. CUCKLIN	Sergeant	Feb. 5, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; to sergeant, April 2, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES LAUGHLIN	Sergeant	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; to sergeant, April 2, 1865; prisoner from April 1 to April 7, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY D. CLARK	Sergeant	Mar. 27, 1865	3	Promoted from private, April 2, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. OCKER	Sergeant	Feb. 5, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Jan. 1, 1865; to sergeant, July 2, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. BURRIGHT	Sergeant	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, to Dec. 10, 1864; promoted from private, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN	Sergeant	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to quartermaster, April 4, 1862.
AUGUSTUS H. MALCON	Sergeant	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant, Sept. 21, 1863; discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE H. CROSBY	Sergeant	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, March 21, 1864; discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB H. FRANTZ	Sergeant	Sept. 23, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 4, 1863; to sergeant, July 1, 1864; discharged, Sept. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
EDWARD KENNEDY	Sergeant	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 10, 1862; to sergeant, July 7, 1864; discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
HARRISON MARTIN	Sergeant	Sept. 20, 1862	3	Promoted to sergeant, Oct. 19, 1864; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
JOSEPH HOLLOWAY	Sergeant	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Died at Pollesville, Indiana, date unknown.
ANDREW MILLS	Sergeant	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1862; to sergeant, Sept. 23, 1863; wounded and captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.
JONAH WEAVER	Corporal	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES H. MOORE	Corporal	Jan. 16, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM CUNNIN	Corporal	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





## COMPANY A—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
GEORGE NUNNEMAKER	Corporal	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JEREMIAH BOYER	Corporal	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ADELBERT L. KENYON	Corporal	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT N. THOMPSON	Corporal	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEVI TEATS	Corporal	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Wounded at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES HORTON	Corporal	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to first lieutenant Company K, Eighth Regiment Iowa Cavalry, Dec. 4, 1863.
JASON B SIMONS	Corporal	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 4, 1863; discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
JOSEPH A. M'KEE	Corporal	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 4, 1863; discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM V. GARDNER	Corporal	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 23, 1864; discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM W. WALL	Corporal	Oct. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 23, 1864; discharged, Oct. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
J. L. VANGASBECK	Corporal	Nov. 23, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 23, 1864; discharged, Nov. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
ALBERT D. HODGE	Corporal	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, for wounds, with loss of leg, received in action.
JARED FULLER	Corporal	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 25, 1863.
SAMUEL R. ROGERS	Corporal	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 24, 1864. Vet.
ISAAC D. COUGHINOR	Blksmith	Oct. 20, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES SHREFFLER	Saddler	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALONZO LINDENBAUGH	Saddler	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 31, 1862.





JOHN McFADDEN	Bugler	Dec. 30, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN GAYLOR	Bugler	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN ALEXANDER	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN ANNOXAUS	Private	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES ALBERT	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN ALLEN	Private	April 6, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
IRWIN ALLEN	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1865, expiration of term.
RICHARD ANDERSON	Private	April 22, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
TAYLOR C. BARR	Private	Feb. 10, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LESTER S. BEEDE	Private	Dec. 16, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM BOUGHMAN	Private	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN G. BUEHL	Private	Mar. 27, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE W. BINKLEY	Private	Sept. 21, 1864	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
LAFAYETTE BINKLEY	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
MARK K. BROWN	Private	Sept. 15, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
JAMES R. BAKNS	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864. Vet.
JAMES A. BEACH	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Died, Jan. 31, of wounds received in action, Jan. 30, 1863; buried at Suffolk, Va.
ADAM BRODLACK	Private	Feb. 14, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 14, 1864; grave, 5,592.
PETER BOWERS	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Died at Lewistown, Pa., Oct. 9, 1861.
JOHN F. BARNETT	Private	April 19, 1863	3	Executed by order of General Court Martial, Sept. 17, 1863.
EDWARD BRICER	Private	Mar. 30, 1865	1	Not on muster-out roll.
GEORGE A. CLARK	Private	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DANIEL O. CLEMENTS	Private	Dec. 16, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
RANDALL M. COX	Private	April 5, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DANIEL CHRISTIAN	Private	April 6, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALLEN B. CARTER	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1865, expiration of term.
STARLING CHANDLER	Private	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 2, 1864, expiration of term.
LEANDER CHASE	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY COOPER	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM CARPENTER	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY D. CLARKE	Private	Sept. 23, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY H. CARSON	Private	Aug. 27, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
DANIEL CARPENTER	Private	Oct. 29, 1861	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1861.



## COMPANY A—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years. Term.	REMARKS.
JAMES DEAN	Private	Jan. 1, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN H. DAVIS	Private	Mar. 22, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE DANIELS	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
VALENTINE DUNN	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
DALLAS M. De HUGHES	Private	Dec. 16, 1863	3	Prisoner from June 15, 1864, to Feb. 26, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865.
SETH S. EMERY	Private	Dec. 16, 1863	3	Promoted to hospital steward, Sept. 6, 1862.
HIRAM EVANS	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, July 2, 1863.
WILLIAM FITCH	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS J. FORBES	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES W. FORBES	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN A. FITCHETT	Private	Feb. 10, 1864	3	Transferred to Second Regiment U. S. A., Jan. 19, 1865.
CHARLES FITCHETT	Private	May 28, 1864	3	Discharged, Jan. 20, 1865, for wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
DARIUS GREEN	Private	Sept. 3, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
RINALDO GRAY	Private	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Deserted, January 15, 1863.
AUGUST A. HANKIE	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY HOLLAND	Private	April 6, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES HOOD	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES HUNTER	Private	Oct. 23, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES HANCOCK	Private	Sept. 3, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
DANIEL B. HAMILTON	Private	Oct. 20, 1862	3	Deserted, May 20, 1863.
SETH M. JORDON	Private	April 3, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM JOHNS	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 21, 1862.
JAMES A. JONES	Private	Sept. 3, 1864	1	Killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
SAMUEL H. JOHNSON	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Died at Camp Hamilton, Va., Jan. 14, 1862.
JOHN JENKINS	Private	April 3, 1865	1	Deserted, June 29, 1865.
IRA W. JONES	Private	Mar. 12, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.





PHILIP P. KESSLER	Private	Jan. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EDWARD KENDALL	Private	Sept. 12, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB KIMBALL	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Died near Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 24, 1862.
FREDERICK KINLEY	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.
GEORGE KELLY	Private	April 8, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JAMES LINDSAY	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE W. LANGLEY	Private	Jan. 1, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH LARGENT	Private	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
HORATIO J. LADD	Private	Aug. 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
CHARLES D. MACK	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
JOHN MONTGOMERY	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY MECKIES	Private	Mar. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN MAYFIELD	Private	Jan. 1, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB M. MOORE	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS MEAGHER	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE A. MILLER	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; discharged by General Order, July 6, 1865.
G. W. W. MATTHIAS	Private	July 16, 1864	3	Transferred to Company M, date unknown.
GEORGE MILTON	Private	Nov. 14, 1863	3	Died at City Point, Va., Aug. 17, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in Cavalry Corps Cemetery.
JOHN N. MINTON	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Captured, Aug. 7, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., date unknown.
ALPHEUS MOSHER	Private		1	Wounded and captured, Oct. 7, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1865.
RICHARD M. MORRELL	Private	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Deserted, 1862.
EDWARD MAHONEY	Private	April 8, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
SYLVESTER M'INTOSH	Private	Oct. 29, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM NEFF	Private	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WEST NICOLS	Private	Aug. 27, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
MORRIS S. ORMSBY	Private	Sept., 1864	1	Absent, sick, at muster out.
JOHN OWENS	Private	April 6, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE OLLCOTT	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 26 to July 10, 1864; discharged, Dec. 17, to date Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM OSTRANDER, Jr.	Private	Nov. 23, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
WILLIAM PRICE	Private	Mar. 22, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



## COMPANY A—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years in Service.	REMARKS.
HENRY A. PLATT	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE R. PRICE	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
DANIEL W. PECKMAN	Private	Aug. 24, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
PETER PHIFFER	Private	Feb. 14, 1864	3	Discharged, July 10, 1865, for wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
JOHN PETERSON	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, November 29, 1864. Vet.
DUNHAM T. ROBY	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE W. ROGERS	Private	Nov. 11, 1861	3	Deserted; returned, transferred to Company D, May 3, 1863.
WILLIAM H. SMITH	Private	Jan. 19, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
OSCAR S. SOLOSSON	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM SWEET	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Prisoner from June 29 to Nov. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES SMITH	Private	Mar. 24, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
G. W. SENDERFER	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM D. SPERRY	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ISAAC SPRING	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
FRANCIS SHAFNER	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM SHERMAN	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE F. SMITH	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
ALBERT SCRIVENS	Private	Mar. 11, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
PETER B. SMITH	Private	Dec. 30, 1863	3	Discharged, June 6, for wounds, with loss of arm, received at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
HARRISON SMALLY	Private	Mar. 3, 1864	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 2, 1865.
PETER SWOPE	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1863.
JACOB STEVENS	Private	Dec. 24, 1863	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.
JOSEPH SNABEL	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Deserted, October 20, 1863.
JOSEPH SWOPE	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Deserted, date unknown.
PETER TRUMPHOUR	Private	Feb. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





CHARLES TANNER	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
ALBERT TOWNSEND	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY TOWNSEND	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES L. TOWNSEND	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
DAVID H. TAYLOR	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, June 23, for wounds, with loss of arm, received in action, Jan. 30, 1863.
THOMAS TULLY	Private	Sept. 23, 1862	3	Died at City Point, Va., Sept. 4, of wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; buried in Cavalry Corps Cemetery.
WEBB VINCENT	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to hospital steward, Aug. 10, 1864.
EDWARD WARNER	Private	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES E. WHITNEY	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHRISTIAN WAGNER	Private	April 7, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM WELSH	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864; expiration of term.
EZRA P. WILCOX	Private	Mar. 11, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
THOMAS P. WILLIAMS	Private	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Jan. 29, 1863.
ELIAS WYANT	Private	Sept. 13, 1862	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 10, 1864; buried at Hampton, Va.
JOSIAH WEAVER	Private	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., Aug. 4, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 2, grave 174.
RICHARD W. WILSON	Private	Sept. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, date unknown. Vet.
JOHN W. WATSON	Private	Mar. 12, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.

## COMPANY B.

GEORGE T. CORNOG	Captain	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to major, Oct. 7, 1862.
W. DEWEES ROBERTS	Captain	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1862; wounded and captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Petersburg, July 9, 1864.
JAMES E. M'FARLAN	Captain	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, Jan. 1, 1862; to second lieutenant, June 26, 1862; to first lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1862; to captain, Sept. 24, 1864; to major, April 1, 1865.
JOHN W. FORD	Captain	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to first sergeant, Oct. 22, 1862; to first lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; to captain, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.





## COMPANY B—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term— Years.	REMARKS.
HILBORN DARLINGTON	1st Lieut.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 1, 1863; to first sergeant, Aug. 10, 1864; to second lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; to first lieutenant, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HARRY C. BROOKE	2d Lieut.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Resigned, June 25, 1862.
SAMUEL L. MOWDAY	2d Lieut.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to first sergeant, Aug. 11, 1862; to second lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., March 18, of wounds received at Franklin, March 17, 1863.
WILLIAM D. IRWIN	2d Lieut.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, March 1, 1862; to first sergeant, Oct. 1, 1862; to second lieutenant, March 18, 1863; discharged, Oct. 16, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES M. RIGGS	2d Lieut.	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; to sergeant, April 1, 1863; to second lieutenant, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE D. GROSS	1st Sgt.	Feb. 4, 1862	3	Promoted from private to sergeant, Oct. 22, 1862; to first sergeant, Jan. 26, 1863; discharged, Feb. 3, 1865; expiration of term.
STEPHEN G. SLIKE	1st Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; to sergeant, April 26, 1864; to first sergeant, April 1, 1865; prisoner from June 29 to Dec. 26, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
RICHARD M'FARLAN	1st Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, Oct. 22, 1862; to first sergeant, March 2, 1863; killed at South Anna River, Va., June 26, 1863.
ROBERT WAMSHER	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, July 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE ROBINSON	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; to commissary sergeant, Aug. 16, 1864; wounded at Kean's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ARTHUR B. YEAGER	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN ALLEN	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 28, 1863; to sergeant, Sept. 16, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.



EDWARD FURLONG	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 10, 1863; to sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES G. KEECH	Sergeant	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to sergeant, Feb. 4, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
MARK R. LLOYD	Sergeant	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 1, 1865; to sergeant, Aug. 7, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES E. MCCONNELL	Sergeant	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
MARIAN L. RIGG	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to sergeant, April 1, 1865; discharged by General Order, Aug. 7, 1865. Vet.
EDWARD VANOSTEN	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 11, 1862; to sergeant, Jan. 26, 1863; discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
LEVI B. YODER	Sergeant	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1862; to sergeant, Dec. 20, 1862; discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
BENJAMIN BROONALL	Sergeant	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 2, 1862; to sergeant, July 1, 1864; discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS V. BAILEY	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Nov. 6, 1861; to sergeant, Aug. 11, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 8, 1862.
JONATHAN S. WORRELL	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Savannah, Ga., Sept. 26, 1864. Vet.
GEORGE W. SINN	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS D. KERNS	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN W. DUMALL	Corporal	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EDWARD RUSHWORTH	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 10, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN HENRY	Corporal	Sept. 1, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
BENARD YOST	Corporal	April 1, 1863	3	Wounded at Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS HANDLEY	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 9, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT TOWNSLEY	Corporal	Aug. 16, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 7, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
			3	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.





## COMPANY B—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years in Service.	REMARKS.
JOHN D. GUTHRIE	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to bugler, Feb. 1, 1864; to corporal, July 1, 1864; discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE W. MOWDAY	Corporal	Sept. 11, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; discharged, Aug. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES PAINTER	Sergeant	Jan. 22, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged, Jan. 21, 1865, expiration of term.
WILLIAM CARPENTER	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 8, 1862.
WILLIAM MORRISON	Bl'ksmith	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Promoted to blacksmith, Sept. 10, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL D. RITNER	Farrier	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to farrier, May 1, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE THOMAS	Farrier	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to veterinary surgeon, May 4, 1863.
JOHN H. MCCURDY	Saddler	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to saddler, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
OWEN BUTLER	Saddler	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 1, 1864.
GEORGE B. QUINN	Saddler	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to saddler sergeant, May 4, 1863.
EDWARD P. RICE	Bugler	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to bugler, July 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JACOB H. STORM	Bugler	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Promoted to bugler, Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EZRA AMBER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EDWIN AMBER	Private	Dec. 28, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES C. AYERS	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
ELI BRONSON	Private	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THEODORE A. BAKER	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER BINKLEY	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN BURNS	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DAVID BOWMAN	Private	Aug. 29, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
ELLIOT BULLER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.



ROBERT BRUCE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE H. BISHOP	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29 to Nov. 23, 1864; discharged, Feb. 11, 1865.
ROBERT BRIDE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 3, 1862.
JESSE L. BEWLEY	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Deserted, July 16, 1865.
HIRAM BURT	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JAMES BLAKE	Private	June 11, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JOHN COMPTON	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL CROSS	Private	Jan. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GILES COMSTOCK	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY CARE	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JONATHAN CLEMENS	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
JONATHAN H. CHRISMAN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN CARE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
HARRISON CARSON	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
CLEMENT B. CARE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 3, 1862.
JOHN COWAN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
GEORGE E. A. CLARKE	Private	Sept. 1, 1861	3	Transferred to One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment P. V., May 2, 1864. Vet.
WILLIAM GLICK	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Wounded at South Anna River, Va., June 26, 1863; accidentally wounded, June 26, 1864; died at City Point, July 30, 1864. Vet.
EDWARD COYLE	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
DANIEL DUGAN	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS DUGAN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DANIEL DAY	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM S. DAGUE	Private	Aug. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
ALBAN DEDIER	Private	Jan. 22, 1862	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
NATHANIEL DUNN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. Vet.
REUBEN EVERETT	Private	Mar. 7, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MATTHEW EFFRIG	Private	Oct. 12, 1864	1	Wounded in action, Oct., 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DANIEL EDWARDS	Private	Aug. 19, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
GEORGE ENGLERTH	Private	Aug. 22, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
JACOB EPPENHIMER	Private	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
CHRISTOPHER FAGAN	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





## COMPANY B—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JOSEPH FRANK	Private	Aug. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
HENRY B. FOREMAN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
ISAAC W. FORD	Private	Sept. 1, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 31, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN W. GOOD	Private	April 12, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BELTHASER GRUBER	Private	Oct. 12, 1864	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANKLIN A. GUINEY	Private	Aug. 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
WILLIAM H. GUIE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; discharged, May 13, 1865.
JOSEPH HAMMER	Private	Oct. 12, 1864	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB HUGHES	Private	Feb. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY HENLEN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Prisoner from Oct. 7, 1864, to March 9, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH HESLER	Private	Mar. 1, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN HESLER	Private	Mar. 1, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN HECKMAN	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM HECKMAN	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN HELGERT	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Captured, June 2, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE W. HARLAN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN HOUCK	Private	Aug. 24, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
NATHAN HOWE	Private	Aug. 17, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
EDWARD HELFRICK	Private	Aug. 23, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
MATTHIAS HOCK	Private	Sept. 9, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
OWEN HAMILTON	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB HECKLER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
LEWIS E. HALL	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
TORBERT HIGH	Private	Sept. 16, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
NICHOLAS HAWK	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
JOSEPH HUGHES	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864; grave, 7,605.





ANDREW IRWIN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES INGRAM	Private	Aug. 29, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
ADAM C. IRWIN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864; discharged, Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN JYMISON	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Burial record: Aug. 2, 1864, buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg; division D, section D, grave 145. Vet.
WILLIAM B. JONES	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Captured in action, Oct. 7, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 9, 1864, of wounds received while attempting to escape; burial record, died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 1, 1864. Vet.
JOHN JOHNSON	Private	Sept. 17, 1862	3	Prisoner from June 29 to Nov. 26, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 10, 1864.
PATRICK JOYCE	Private	Mar. 24, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
CHARLES H. KENNIG	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HOWARD KUNGLE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1861, expiration of term.
ISRAEL KENNEDY	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 28, 1863.
JOHN KELLEY	Private	Feb. 13, 1864	3	Deserted, July 13, 1865.
JAMES W. LOWE	Private	Aug. 22, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
ROBERT LONG	Private	Aug. 25, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
THOMPSON LAWRENCE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB P. LESLIE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN B. LINDERMAN	Private	Aug. 29, 1864	1	Not on muster-out roll.
JAMES P. MORGAN	Private	Sept. 1, 1861	3	Wounded in action, March 17, 1863, and Aug. 27, 1864, with loss of leg; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN P. MYERS	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Absent at muster-out. Vet.
JAMES E. MITCHELL	Private	Mar. 12, 1864	3	Accidentally wounded, June 6, 1864, absent in hospital at muster out.
JOHN C. MOWDAY	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL MINN	Private	Aug. 29, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
JOHN MORRIS	Private	Aug. 22, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
ISAAC MUMM	Private	Sept. 1, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
ELIJAH H. MAHLON	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY MURRY	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. MITCHELL	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
ANDREW T. MORGAN	Private	Feb. 12, 1863	3	Transferred to First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865; discharged by General Order, Sept. 28, 1865.



## COMPANY B—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term of Service.	REMARKS.
CHARLES H. MORGAN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., Nov. 7, of wounds received in action, Oct. 7, 1864. Vet.
ISAAC M. MILLIGAN	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Died at Williamsburg, Va., March 29, 1864.
JOHN H. MILLER	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Died at City Point, Va., Aug. 23, 1864; buried in Cavalry Corps Cemetery.
WASHINGTON MIMM	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Died at Hampton, Va., July 21, 1864.
ELIAS M'CACHIRAN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM M'BRIDE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Nov. 24, 1863.
BRAN. M'CHALICER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Died at Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1862.
SAMUEL H. NEELY	Private	Aug. 25, 1864	1	Not on muster-out roll.
LUKE OXNER	Private	Mar. 12, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL PARMER	Private	Aug. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
CYRUS PAINTER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
EDWARD PARLAMAN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
GEORGE W. RICE	Private	Aug. 10, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES W. ROWE	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN REED	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DAVID REESNYDER	Private	Aug. 12, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
GEORGE D. RISHIELL	Private	Aug. 29, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
SAMUEL RISHIELL	Private	Aug. 29, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
HENRY H. RISHIELL	Private	Aug. 22, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
RICHARD ROBINSON	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM SEIVERD	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL SEIVERD	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to March 24, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH STEFF	Private	Mar. 12, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN SIMPSON	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EDWARD SMITH	Private	Aug. 28, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PHILIP SHOCK	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.







DAVID S. ORCUTT,  
President of the Association.

President of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Association; at the age of 19 enlisted in Company L, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Aug. 1, 1861, in Clarion, Pa.; re-enlisted as a veteran at Williamsburg, Va., April, 1864; was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va., on June 29, 1864, and served nine months in Libby, Andersonville, Macon, Savannah, Milien, and Florence prisons; made his escape twice while a prisoner and was recaptured both times by blood-hounds; was exchanged Feb. 18, 1865; sent to Annapolis, Md., and put in hospital, and from there to hospital in Baltimore, and from there was taken to Washington as a witness on the famous Wirtz trial; after serving six weeks as the main witness on this trial, was sent back to Baltimore and mustered out of the service, Oct. 13, 1865; eight years ago, in Pittsburg, he got up the first reunion of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and it was at this time the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Association was organized; he served as its Secretary for five years, when two years ago he was made its President.



WILLIAM W. SHAW	Private	Aug. 17, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
JOHN SPOTTS	Private	Aug. 29, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
GEORGE M. SPOTTS	Private	Aug. 29, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
SAMUEL R. SIDES	Private	Mar. 22, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, May 3, 1865.
DAVID SLIKE	Private	Jan. 30, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, June 17, 1865.
REUBEN SERFASS	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Prisoner from July 2, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865.
JOHN SHUFFENBERGER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
JACKSON SWEETEN	Private	Oct. 17, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 7, 1864, expiration of term.
HIRSH SCOTT	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 28, 1863.
ISAAC WILKINSON	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Vet.
CLEMENS M. YOST	Private	April 12, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THEODORE J. ZIEGENFUSS	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Transferred to Company I, Oct. 25, 1864.

## COMPANY C.

JOHN S. STRUTHERS	Captain	Oct. 7, 1861	3	Discharged, Jan. 1, 1862.
JOHN CASSELS	Captain	Nov. 8, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant, April 16, 1862; to major, Oct. 28, 1864.
RANDOLPH T. STOOPS	Captain	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY B. NEILSON	1st Lieut.	Sept. 17, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
BENJAMIN F. CARVER	1st Lieut.	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; discharged, Aug. 8, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES C. MOORE	2d Lieut.	Sept. 17, 1861	3	Resigned, Dec. 24, 1862.
WILLIAM T. CAMAG	2d Lieut.	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, July 8, 1862; to second lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1863; discharged, Oct. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
ALEXANDER SKILTON	2d Lieut.	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from commissary sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; to brevet first lieutenant, April 1, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE S. FERGTON	1st Sgt.	Aug. 17, 1864	3	Promoted to sergeant, Nov. 3, 1864; to first sergeant, March 1, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



## COMPANY C—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term. Years.	REMARKS.
PHINEAS R. STARR	1st Sgt.	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 8, 1862.
JOHN JONES	1st Sgt.	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Promoted to sergeant; to first sergeant, Oct. 19, 1864; deserted, Feb. 13, 1865.
JOHN H. WEAVER	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted from commissary sergeant, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES B. CAMAC	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, Nov. 1, 1861; to quartermaster sergeant, Nov. 12, 1863; discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES HACKETT	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to sergeant, Aug. 20, 1864; to commissary sergeant, Oct. 11, 1864; mustered out with com- pany, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ALEXANDER M'NEIL	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 5, 1862; to sergeant, Jan. 20, 1863; dis- charged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
SMITH CARVER	Sergeant	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Sept. 25, 1863, mustered out with com- pany, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM ANDERSON	Sergeant	Feb. 23, 1864	3	Promoted from private, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES BUSH	Sergeant	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; to sergeant, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY FORD	Sergeant	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, to Dec. 21, 1864; promoted to sergeant, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES CLARK	Sergeant	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Promoted to sergeant, Aug. 20, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 9, 1865.
ISAAC B. BUCKWALTER	Sergeant	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Nov. 1, 1861; to sergeant, July 9, 1862; dis- charged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
BENJAMIN F. PETERMAN	Sergeant	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, May 18, 1862; to sergeant, July 1, 1864; dis- charged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL HARE	Corporal	Dec. 29, 1863	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





JOSEPH CRONE	Corporal	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MARTIN WALSH	Corporal	Aug. 17, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ARON WALBORNE	Corporal	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE B. HAM	Corporal	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MATHEW KELLY	Corporal	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 29, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
FRANCIS LONEY	Corporal	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, May 16, 1862.
WILLIAM H. SIMON	Corporal	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 9, 1863; wounded and captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; exchanged, Aug. 28, 1864; discharged, Nov. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
ALEXANDER TWADDLE	Corporal	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 9, 1862; discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JOSIAH STINGER	Corporal	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Jan. 20, 1863; discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY BILLBROUGH	Corporal	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES M'ELIHANEY	Corporal	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 1, 1863; discharged, Aug. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE ROBINSON	Corporal	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Deserted, May 28, 1862; returned, Aug. 24, 1863; promoted to corporal, Aug. 20, 1864; discharged, Oct. 10, 1864.
EDWARD F. MURRAY	Corporal	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 25, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 13, 1863.
WILLIAM H. PARKER	Corporal	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 21, 1863; died, June 30, of wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Vet.
DAVID CLIPPINGER	Bl'ksmith	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Promoted to blacksmith, Feb. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB S. PAULING	Bl'ksmith	Aug. 29, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, 1862.
THOMAS ANDERSON	Farrier	Dec. 16, 1863	3	Promoted to farrier, Jan. 22, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS KANE	Saddler	Aug. 17, 1864	3	Promoted to saddler, Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



## COMPANY C—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
GEORGE W. CLYMER	Saddler	Sept. 18, 1861	3	Promoted to saddler, June 28, 1862; discharged, Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM DAY	Saddler	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 29, 1862.
ENOCH G. HOWARD	Bugler	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Promoted to bugler, Sept. 24, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM B. LIVERMORE	Bugler	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Promoted to bugler, May 28, 1862; discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS ALMOND	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES F. ALEXANDER	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 18, 1861.
JAMES ASH	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Not on muster-out roll.
HENRY BAYMOUNT	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
LIBERTY BEER	Private	Dec. 26, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN BROUCH	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL W. BRUNNER	Private	Mar. 4, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS BROWN	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 25, 1862; returned; discharged, Dec. 15, 1862.
WILLIAM BAYMOUNT	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES BLACKMORE	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE BATES	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
ELT BROADFIELD	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES H. BUNN	Private	Sept. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS E. BAILEY	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Nov. 9, 1862.
ALBERT G. BONSELL	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 2, 1861.
PETER BOYLE	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Deserted, March 18, 1864. Vet.
CLEMENT CLINGSMITH	Private	Aug. 3, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 9, 1865.
JOHN CANFIELD	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 9, 1865.
JAMES B. CURRY	Private	Sept. 5, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 9, 1865.
PETER F. CAMPBELL	Private	Sept. 20, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 29, 1862.
PAUL K. CUNNINGHAM	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Accidentally killed at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 12, 1863.
JAMES CRAIG	Private	Sept. 20, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 9, 1861.





CHARLES S. CHASE	Private	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Deserted, Oct. 18, 1863.
ELBRIDGE E. DAVIS	Private	Feb. 19, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FELIX DOYLE	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Absent in hospital at muster-out. Vet.
PAUL W. DISHONG	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN DONNER	Private	Feb. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
P. M. DONALDSON	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
CORNELIUS DOUGHERTY	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 9, 1862.
DURUTHI DEMENTO	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 26, 1864.
FRANKLIN J. DOAN	Private	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Died, Dec. 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., section A, division 1, grave 65.
WILLIAM DONAGHY	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Deserted, Dec. 21, 1863. Vet.
JAMES G. DOUGHERTY	Private	April 3, 1865		Deserted, June 23, 1865.
GEORGE DEMONN	Private	Feb. 25, 1864		Deserted, Aug. 16, 1865.
RUBEN DUNKLE	Private	Feb. 3, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
MARTIN ECHMAN	Private	Mar. 11, 1864	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
JAMES H. FINK	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Absent at muster out. Vet.
JOHN W. FURGESON	Private	Feb. 4, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES W. FLEMING	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DAVID B. FISHLER	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
AUGUSTUS FLICKER	Private	Oct. 18, 1864	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN FEELEY	Private	April 3, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN FLICKER	Private	Nov. 22, 1862	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to April 28, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
REESE FOX	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
ALFRED T. FULLER	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM FINCH	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 2, 1862.
PATRICK GALLAND	Private	July 9, 1864	3	Wounded, with loss of leg, near Dinwiddie Court House, Va., April 1, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.
JAMES GREELISH	Private	April 7, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DENNIS GRENNER	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Deserted, Dec. 3, 1862; returned; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY GROFF	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 9, 1865.
JOSHUA GREER	Private	Feb. 28, 1862	3	Deserted, Aug. 29, 1862; returned; discharged, date unknown.
JOHN GRAY	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 29, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES GANTZ	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to April 11, 1865; discharged, June 26, 1865.



## COMPANY C—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
EDWARD G. GINN	Private	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 16, 1863.
ADAM HOSBAUGH	Private	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
PETER HESS	Private	Mar. 23, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM HOCKENBERRY	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MARTIN HART	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864; burial record, Nov. 7, 1864, grave 11,897.
HENRY C. IRWIN	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 21, 1861.
WILLIAM JONES	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out. Vet.
GIASPERINIA JOVANI	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM JOHNSON	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to April 29, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865.
JOHN S. KELLY	Private	Feb. 8, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT W. KEECH	Private	Oct. 25, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN F. KELLY	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Dec. 17, 1862; re-enlisted, Dec. 24, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 27, 1865.
JAMES KELLY	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
JOHN KELLY	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Nov. 9, 1862.
JAMES D. KIERNAN	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 5, 1862.
SYLVESTER F. KELLY	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Died at Raleigh, N. C., July 10, 1864.
LORENZO KEILER	Private	Nov. 15, 1862	3	Deserted, May 15, 1864.
FREDERICK LENIHART	Private	Feb. 11, 1864	3	Wounded in action, May 14, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
JOHN LEAGO	Private	Feb. 11, 1864	3	Wounded at Jarrett's Station, Va., May 8, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN D. LINDSAY	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS N. LITICH	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 20, 1862.
FRANK LEWIS	Private	Nov. 17, 1862	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.
PHILIP LONG	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864; grave, 10,372.





FRANCIS LONEY	Private	Jan. 26, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
D. McDERMOTT	Private	Jan. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL H. MELLIOTT	Private	Jan. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BRADFORD W. MERRICK	Private	Oct. 8, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM MULLOON	Private	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 9, 1865.
GEORGE MYERS	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 29, 1862.
JOHN MYERS	Private	Aug. 2, 1864	1	Deserted, Nov. 30, 1864.
JACOB MOOS	Private	Feb. 3, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
D. P. M'LAUGHLIN	Private	Jan. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES M'CLAREY	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BRIGHTON F. M'KELVY	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN M'QUAID	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
CORNELIUS M'HENRY	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
DAVID M'CARTNEY	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
ISAAC M'GRATH	Private	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 21, 1862.
WILLIAM M'DEVIOT	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 9, 1861.
CHARLES OAKLEY	Private	Jan. 16, 1864	3	Deserted; returned; prisoner from June 29 to Dec. 13, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN O'DONALD	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL OTT	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
PATRICK O'BRYAN	Private	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 9, 1861.
GEORGE PETERSON	Private	Nov. 28, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM D. PRONG	Private	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN PATTERSON	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN H. PATCHELL	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN C. PARKER	Private	Sept. 29, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 16, 1863.
CHARLES K. PIER	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Deserted, June 15, 1862.
WILLIAM A. RICE	Private	Oct. 8, 1864	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CLARK W. ROWLAND	Private	July 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 9, 1865.
WILLIAM REED	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN H. RIGHTER	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES REILLEY	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY SHAFER	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SIMON STEWART	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM SHULTZ	Private	Nov. 24, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.





## COMPANY C—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
CHARLES N. SHEPPARD	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
HARL'M D. SHEPPERD	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CLINTON SLOCUM	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Absent, in arrest, at muster out.
CHARLES SCHMALL	Private	Mar. 4, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM SCHMALL	Private	Mar. 4, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM STRAYER	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALBERT W. STREETER	Private	Aug. 17, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN SHERIN	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES SMITH	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN A. SOILENBERGER	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES SWARTZ	Private	July 9, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 9, 1865.
GEORGE SHETZLINE	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; discharged, Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN SCOTT	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. SHAY	Private	Oct. 2, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. STURGES	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to April 29, 1865; discharged, June 8, 1865.
GEORGE W. SEAVOLT	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Died at Hampton, Va., Sept. 16, 1864.
WILLIAM SWEENEY	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 21, 1861.
JOHN SMITH	Private	April 4, 1865	3	Deserted, May 5, 1865.
JOHN D. SMITH	Private	Aug. 26, 1864	1	Not on muster-out roll.
WILLIAM J. TURNER	Private	July 17, 1863	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
JAMES E. TULLERY	Private	July 29, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 9, 1865.
JOHN THOMPSON	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JOSEPH TROUT	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM THOMPSON	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 8, 1862.
WILLIAM TYSON	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 13, 1863.
URIAH TURNER	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Died at Philada., Pa., Feb. 25, 1863.
PAUL VANDERVOORT	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



JOHN VANCE	Private	Mar. 27, 1864	3	Deserted, Oct. 16, 1864.
JORDAN WIEKKISER	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE WOODHALL	Private	Jan. 27, 1864	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged, Sept. 13, 1865.
JOSIAH WILEY	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN WILLIAMS	Private	Dec. 17, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALBERT J. WEAVER	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Wounded at Jarrett's Station, Va., May 8, 1864; discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES WICKERSHAM	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM J. WALKER	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
ISAAC WYMAN	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, 1862.
JACOB WINTERMYER	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 17, 1865.
JOHN WILLIAMS	Private	July 1, 1862	3	Deserted, July 28, 1862.
MARTIN WHALING	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Deserted, Aug. 1, 1865.

## COMPANY D.

ROBERT B. WARD	Captain	Oct. 26, 1861	3	Discharged, Nov. 25, 1864.
JOHN S. NIMMON	Captain	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant, Nov. 17, 1861; to captain, Nov. 6, 1864; to brevet major, April 1, 1865; to major, May 25, 1865.
JAMES E. COOK	Captain	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; to first lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1864; to captain, May 26, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN C. SAMPLE	1st Lieut.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, June 13, 1863; to first lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; to adjutant, Dec. 1, 1864.
WILLIAM N. SCOTT	1st Lieut.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, May 26, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
J. H. AUGHENBAUGH	2d Lieut.	Aug. 2, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, Oct. 5, 1861; resigned, June 13, 1863.
SYLVESTER A. WELDY	2d Lieut.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant-major, Nov. 28, 1864; resigned, May 6, 1865. Vet.
JACOB W. MILES	1st Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, July 1, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant, May 6, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN S. HICKS	1st Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, Oct. 26, 1862; to first sergeant, June 13, 1863; discharged, expiration of term.
JOSIAH C. YOUNG	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.





## COMPANY D—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JEREMIAH A. SMITH	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
BENJAMIN WALLACE	Sergeant	Aug. 30, 1861		Promoted from corporal, May 19, 1864; mustered out with com- pany, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS H. WARREN	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Wounded in action, June 15, 1864; promoted from corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM S. ASKWITH	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, March 1, 1865; mustered out with com- pany, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN F. PEIFFER	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from private, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM A. PRICE	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861		Promoted from private, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS C. KING	Sergeant	Sept. 4, 1861		Promoted to corporal, March 22, 1862; to sergeant, June, 1863; discharged, expiration of term.
EDWARD A. MINNICH	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to commissary of subsistence, Nov. 14, 1862.
GEORGE W. SCHWITZER	Corporal	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM H. WOODALL	Corporal	Nov. 1, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN R. SMITH	Corporal	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM HENEGER	Corporal	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct., 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
FRANKLIN RHODES	Corporal	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EDGAR M. FLICKINGER	Corporal	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MICHAEL WARRECH	Corporal	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE F. COOK	Corporal	Jan. 31, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
MICHAEL H. STONER	Corporal	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged; expiration of term.



JOSEPH S. HOOVER	Corporal	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to second lieutenant, First Regiment U. S. Cavalry, April 13, 1862.
HARRY P. WHITEMAN	Riflesmith	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY ULRICH	Farrier	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY C. RIAL	Saddler	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL W. SCOTT	Bugler	Nov. 25, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE HOLLAND	Bugler	June 1, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES E. KLINE	Bugler	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 2, 1863; returned, Oct. 18, 1863; discharged, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. AYERS	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES AYERS	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LAVINAS ACKLEY	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MILTON ADAMS	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEVI ANGUS	Private	Nov. 3, 1864	3	Died at Bowers' Hill, Va., Aug. 4, 1863.
JOSEPH BRICKER	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Wounded and captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE BRICKER	Private	Jan. 30, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB BRICKER	Private	Jan. 30, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL BIRD	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
FRANK BARCLAY	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM J. BOLLMAN	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE BOWERS	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES BROWN	Private	Feb. 10, 1864	3	Wounded in action, June 25, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DANIEL W. BRANDT	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN W. BURNSIDE	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB H. BUTLER	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, June 22, 1862; returned, April 21, 1863; discharged, expiration of term.
JERE'N BURKHOLDER	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
JOHN BRICKER	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
ISHAM BUTLER	Private	Dec. 28, 1863	3	Transferred to Second Regiment U. S. Army, Jan. 17, 1865. Vet.
ALEXANDER BUTLER	Private	Jan. 1, 1863	3	Transferred to Second Regiment U. S. Army, Jan. 17, 1865.
ISAAC BIRD	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 28, 1864. Vet.
HUGH BROTHERTON	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Drowned at Carlsruhe, Va., Sept. 22, 1862; buried at Chambersburg, Pa.





## COMPANY D—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JACOB BLACK	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 6, 1861.
JOHN H. CAREY	Private	Feb. 8, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER CUMMINGS	Private	Jan. 31, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT COULTER	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
BERNHART CUDRUFF	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29 to Dec. 11, 1864; discharged, March 22, 1865, to date Dec. 11, 1864.
WILLIAM DURGAN	Private	Nov. 3, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MOSES DAVIS	Private	Nov. 3, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MARK DODDINGTON	Private	Nov. 1, 1861	3	Prisoner from Sept. 15, 1864, to May 8, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DAVID DANAH0	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MIL0 DOUD	Private	Mar. 11, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ISAIAH T. DESILVA	Private	Feb. 27, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PAUL DIVELY	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
WILLIAM DETRICH	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 28, 1864.
JAMES DURGAN	Private	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 28, 1864.
GEORGE DURDIN	Private	Jan. 1, 1863	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 28, 1864.
GEORGE F. DAVIS	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Died at Suffolk, Va., Sept. 6, 1862.
SINGLETON DARR	Private	Mar. 20, 1863	3	Died at Getty's Station, Va., Aug. 18, 1863.
LORENZO DOUD	Private	Dec. 6, 1863	3	Died at Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 2, 1864.
WILLIAM ELLINGER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN ELSER	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 15, 1864, to April 29, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM EVERETT	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 5, 1863.
CHARLES ELLIS	Private	Dec. 21, 1863	3	Not on muster-out roll.
ABRAHAM FARR	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LAFAYETTE FARR	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MARTIN FUNK	Private	Nov. 3, 1862	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
JOHN H. FREDERICK	Private	Sept. 11, 1861	3	Transferred to Company F, Nov. 27, 1863. Vet.





JOHN B. FARR	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Promoted to regimental commissary sergeant, Feb. 23, 1865.
ABRAHAM V. FORSYTHE	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Died at Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 16, 1863.
JAMES E. FLEMING	Private	Sept. 11, 1861	3	Promoted to first lieutenant Company H, Dec. 27, 1861.
CHARLES FOSTER	Private	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JAMES GOWER	Private	Mar. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GODFREY GREENAWALT	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN GRIFFIN	Private	Aug. 26, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM HOLLABAUGH	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ROBERT HARMAN	Private	Feb. 4, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEWIS HICKOX	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Dishonorably discharged, date unknown.
MEREDITH HOLLAND	Private	Dec. 28, 1863	3	Transferred to Second Regiment U. S. Army, Jan. 17, 1865. Vet.
RICHARD HARDING	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Died at Suffolk, Va., April 22, of wounds received in action, April 13, 1863.
GEORGE HAIN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 11, 1863.
D. W. HUMELSENE	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Accidentally killed near Middletown, Pa., Jan. 4, 1864; buried at Chambersburg. Vet.
BENJAMIN JONES	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ELIAS W. JONES	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
TAYLOR JONES	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN JONES	Private	Sept. 1, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
THOMAS JENKS	Private	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
ALEXANDER KEYSER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN H. KEEN	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH KEEN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN KEIF	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANK G. KLINE	Private	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 22, 1863.
JOHN KELTNER	Private	Oct. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to May 6, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 8. Vet.
ADAM LORTZ	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DANIEL LAUVER	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS MORRHEAD	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN T. MOORE	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY MULLER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
NICHOLAS MACHE	Private	Feb. 14, 1864	3	Captured at Five Oaks, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.



## COMPANY D—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
SAMUEL MILLER	Private	April 12, 1864	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES MEALY	Private	Jan. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WESLEY P. MICHAELS	Private	Feb. 29, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL MEEKES	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES W. MACKAY	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS MERKLIN	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Captured, Oct. 1862; discharged, expiration of term.
DAVID MOORHEAD	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
FRANKLIN METZ	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Jan. 6, 1863.
WILLIAM MILLER	Private	June 1, 1862	3	Died, June 8, 1863, of wounds received in action.
WILLIAM B. MAHON	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, 1864. Vet.
HENRY M'CAFFEY	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
JOHN M'DONOUGH	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
JOHN M'CLINTOSH	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 3, 1862.
JEFFERSON M'CLAY	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 20, 1864; grave 11,229.
JOHN ORR	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Died at Hampton, Va., June 5, of wounds received May 14, 1864.
BENJAMIN D. PITMAN	Private	Dec. 21, 1863	3	Discharged by General Order, May 30, 1865.
LEONARD PFARR	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
HENRY PINKERTON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. PORTER	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
GEORGE POWMAN	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Died at Getty's Station, Va., Sept. 28, 1863.
JOHN C. PETERSON	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1862.
GEORGE RABINE	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29 to Nov. 26, 1864; discharged, Feb. 7, 1865, to date Nov. 30, 1864.
GEORGE REESE	Private	Sept. 11, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
DENNIS RILEY	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
JOHAM REESE	Private	Nov. 3, 1862	3	Transferred to Company G, Sept. 10, 1863.
JOSEPH ROBERTS	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864. Vet.





JOHN ROGAN	Private	Dec. 10, 1862	3	Deserted, June 9, 1864.
GEORGE W. ROGERS	Private	Nov. 11, 1861	3	Dishonorably discharged, Oct. 10, 1865. Vet.
DAVID SHALZER	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Deserted, Dec. 3, 1863; returned, Feb., 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DANIEL SHAW	Private	Feb. 14, 1864	3	Captured at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 16, 1864.
ADAM SPIDLE	Private	Feb. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM SHIMALE	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THEOPHILUS STRATTON	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN SHAEFER	Private	Sept. 11, 1861	3	Dishonorably discharged, date unknown. Vet.
JOHN SHOMBRE	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Captured, March 10, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 20, 1864; burial record, Aug. 6, 1864; grave 4,845. Vet.
WILLIAM H. SIDERS	Private	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 14, 1862.
JAMES Y. SHUMAN	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Accidentally killed at Getty's Station, Va., April 24, 1864; buried at Chambersburg, Pa. Vet.
THOMAS SHIELDS	Private	June 1, 1862	3	Deserted, Aug. 29, 1862.
CHARLES H. SEAMAN	Private	April 1, 1862	3	Deserted, April 18, 1862.
W. H. TINKLEPAUGH	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES L. THOMPSON	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH F. ULRICH	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES E. WATERS	Private	July 7, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH WITMAN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SETH W. WOOD	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN WILT	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JACOB WILT	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.
LEVI J. WOLFE	Private	Feb. 11, 1864	3	Transferred to Company E, March 28, 1864.
GEORGE WHITTAKER	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Killed in action, May 14, 1864. Vet.
JAMES WATSON	Private	Mar. 18, 1864	3	Died, Sept. 13, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., section A, division 1, grave 18.
JOHN S. YOUNG	Private	Feb. 4, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN YOUNG	Private	Sept. 11, 1861	3	Discharged, expiration of term.

### COMPANY E.

JOHN HARTMAN, JR.	Captain	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Dec. 30, 1861.
AMINOR DAVIDSON	Captain	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Prisoner from May 30, to Sept. 10, 1862; promoted from regimental quartermaster sergeant, Jan. 18, 1862; resigned, Feb. 16, 1863.



## COMPANY E—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term- Years.	REMARKS.
WILLIAM BAILEY	Captain	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1861; to first lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1862; to captain, Feb. 16, 1863; killed at Ream's Station, June 29, 1864.
ROBERT S. MONROE	Captain	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, Feb. 19, 1862; to first sergeant, Oct. 22, 1862; to second lieutenant, March 25, 1863; to first lieutenant, April 27, 1864; to captain, July 1, 1864; commissary major, March 21, 1865; not mustered; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., division A, section B, grave 35.
CHARLES KIRKHAM	Captain	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, March 1, 1864; to first sergeant, Aug. 21, 1864; to second lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; to first lieutenant, April 1, 1865; to captain, May 21, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN WHITLEY, JR. MARSHALL B. HOPE	1st Lieut. 1st Lieut.	Sept. 14, 1861 Sept. 14, 1861	3 3	Resigned, July 12, 1862. Promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, Feb. 19, 1862; to second lieutenant, October 1, 1862; to first lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1863; resigned, March 28, 1864.
WILLIAM LANCASTER	1st Lieut.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, March 1, 1864; to second lieutenant, April 27, 1864; to first lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1864; commissioned captain, March 21, 1865; not mustered; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
JOHN E. BRUEN	1st Lieut.	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, July 1, 1864; to first sergeant, April 1, 1865; to first lieutenant, May 21, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
LEVI J. WOLFE	2d Lieut.	Feb. 11, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Nov. 1, 1864; to sergeant, Dec. 1, 1864; to first sergeant, Jan. 1, 1865; to second lieutenant, April 1, 1865; prisoner from April 1 to 9, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





W. H. TOWNSEND.





FRANCIS SELGRATH	1st Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to first sergeant, May 21, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPHUS HARTMAN	1st Sgt.	Oct. 28, 1861	3	Discharged by Special Order, Feb. 18, 1862.
JACOB B. WEST	1st Sgt.	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant, Sept. 14, 1861; to first sergeant, March 28, 1864; discharged, Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES T. BALDWIN	1st Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, Jan. 13, 1864. Vet.
CLEMENT J. CARR	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY GLENUM	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, July 1, 1864; to commissary sergeant, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
IRWIN C. ELLIS	Com. Sgt.	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
VALENTINE ALLEN	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
AMOS L. LIGHTFOOT	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to farrier, Feb. 1, 1864; to sergeant, Feb. 20, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ISAAH J. COLE	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864; promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; to sergeant, Feb. 20, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
OMER WILCOX	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 1, 1864; to sergeant, April 1, 1865; prisoner from June 29, 1864, to Jan. 4, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS DUNNIGAN	Sergeant	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to sergeant, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM MARTIN	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Jan. 30, 1862; to sergeant, Oct. 22, 1862; discharged, Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM FULTON	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 19, 1862; to sergeant, April 1, 1864; prisoner from June 29, 1864; to Jan. 7, 1865; discharged, Feb. 24, 1865.
ISAAC WYMAN	Sergeant	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 12, 1862.
GEORGE RANDOLPH	Sergeant	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to sergeant, Oct. 13, 1864; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES K. THOMAS	Sergeant	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant, Sept. 14, 1861; died at Camp Hamilton, Va., Jan. 18, 1862.
NATHANIEL BROWN	Sergeant	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1864; to sergeant, Oct. 13, 1864; missing in action near Richmond, Va., Oct. 30, 1864. Vet.



## COMPANY E—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years.	REMARKS.
EDWIN BURTON	Corporal	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ANDREW BARR	Corporal	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 21, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY NEIL	Corporal	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 13, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE ULRICH	Corporal	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JASPER S. HART	Corporal	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 20, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH POOLE	Corporal	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 20, 1865; wounded near Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SMITH BROWN	Corporal	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CASH W. JOHNSON	Corporal	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM JENKINS	Corporal	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, May 12, 1863; discharged Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
FREDERICK S. HART	Corporal	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; killed in action, Jan. 30, 1863.
FREDERICK DEAL	Corporal	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Dec. 1, 1864; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. Vet.
ROBERT J. SPENCE	Corporal	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Wounded and captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 20, 1864; died at Petersburg, July 24, 1864. Vet.
EDWARD T. MITCHELL	Corporal	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Commissioned second lieutenant Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 28, 1863; not mustered; promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; died, Sept. 1, of wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Vet.
EDGAR C. ROCKWELL	Corporal	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 23, of wounds received at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864. Vet.





JOHN L. C. RICH	Corporal	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 30, 1862; captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 25, 1864.
WILLIAM THOMPSON	Corporal	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 14, 1861; deserted, Nov. 27, 1861; returned; discharged by General Order, May 19, 1865.
JOHN S. FERRY	Blksmith	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Promoted to blacksmith, Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEWIS BUTLER	Farrier	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted to farrier, Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN SMITH, JR.	Saddler	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Promoted to saddler, Sept. 14, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 7, 1864.
ALFRED MURPHY	Saddler	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Wounded at Jarrett's Station, Va., May 8, 1864; promoted to saddler, Sept. 1, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., April 29, 1865. Vet.
ALVIN P. ALLAWAY	Bugler	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM MATHERS	Bugler	July 17, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
RICHARD ANDREWS	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES ATKINSON	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, March 31, 1862.
JOSEPH BOYCE	Private	Jan. 28, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY BURGESS	Private	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
AMBROSE BURNER	Private	Jan. 28, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE W. BOYCE	Private	Sept. 8, 1864	1	Wounded in action, April 7, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
LE ROY BEDELL	Private	Feb. 5, 1862	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 15, 1864.
SAMUEL BERRY	Private	Feb. 23, 1864	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 15, 1865.
JOHN BURTON	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Killed near Suffolk, Va., June 4, 1863.
FREDERICK BUTTON	Private	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., July 21, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 4, grave 84.
SAMUEL BUTCHER	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 10, 1863.
WILLIAM H. CONRAD	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
ABRAHAM COMPTON	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Wounded at Jarrett's Station, Va., May 8, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 31, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM A. CRASPER	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted to second lieutenant Second Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, Oct. 14, 1864. Vet.
MARTIN CAIN	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 2, 1863.
JOSEPH CLOUTIER	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Deserted, Feb. 7, 1865.



## COMPANY E—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
OLIVER F. DARR	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DAVID N. DAVIS	Private	Mar. 27, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT C. DIEHL	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
ROBERT A. DAVIS	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Vet.
JOHN DELANEY	Private	Jan. 11, 1864	3	Deserted, April 27, 1865.
JOHN P. DONNELL	Private	Feb. 4, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JOHN EDWARDS	Private	Mar. 25, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865.
GEORGE G. ELLIOTT	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Killed near City Point, Va., May 17, 1864.
GEORGE S. EYSTER	Private	Dec. 1, 1863	3	Missing in action at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
JAMES C. FERGUSON	Private	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
OLIVER M. FINGER	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 18, 1862.
CHARLES G. FISHER	Private	Aug. 23, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, Sept. 22, 1865.
HENRY FRISBEE	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 3, 1861.
JOHN PUNK	Private	Dec. 15, 1863	3	Deserted, July 31, 1865.
PHILIP GELTMAN	Private	Nov. 14, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN E. GLATFELTER	Private	Jan. 28, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PARSON S. GORDON	Private	Mar. 5, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN GREEN	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH GRISSAM	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. GATES	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
ABRAHAM GROFF	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Captured; died at Petersburg, Va., June 30, of wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
JEREMIAH GATES	Private	Jan. 2, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Jan. 7, 1865; grave, 12,411.
JOHN HARLISON	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN W. HARRIS	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DAVID N. HOFFMAN	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES HERRON	Private	Aug. 26, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
WILLIAM HALL	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.





HENRY HARKNESS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
OSCAR HARKNESS	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Wounded, with loss of leg, at Franklin, Va., June 17, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 30, 1864.
MARMADUKE F. HILL	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 1, 1864.
LEWIS HICKOX	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, April 13, 1862.
GEORGE D. HUGLEY	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 2, 1863.
DAVID H. HART	Private	Jan. 11, 1864	3	Died at Jones' Neck, Va., June 29, 1865; burial record, Feb. 13, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., section A, division 1, grave 44.
CLINTON HOYT	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1861.
JOHN D. HELLER	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Captured at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; discharged by General Order, Nov. 28, 1865.
ROBERT HALE	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 12, 1861.
THOMAS HANNA	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, Nov. 7, 1861.
WILLIAM HARVEY	Private	Aug. 24, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 4, 1861.
CHARLES HATCH	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, March 17, 1864. Vet.
CHARLES HICKS	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 22, 1861.
THOMAS HINES	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 4, 1861.
CHARLES HAYS	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
GILBERT IRETON	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 7, 1861.
WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON	Private	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. JEFFERS	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., Nov. 24, of wounds received at Darbytown Road, Oct. 7, 1864. Vet.
WILLIAM M. JORALEMAN	Private	Jan. 11, 1864	3	Missing in action at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
HARPER JOHNSON	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Missing in action at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
THOMAS JOHNSON	Private	Jan. 29, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
RICHARD W. KENNEDY	Private	Jan. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DARR S. KENYAN	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EDMUND H. KIMBERLY	Private	Aug. 21, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
RICHARD KING	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
F. D. KUNKLEMAN	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. LAMPBEAR	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM LAURENCE	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALONZO MEIER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL MULLIGAN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.





## COMPANY E—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years in Service.	REMARKS.
HENRY MINEIART	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS MITCHELL	Private	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN T. MOORE	Private	Jan. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EVAN MORGAN	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN A. MANN	Private	Aug. 25, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
THOMAS MURRAY	Private	Aug. 17, 1864	1	Wounded in action, Dec. 10, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
ROBERT H. MITCHELL	Private	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL MARKS	Private	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Accidentally wounded, March 12, 1865; discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 1, 1865.
LESTER MEERER	Private	Jan. 14, 1864	3	Died at Jones's Neck, Va., Aug. 6, 1864.
JACOB MILLER	Private	Jan. 27, 1864	3	Captured, Aug. 28, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan., 1865.
DAVID MARSHALL	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, March 17, 1864. Vet.
JAMES MEAD	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 31, 1861.
WILLIAM G. MOORE	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Deserted, April 17, 1864. Vet.
ROBERT MILLER	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Deserted, March 1, 1864.
JOHN M'GREGOR	Private	Jan. 14, 1864	3	Prisoner from April 4 to 9, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS M'CLINTOCK	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
PHILIP NORWOOD	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Accidentally wounded, May 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PATRICK NOBLE	Private	Sept. 18, 1862	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
JAMES NOON	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Wounded and captured, May 30, 1862; exchanged, Oct. 7, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 18, 1863.
MICHAEL NARE	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Missing in action at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
JOHN O'BRIEN	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM H. H. PERSONS	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.



MILTON PORTER	Private	Feb. 8, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES L. PARGETT	Private	Aug. 25, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
NATHAN H. PAINTER	Private	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 7, to date Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. QUINN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM RANDALL	Private	Jan. 21, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DANIEL M. RAPP	Private	Mar. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES SCHMOYER	Private	Jan. 27, 1864	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to March 15, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEWIS W. SEKFASS	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PAUL SHEETS	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Wounded near Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
RICHARD F. SIMMS	Private	Aug. 24, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES SMITH	Private	Jan. 11, 1864	3	Prisoner from October 7, 1864, to April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN STARK	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Deserted, March 7, returned March 25, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL A. STROHLE	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PHILIP SEHNER	Private	Sept. 18, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
ISAAC SHAPPEE	Private	Aug. 25, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
CHARLES SHIELDS	Private	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Accidentally wounded, Oct. 12, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 13, 1865.
ABIJAH C. ST. JOHN	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Killed in action, May 30, 1862.
MILFORD STRATTON	Private	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Killed in action, Dec. 10, 1864.
MICHAEL SCULLY	Private	Aug. 24, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 27, 1864. Vet.
NATHAN B. TOMBLESON	Private	Aug. 24, 1861	3	Captured, May 18, 1863.
SAMUEL THOMAS	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
THOMAS TILLERY	Private	Sept. 7, 1864	1	Not on muster-out roll.
JOSEPH VANLEER	Private	Jan. 28, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANCIS VINSON	Private	Feb. 28, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
BARNUM WILCOX	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to Jan., 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
NATHAN WILCOX	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Captured, Aug. 11, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
A. WILLIAMS	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HARRISON WILCOX	Private	Jan. 14, 1864	3	Died at Williamsburg, Va., April 8, 1864.





## COMPANY E—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
JEREMIAH WALDORPH	Private	Aug. 24, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 4, 1861.
GEORGE W. WEBB	Private	Mar. 25, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.

## COMPANY F.

NEWBERRY E. CALKIN	Captain	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 4, 1862.
BENJAMIN B. MITCHELL	Captain	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant, March 13, 1862; discharged, Sept. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
THORNTON J. ELLIOTT	Captain	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DAVID O. TEARS	1st Lieut.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from second lieutenant, March 13, 1862; killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
WILLIAM S. SPALDING	1st Lieut.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to sergeant, July 22, 1864; to first sergeant, July 24, 1864; to first lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
PHILIP A. PALMER	2d Lieut.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, March 13, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant, June 30, 1864; not mustered; discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 24, 1864.
JOHN V. PICKERING	2d Lieut.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 11, 1862; to sergeant, Dec. 22, 1863; to first sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; to second lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES G. SAYLES	1st Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to first sergeant, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
VICTOR A. ELLIOTT	1st Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to captain company B, One Hundred and First Regiment Pa. Vol., March 1, 1862.
N. M. DAVENPORT	1st Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to second lieutenant Second Regiment U. S. Colored Cavalry, June 28, 1865. Vet.



DEWITT C. CANDELL	1st Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to quartermaster sergeant, March 1, 1862; to first sergeant, June 10, 1864; discharged, Aug. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM C. LAMB	1st Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 4, grave 100. Vet.
ANDREW KLOCK	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1862; to quartermaster sergeant, Nov. 1, 1864; prisoner from June 20, 1864, to March 6, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
MORRIS CUMMINGS	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to quartermaster sergeant, July 1, 1862; discharged, Aug. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. HANCOCK	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Jan. 1, 1864; to commissary sergeant, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ORIN P. WARD	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, June 11, 1862; to commissary sergeant, Dec. 22, 1863; discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
CHAUNCEY ACKLEY	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 13, 1862.
RICHARD M. ROSS	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 1, 1864; to sergeant, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
MAURICE D. BAILEY	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; to sergeant, Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES H. VANBUSKIRK	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; to sergeant, Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JACOB VANNOY	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1864; promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; to sergeant, Aug. 3, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLARD ACKLEY	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; to sergeant, Aug. 3, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HIRAM H. FOSTER	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to Aug. 20, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865. Vet.
OLIVER P. BARDEN	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1862; to sergeant, Oct. 23, 1862; discharged, Aug. 26, 1864; expiration of term.
JAMES M. MITCHELL	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 23, 1862; to sergeant, July 1, 1864; discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE PORTER	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 23, 1862; to sergeant, July 1, 1864; discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.





## COMPANY F—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term. Years.	REMARKS.
RUSSELL J. ROSS	Sergeant	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Promoted from private, Aug. 27, 1864; to regimental quartermaster sergeant, Oct. 15, 1864.
HENRY E. WHEELER	Sergeant	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Died at Alba, Pa., Jan. 11, 1862.
SOLOMON SANTON	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Captured at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Dec., 1864. Vet.
CHARLES T. AUSTIN	Corporal	Jan. 14, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN GRATTAN	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
LEWIS CANADA	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Nov. 2, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ROLAND SANDERS	Corporal	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MARTIN GLEASON	Corporal	Feb. 15, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
IRA V. WILLIAMS	Corporal	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 3, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
IRA B. CLARK	Corporal	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 3, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES H. SUMMENT	Corporal	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 3, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY C. PALMER	Corporal	Oct. 26, 1862	3	Promoted to second lieutenant Second Regiment U. S. C. C., Nov. 2, 1864.
JACOB C. IMPSON	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1863; discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
BURTON SANTON	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 16, 1863; discharged, Aug. 26, 1864; expiration of term.
EDEN W. LILLEY	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 18, 1863.





CHESTER W. FENTON	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; discharged, date unknown. Vet.
NATH'L P. ASPINWALL	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to regimental quartermaster sergeant, July 10, 1862.
HAMAN INSCHIO	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 12, 1862.
GEORGE A. ROBERTS	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to blacksmith, Dec. 1, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EPHRAIM G. WESTROOK	Farrier	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Promoted to farrier, May 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HIRAM W. CARPENTER	Saddler	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES E. YOUNG	Bugler	May 13, 1863	3	Promoted to bugler, Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE H. MURRAY	Bugler	Jan. 11, 1864	3	Promoted to bugler, Nov. 26, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MILTON A. ALLEN	Private	Mar. 1, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOEL ALLEN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
IRWIN ARNET	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
MYRON H. ANNABEL	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	2	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
PHILIP ANDREWS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
H. W. ARMSTRONG	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 3, 1861.
LOREN N. BUTLER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HIRAM BELLINGER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, Feb. 20, 1864; returned; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM BARTELS	Private	April 13, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES BURGESS	Private	Feb. 13, 1864	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
BISHOP B. BORDEN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 30, 1864, to April 1, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES BARBER	Private	Sept. 24, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
JAMES G. BENSON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged by General Order, July 31, 1865. Vet.
ANDREW J. BROWN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
ELPHIALET BOYCE	Private	Jan. 25, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 16, 1864.
CHARLES CLARK	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILSON COLE	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to May 17, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILBUR CHURCHILL	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



## COMPANY F—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
SAMUEL CASE	Private	May 30, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MANNIS CONAHAN	Private	April 13, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM S. CHALFANT	Private	April 13, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JEROME B. CHATMAN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES J. CADY	Private	Aug. 24, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
ALBERT C. CARR	Private	Sept. 14, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
LYMAN D. COLE	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
WALTER W. COLE	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB H. COLESTOCK	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
THOMAS E. DEPUÉ	Private	Mar. 11, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
OLIVER DUNBAR	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Died at Jones's Neck, Va., Aug. 8, 1864.
LYMAN B. DEWITT	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Died at City Point, Va., Jan. 9, 1865; burial record, Dec. 31, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Hampton, Va.
ANDREW DECKER	Private	Feb. 23, 1864	3	Died at Jones's Neck, Va., Sept. 3, 1864.
JOHN DRISCOL	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, July 8, 1863.
ORIN M. FLETCHER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to April 29, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
CHARLES FURY	Private	Sept. 23, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
JOHN H. FREDERICK	Private	Sept. 11, 1861	3	Discharged by General Order, date unknown. Vet.
ALEXANDER FLECK	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
JOHN W. FULLER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES W. FELLOWS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Camp Hamilton, Va., Jan. 2, 1862.
PETER FULLER	Private	Aug. 30, 1864	1	Missing in action at Johnson's Farm, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
JOHN M. GOODRICH	Private	Feb. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
C. C. GARRABRANT	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM GATONS	Private	Sept. 23, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
JAMES C. GRATTON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 7, 1863; returned, Oct. 30, 1863; wounded, May 14, 1864; discharged, Aug. 29, 1864, expiration of term.





WILLIAM GIDDINGS	Private	Sept. 23, 1864	1	Not on muster-out roll.
WILLIAM M. HAMPTON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES A. HAWTHORN	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN HAWTHORN	Private	Sept. 26, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
THOMAS HOLLIDAY	Private	Aug. 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
FRANKLIN HILL	Private	Sept. 7, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
JABEZ R. HILL	Private	Sept. 7, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
JOHN B. HOWE	Private	Feb. 13, 1864	3	Died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 1, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, section C, division 2, grave 63.
VALORUS E. IVES	Private	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DARIUS INSCHO	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ALVIN H. INGALLS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Wounded and captured at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; discharged, Oct. 8, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN D. JONES	Private	Nov. 21, 1862	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 26, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CALVIN P. JEWELL	Private	Feb. 10, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ADELBERT D. KEENEY	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH I. KENDALL	Private	Feb. 21, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN S. KELLY	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, May 24, 1865.
SLEEMAN KEENEY	Private	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865.
W. H. KIRKENDALL	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
HORATIO W. KENDALL	Private	Feb. 11, 1864	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 30, 1864.
DANIEL A. LAMB	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM C. LEYTLER	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EBEN F. LILLEY	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
EGBERT W. LAMONT	Private	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Died at Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 24, 1864.
HAMPTON H. LAMB	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Died at Mainesburg, Tioga Co., Pa., July 4, 1865.
HENRY MARTIN	Private	Sept. 5, 1864	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EDWIN MURRAY	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to April 29, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865.
LUMAN MURRAY	Private	May 3, 1864	3	
WILLIAM M. MILES	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
ALEXANDER MURRAY	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 25, 1862.
IRA O. MUDGE	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 4, 1861.



## COMPANY F—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JOHN MORGAN	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 3, 1864; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery.
FRANK MORGAN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Captured at Flat Creek Bridge, Va., May 14, 1864; died at Millen, Ga., Nov. 14, 1864.
ANDREW M'ELWAIN	Private	April 1, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SIMEON M'ELWAIN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES M'MANN	Private	Dec. 16, 1862	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 26, 1863.
CABLE NELSON	Private	Aug. 20, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 7, 1865.
SYLVANUS NELSON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, Feb. 10, 1862.
JOHN OSBORN	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER OSBERSON	Private	Oct. 26, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN O'NEIL	Private	Aug. 27, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 7, 1865.
DANIEL PUNT	Private	Feb. 3, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALBERT Y. PORTER	Private	Feb. 8, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN PUTNAM	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH B. PALMER	Private	Aug. 31, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
WILLIAM B. PORTER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES C. PALMER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 31, 1862.
SOLOMON W. PHILLIPS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1862.
ALLEN H. PERRY	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 10, 1864.
ELIHU C. PALMER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, June 26, 1862.
CLINTON D. ROBINSON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 20, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS ROGERS	Private	Sept. 1, 1861	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
PAUL RIMPLE	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, Nov. 30, 1863; returned; discharged, Oct. 20, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE W. ROSABAUGH	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Portsmouth, Va., July 26, 1863.
JOHN ROBINSON	Private	Mar. 22, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.





WILLIAM RODDY	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
FRANK M. SPENCER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DANIEL STRAYER	Private	Oct. 18, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SOLOM J. SANTON	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANK SANTON	Private	Jan. 4, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EPHRAIM L. STILES	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
DELIVAN P. SMILEY	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
NICHOLAS SMITH	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 8, 1862.
VINCENT W. SWINLER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Vet.
LEANDER SHERMAN	Private		3	Died at Johnson's Farm, Va., Oct. 8, 1864, of wounds received in action.
MICHAEL SULLIVAN	Private	Jan. 16, 1862	3	Deserted, August 16, 1863.
JAMES SULLIVAN	Private	April 3, 1865	1	Not on muster-out roll.
JOHN SHOEMAKER	Private	Nov. 10, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
CHARLES STEVENS	Private	Nov. 10, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
DAVID L. TURNER	Private	Oct. 22, 1862	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to Jan., 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANK B. TOWNER	Private	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM THOMPSON	Private	Feb. 13, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM TOMKINS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Captured at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE W. TOOKER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
ALEXANDER H. TAYLOR	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1862.
ALVIN W. THOMAS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Camp Hamilton, Va., April 30, 1862; buried at Alba, Pa.
ALFRED TOLLS	Private		3	Died, Dec. 14, 1864.
DAVID VANBUSKIRK	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JEFFERSON VANNOY	Private	Aug. 26, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
LUTHER A. WEST	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN F. WESTBROOK	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
REINER WEEKS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY WATKINS	Private	Aug. 24, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
GRANVILLE C. WILLEY	Private	Sept. 24, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 7, 1865.
ALLEN H. WOOD	Private	Aug. 13, 1861	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
CHARLES N. WALKER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of term.





## COMPANY F—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years.	REMARKS.
JAMES C. WALTERS	Private	Jan. 19, 1863	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 25, 1865.
HARRY P. WHITEMAN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, Nov. 26, 1863. Vet.
ANDREW H. WILLIAMS	Private		1	Missing in action at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
SYLVESTER WOODEN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, Dec. 26, 1861.
JOHN WELSH	Private	Sept. 10, 1864	1	Not on muster-out roll.
JAMES W. YARNS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.

## COMPANY G.

JAMES A. SKELLY	Captain	Sept. 6, 1861	3	Promoted to major, Oct. 1, 1864.
ARCHIBALD A. MENZIES	Captain	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from adjutant, Nov. 6, 1864; commissioned major, May 10, 1865; not mustered; wounded in action, June 26, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
A. H. D. WILLIAMS	1st Lieut.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 8, 1864, expiration of term.
ROBERT E. BANKS	1st Lieut.	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; commissioned captain, May 10, 1865; not mustered; wounded in action, Oct. 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN D. GONTZ	2d Lieut.	Sept. 6, 1861	3	Resigned, April 7, 1863.
JOHN C. MURRAY	2d Lieut.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, April 9, 1863; discharged, Oct. 31, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY J. HADS	2d Lieut.	Sept. 5, 1861		Promoted to corporal, Feb. 3, 1863; to sergeant, Aug. 27, 1864; to second lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant, May 10, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ABRAHAM BURKET	1st Sgt.	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant, May 10, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.





NELSON W. WARD.





SMITH WILSON	1st Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, April 10, 1863; discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY ROOM	Q. M. Sgt.	Sept. 15, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, Aug. 27, 1864; to quartermaster sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM PENROD	Q. M. Sgt.	Sept. 15, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, Oct. 22, 1862; discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN BRAZIL	Com. Sgt.	Sept. 15, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant, Aug. 27, 1864; to commissary sergeant, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM C. BARBOUR	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, Oct. 22, 1862; discharged for promotion, Jan. 16, 1863.
JOHN C. EMIGH	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted from private, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
MILTON D. KIMMEL	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; to sergeant, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JACOB SLAUGENHOUPE	Sergeant	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 27, 1864; to sergeant, Dec. 10, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS MOONEY	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Dec. 25, 1864; to sergeant, July 1, 1865; prisoner from Aug. 23, 1864, to Jan. 11, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN A. SKELLY	Sergeant	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. RUSSEL	Sergeant	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Feb. 1, 1862; discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL ARENTRUE	Sergeant	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
DAVID A. SKELLY	Sergeant	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, April 10, 1862; discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES F. DAVIS	Sergeant	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Aug. 27, 1864, to sergeant, Oct. 19, 1864; killed in action, Dec. 10, 1864. Vet.
AUGUSTUS DRISCOL	Sergeant	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 9, 1865. Vet.
GABRIEL MANGUS	Sergeant	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
BENJAMIN GOCHNOUR	Corporal	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES M. ROSS	Corporal	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



## COMPANY G—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JOSEPH A. SKELLY	Corporal	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM M. MORROW	Corporal	Oct. 20, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MICHAEL EGAN	Corporal	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSIAH GIBSON	Corporal	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL MULLEN	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY BERG	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Wounded near Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1864; promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 19, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
JOHN LINGLE	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Wounded near Richmond, Va., Dec. 10, 1864; promoted to corporal, Feb. 28, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
THOMAS ELDER	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
ALEXANDER D. MORROW	Corporal	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 10, 1863; discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
ELIAS D. PORTER	Corporal	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM EXLINE	Corporal	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 30, 1863; discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
BENJAMIN F. MECHLING	Corporal	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 8, 1863; discharged, Sept. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES M'DEVITT	Corporal	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; discharged, Sept 9, 1864, expiration of term.
ALBERT F. SEAMAN	Blksmith	Feb. 4, 1864	3	Promoted from private Company M, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





THOMAS J. SEAMAN	Bl'ksmith	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
HARRISON PENROD	Farrier	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Promoted to farrier, April 6, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EDWIN B. ROBERTS	Farrier	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN MYERS	Saddler	Aug. 2, 1864	1	Promoted to saddler, Oct. 9, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
JOHN A. SHIRE	Saddler	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to saddler, Sept. 23, 1864; discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS J. JONES	Bugler	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term; re-enlisted, Nov. 23, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM POWELL	Bugler	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES A. RHODES	Bugler	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 14, 1862.
JOHN C. BOWERS	Bugler	Nov. 30, 1863	3	Deserted, Sept. 30, 1864.
ELIAS D. ADAMS	Private	Mar. 21, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MOSES ALLEN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS J. AKE	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Died at Suffolk, Va., Oct. 16, of wounds received at Carrsville, Oct. 15, 1862.
JAMES A. AGEY	Private	Oct. 20, 1862	3	Died at Jones' Neck, Va., March 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 1, grave 131.
GEORGE P. BROWN	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Deserted, Oct. 27, 1864; returned, April 6, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN BOYDELL	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PHILIP BURKHART	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
DAVID BUTLER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN BUTLER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
EDWARD J. BROOKBANK	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN H. BRYAN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL J. BRYTH	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged, Feb. 1, 1865, to date expiration of term.
SAMUEL BEVER	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 11, 1862.
NICHOLAS CUNNINGHAM	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT C. COREY	Private	April 3, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE COREY	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT CONNOR	Private	Aug. 28, 1864	1	Wounded near Richmond, Va., Sept. 20, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.





## COMPANY G—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
GEORGE CHAMPENO	Private	Jan. 2, 1863	3	Prisoner from Oct. 7, 1864, to March 3, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865.
HIRAM CRUM	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
DANIEL F. CARR	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL CLAYCOME	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN CREED	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
BENARD COLLINS	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 13, 1862.
ALFRED DEARDON	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM W. DISHONG	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FREEMAN N. DIXON	Private	Mar. 23, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER DISHONG	Private	Sept. 5, 1864	1	Wounded near Richmond, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; discharged by General Order, May 17, 1865.
ANDREW DAILY	Private	Aug. 15, 1864	1	Prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.
JOHN DUGAN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM DIVELY	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN DELL	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES DURGAN	Private	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Transferred to Company D, Dec. 21, 1862.
SAMUEL DREW	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Transferred to Company M, Oct. 19, 1862.
BALSAR DISHONG	Private	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Captured at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 10, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864.
RICHARD ELLIS	Private	Sept. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN EVANS	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH J. EDWARDS	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GOTTLIEB FELLINGER	Private	Aug. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
WILLIAM ESTWRIGHT	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
LAWRENCE A. EMIG	Private	Feb. 14, 1864	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.
JOE H. EDWARDS	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 20, 1862.
ALEXANDER FEESH	Private	Sept. 8, 1862	3	Deserted, Feb. 12; returned, Feb. 27, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



HENRY FINK	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 17, 1865.
GEORGE W. FAUNER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
ROBERT E. FLINN	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES W. GLYNN	Private	Mar. 11, 1865	3	Deserted, Aug. 4, 1865.
WILLIAM W. HARDING	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	2	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANCIS HAGEMANN	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	3	Substitute; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL C. HALL	Private	Mar. 23, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM S. HENDERSHOT	Private	Mar. 21, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN HAYES	Private	April 3, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES C. HEDRICK	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JOSEPH HIMES	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
BENJAMIN HURLEY	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
DANIEL HENGHIST	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN HOLDER	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 2, 1862.
JORDAN HORNER	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Killed at South Anna Bridge, Va., June 26, 1863.
SOLOMON HOCKENBERRY	Private	Mar. 12, 1865	1	Died at Jones' Neck, Va., March 15, 1865; burial record, Feb. 13, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 1, grave 44.
THOMAS JENKS	Private	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, March 7, 1863.
JOHN H. KUGHLER	Private	Mar. 21, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
RALPH KIRBY	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL KERR	Private	July 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 17, 1865.
JOHN KERR	Private	July 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 17, 1865.
ALFRED LOVEFACE	Private	July 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 17, 1865.
LUTHER A. LOVEFACE	Private	July 28, 1864	1	Substitute; wounded near Richmond, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
CONRAD LUTHTHALER	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
JOHN LATTIE	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY J. LANE	Private	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN A. LANE	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
AMOS LOUDENSTINE	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Prisoner from Nov. 10, 1863, to June 10, 1864; discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN LANE	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
PATRICK LEHEY	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1861.
JOHN L. LUCAS	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Missing in action at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.





## COMPANY G—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JACOB B. MELLOTT	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS S. MELLOTT	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN MIDDLETON	Private	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE MILLER	Private	Mar. 21, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER K. MYERS	Private	July 20, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 17, 1865.
BENJAMIN MAY	Private	Aug. 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
JOHN MILLHOUSE	Private	Sept. 1, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
JOHN MULLEN	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN MOSES	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN MURRAY	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 3, 1862.
PETER MULLEN	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 3, 1862.
JOHN MANNING	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Deserted, May 14, 1865.
JOHN M'CUULUCH	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER B. M'MULLEN	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
LOUIS M'KINNEY	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
PATRICK M'KENNA	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JOSEPH M'CREARY	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 5, 1862.
JOSEPH A. M'MULLEN	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Accidentally killed at Carrsville, Va., June 15, 1863.
JOHN M'CARTY	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Missing in action at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.
AMAMAH PENROD	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
DANIEL PITTMAN	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB M. PAUL	Private	Aug. 20, 1862	3	Died near Portsmouth, Va., December 10, 1863.
JAMES H. PATTERSON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Died at Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 15, 1864. Vet.
MICHAEL QUIRK	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES RICHMOND	Private	Mar. 21, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DAVID ROOKE	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ISAAC RICHARDSON	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE RICHARD	Private	Sept. 6, 1861	1	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1865.
JOHN C. RICHARD	Private	Sept. 6, 1864	1	Died, Oct. 15, of wounds received near Richmond, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.



JORAM REESE	Private	Nov. 3, 1862	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
BERNARD RUPERT	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
JAMES A. REILLY	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 9, 1861.
ELI STRAYER	Private	Oct. 31, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRED. J. STRONG	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALBERT SADDLER	Private	April 7, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN SMITH	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY STAGNER	Private	Mar. 28, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN STIFLER	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
JOHN A. STEADY	Private	July 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
DANIEL STEPHENS	Private	April 7, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
JOHN SHRIVER	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM J. SHIRLEY	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL SHIPP	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from Oct. 15 to Dec. 16, 1862; discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB B. STALL	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 4, to Oct. 10, 1863; discharged, Sept. 22, 1864, expiration of term.
DAVID STINE	Private	Sept. 5, 1861	3	Captured at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 10, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864.
WILLIAM SIRR	Private	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 15, 1862.
FRANCIS N. TRACY	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN THOMPSON	Private	Aug. 16, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
ROBERT G. THOMPSON	Private	July 14, 1863	3	Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865.
CARUS THOMPSON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
ROBERT G. THOMPSON	Private	Aug. 27, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Nov. 27, 1862.
DAVID B. WILSON	Private	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WALLACE WILKES	Private	Mar. 22, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY L. WILDER	Private	Mar. 22, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.

## COMPANY H.

SAMUEL WETHERILL	Captain	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted to Major, Oct. 10, 1861.
WILLIAM H. SEIP	Captain	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted to major First Regiment U. S. Colored Cavalry, Jan. 18, 1864.





## COMPANY H—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years- Term.	REMARKS.
JAMES E. FLEMING	Captain	Sept. 11, 1861	3	Promoted from private Company D to first lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1861; to captain, Feb. 27, 1864; discharged, Feb. 13, 1865, expiration of term.
ANTHONY BEERS	Captain	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Dec. 17, 1861; to sergeant, July 17, 1862; to first sergeant, July 1, 1863; to second lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1864; not mustered; prisoner from Oct. 4, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; to brevet captain, May 5, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
NATHAN H. ROBBINS	1st Lieut.	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Promoted to adjutant, Dec. 27, 1861.
EMERY WEST	1st Lieut.	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, July 1, 1863; to first lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1864; discharged, Oct. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
PHILIP B. MOORE	1st Lieut.	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant, March 28, 1864; to second lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1864; to first lieutenant, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN H. RICE	2d Lieut.	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Resigned, June 30, 1863.
SIMEON ALBEE	2d Lieut.	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 28, 1864; to sergeant, Sept. 9, 1864; to first sergeant, Feb. 1, 1865; to second lieutenant, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
OWEN J. HULLMAN	1st Sgt.	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
MICHAEL MARTIN	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 28, 1864; to quartermaster sergeant, Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN C. F. GROLMAN	Com. Sgt.	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1864; to commissary sergeant, Nov. 28, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM H. PICKER	Sergeant	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Promoted from private, Aug. 28, 1864, captured, Oct. 7, 1864; exchanged; absent at muster out.
JOHN BRIGHTON	Sergeant	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 28, 1864; to sergeant, Aug. 28, 1864; wounded in action, Dec. 10, 1864; discharged, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.





STEPHEN FREY	Sergeant	Sept. 17, 1861	3	Prisoner from May 30, to Sept. 20, 1862; promoted from private, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
LEVI L. BRINK	Sergeant	Nov. 28, 1863	3	Promoted to corporal, Dec. 1, 1864; to sergeant, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES K. RODGERS	Sergeant	Jan. 12, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 7, 1864; to sergeant, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM GERHART	Sergeant	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
MAHLON H. STRAWN	Sergeant	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
PEISTER HERMAN	Sergeant	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY STORMS	Sergeant	Sept. 7, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY MEYERS	Corporal	Feb. 23, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 3, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES W. MILLER	Corporal	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 25, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEWIS WISE	Corporal	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 9, 1864; wounded in action, Dec. 10, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN J. GUTHRIE	Corporal	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 7, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN MEYERS	Corporal	Feb. 23, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE SIGMAN	Corporal	Mar. 29, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH S. LIVENGOOD	Corporal	Mar. 22, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
NOAH MARVIN	Corporal	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHRISTIAN KEMERER	Corporal	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL KNOBEL	Corporal	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY KILUSMEYER	Corporal	Oct. 7, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 7, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL RICE	Corporal	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
WALLACE W. SWITZER	Corporal	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
ARCHIBALD A. MENZIES	Corporal	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant major, May 1, 1862.
GEORGE WIST	Corporal	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Died, Sept. 18, of wounds received at Franklin, Va., Aug. 31, 1862.
ANTHONY HOFFNER	Corporal	Aug. 10, 1861	3	Died, May 18, of wounds received at Carrsville, Va., May 17, 1863.
OTHUEL GREEN	Blksmith	Sept. 3, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.



## COMPANY H—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term. Years.	REMARKS.
ANDREW KLUMP	Bl'ksmith	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM FISHER	Farrier	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Promoted to farrier, Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN SILVER	Farrier	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY WORKLIN	Saddler	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to saddler, Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
FREDERICK LAUER	Saddler	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
FRANCIS MEYERS	Saddler	Sept. 22, 1861	3	Deserted, March 9; returned, Aug. 29, 1863; promoted to saddler sergeant, March 29, 1864. Vet.
EDWIN RICE	Bugler	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
REUBEN SIMPSON	Bugler	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to bugler, Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE SUNDERLAND	Bugler	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
SIMON P. STORMS	Bugler	July 4, 1862	3	Died at Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 5, 1864.
OLIVER ASCH	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES ARWIN	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 20, 1861.
H. R. BUEGHOU'S	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
BERNARD BOUSER	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Prisoner from May 30 to Sept. 20, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES H. BUCHANAN	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Wounded near Burkesville, Va., April 3, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.
ISAAC H. BECKER	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LOUIS BECKER	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
DANIEL BEAN	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
DARIUS BALDWIN	Private	Sept. 29, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
FREDERICK BALK	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 20, 1864.
THOMAS BUSS	Private	Jan. 10, 1864	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., May 8, of wounds received April 3, 1865.
JOHN BEAN	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Killed by guerrillas near Smithfield, Va., Feb. 15, 1865. Vet.





DAVID W. BUSH	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
ANDREW CROTZER	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM CHRISMAN	Private	Mar. 22, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY COMPTON	Private	April 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES B. CARD	Private	Mar. 30, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN W. CARLING	Private	Aug. 9, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
WILLIAM COMMODORE	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 6, 1864, expiration of term.
LOUIS CARNER	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 1, 1862.
GEORGE A. CAMPE	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 20, 1861.
JOHN DRENNING	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JEROME DETRICK	Private	Aug. 9, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
JOHN DETRICK	Private	Aug. 17, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
CHARLES DEITZIE	Private	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 29, 1864.
WILLIAM DEITZ	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Killed at Jarrett's Station, Va., May 7, 1864.
GEORGE A. DOUGHERTY	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Dishonorably discharged, July 1, 1868, to date Aug. 13, 1865.
SILAS W. DUCHMAN	Private	Sept. 2, 1864	1	Not on muster-out roll.
GUSTAVE FRANKLIN	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ABRAHAM D. FERRILL	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
W. H. FRANKENFELD	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES FRANKLIN	Private	Jan. 23, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FERDINAND FRUBLE	Private	Mar. 22, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH GLEISNER	Private	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM GREYER	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN GLEISER	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN H. GLEIS	Private	Sept. 26, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
LAMAR GOWER	Private	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 29, 1864.
CHRISTIAN GELIMON	Private	Sept. 15, 1863	3	Discharged by General Order, June 28, 1865.
CHARLES HUTL	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Absent, sick, at expiration of term.
CHRISTIAN HARMAN	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ANTHONY HALL	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY B. HARRY	Private	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
LEVI HOUSER	Private	Feb. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM HEDGSON	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN HEDGSON	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY G. HARRISON	Private	Dec. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 5, 1864, expiration of term.



## COMPANY H—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
PHILIP G. HENNING	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES HEITSMAN	Private	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
MARTIN HORNER	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN HUTMACHER	Private	Oct. 4, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 28, 1862.
ARNOLD HUISLEY	Private	Dec. 26, 1863	3	Captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 23, 1864.
WILLIAM HALL	Private	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Captured near Suffolk, Va., Nov. 10, 1863; discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
CHARLES HENRY	Private	Feb. 7, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JOSEPH JONES	Private	Jan. 23, 1864	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 31, 1865.
HENRY KELLY	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER KROMER	Private	Mar. 10, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ASA M. KINNER	Private	Mar. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM KELLY	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM KEIFER	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL KESTER	Private	Sept. 26, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM KOONS	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Jan. 29, 1862.
GEORGE KLINK	Private	Oct. 28, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
WILLIAM KOETENBACK	Private	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 29, 1864.
JACOB KOBEL	Private	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 2, grave 131. Vet.
JAMES LEWIS	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS LIEWELYN	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER P. LAMPRIGHT	Private	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 7, 1861; returned, Oct. 20, 1863; dishonorably discharged, Feb. 2, 1864.
W. H. LEVLINGOOD	Private	Mar. 22, 1864	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 3, of wounds received at Darbytown Road, Oct. 7, 1864.
WILLIAM LUCH	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 1, 1864; grave, 207.
LEWIS W. MILLS	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES MOYER	Private	Mar. 22, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





WILLIAM MOORE	Private	Jan. 28, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LOAMI MENDENHALL	Private	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
RICHARD MUTHARD	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ANTHONY MOCK	Private	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES MILLER	Private	Oct. 7, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN MERTZ	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 23, 1862.
HAYWOOD MARTIN	Private	Jan. 26, 1864	3	Killed in action, March 7, 1864.
ADOLPH MUCKENFUSS	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 29, 1861.
JOHN MYERS	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 7, 1861.
PETER M'GINNIS	Private	Oct. 20, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MATTHEW M'ELIHANEY	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 13, 1865; burial record, died at Hampton, Dec. 19, 1864.
JOHN OLIVER	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 29, 1862.
GEORGE POTTER	Private	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to Feb. 24, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT PATTERSON	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 17, 1862.
GEORGE ROSE	Private	Mar. 8, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN ROTH	Private	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 2, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE REIMER	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
CONRAD REES	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 9, 1864, expiration of term.
DANIEL SMITH	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PAUL SMITH	Private	Jan. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHRISTIAN SANDHERR	Private	Dec. 19, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ED. STAUMBAUGH	Private	Jan. 21, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ANDREW J. STINE	Private	Dec. 18, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ISAAC STINE	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HIRAM SIMPSON	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ANDREW J. SIMONS	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 27, 1864, expiration of term.
MATTHEW AS SMITH	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY R. SMITH	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL SIGNET	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 9, 1862.
JAMES G. SEAGREAVES	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 23, 1862.
PERCY SMITH	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 29, 1864.
JOHN H. SCHOLL	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Died at Portsmouth, Va., July 26, 1863.
FREDERICK SMITH	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 14, 1864; grave; 1,963.





## COMPANY H—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
CURTIS N. SISTY	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Died at Nesquehoning, Pa., Jan. 28, 1865. Vet.
DAVID STRAUSS	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Missing in action, Nov. 10, 1863.
JACKSON STEIN	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
DENNIS TITUS	Private	Dec. 15, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN F. TENNIS	Private	Aug. 1, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
WILLIAM TENNIS	Private	Aug. 5, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865.
ABRAHAM TRANSUE	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 16, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM THATCHER	Private	Jan. 19, 1864	3	Captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 11, 1865.
CHARLES UTT	Private	Feb. 13, 1864	3	Deserted; returned; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALMERON UTT	Private	Feb. 13, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS WHITE	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JACOB H. WEDDLE	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
JOSEPH WHEELER	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS	Private	Sept. 24, 1861	3	Captured, May 15, 1863; deserted; returned, Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL WILVERT	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 16, 1864, expiration of term.
BENJAMIN WILHELM	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Discharged, Nov. 8, to date July 20, 1862.
GEORGE YORGY	Private	Mar. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANK ZENGLER	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.

## COMPANY I.

DANIEL HERR	Captain	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Resigned, Oct. 12, 1862.
WILLIAM J. REISINGER	Captain	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1862; discharged, Oct. 15, 1864, expiration of term.
EDWARD A. MINNICH	Captain	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from commissary of subsistence to second lieutenant, Jan. 12, 1863; to first lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1863; to captain, Nov. 28, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



CHARLES W. BUTTS	1st Lieut.	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted from second lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1862; to brevet captain and major, March 13, 1863; resigned, Oct. 28, 1864.
FRANK P. FARRELL	1st Lieut.	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Promoted to first sergeant, June 2, 1864; to second lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1864; to first lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN L. ROPER	2d Lieut.	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant Company L, Oct. 12, 1862; to commissary of subsistence, Jan. 20, 1863.
DANIEL H. SCHRIVER	2d Lieut.	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, Nov. 8, 1863; killed at Flat Creek Bridge, Va., May 14, 1864.
DANIEL W. BALMER	2d Lieut.	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, June 2, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1864; not mustered; discharged, Dec. 9, 1864. Vet.
WILLIAM MEEKINS	2d Lieut.	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant, Oct. 25, 1864; to first sergeant, Nov. 28, 1864; to second lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN B. SLAYMAKER	1st Sgt.	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted from private to sergeant, July 12, 1864; to first sergeant, Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL BENIZER	1st Sgt.	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 4, 1862.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT	Q. M. Sgt.	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 2, 1864; to quartermaster sergeant, Oct. 18, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM HEEPS	Com. Sgt.	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Aug. 23, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES MEYERS	Sergeant	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted from private, Oct. 18, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
TERENCE DUFFY	Sergeant	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN HAGEN, 1ST	Sergeant	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted from private, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM HUTCHESON	Sergeant	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted from private, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY D. BRAY	Sergeant	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Aug. 4, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
FRANCIS H. KEETLER	Sergeant	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged by General Order, Aug. 4, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM B. WITMER	Sergeant	Sept. 12, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. APEWZELL	Sergeant	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.





## COMPANY I—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term in Years.	REMARKS.
STEWART B. SHANNON	Sergeant	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN G. DIEMER	Sergeant	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Killed at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864. Vet.
HENRY HEMPLE	Sergeant	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., July 12, of wounds received at Ream's Station, June 29, 1864.
JOHN F. CHAMBELIN	Corporal	Mar., 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ANDREW SEITZ	Corporal	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN GERHART	Corporal	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 10, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEWIS ANDREWS	Corporal	Jan. 26, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CONRAD HEISER	Corporal	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to March, 1865; promoted to corporal, July 22, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE W. BROUGH	Corporal	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 22, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LAWRENCE SMITH	Corporal	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, July 22, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ADAM DOLL	Corporal	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Aug. 4, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN HAGAN, 2D	Corporal	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
ABRAHAM E. GARRETT	Corporal	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE R. HARRISON	Corporal	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN KNOX	Corporal	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB B. ANDERSON	Corporal	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
AARON H. HANN	Corporal	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Killed at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Yorktown, section D, grave 26.
THOMAS F. BROWN	Corporal	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 26, 1864; grave, 6,887. Vet.





H. C. ARCHIBALD.

First Hospital Steward, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.



NATHANIEL SPINDLER	Corporal	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Jan. 17, 1865; deserted, June 16, 1865. Vet.
HENRY WEIDNER	Bl'ksmith	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ELIJAH HASTINGS	Farrier	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
LITTLETON BROWN	Farrier	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 7, 1862.
LITTLETON C. ANGLE	Saddler	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ALFRED M. VANSNOTEN	Bugler	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ANDREW J. WEAVER	Bugler	Feb. 4, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE MONROE	Bugler	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged by Special Order, April 7, 1864.
GIDEON J. DEAN	Bugler	Feb., 1864	3	Died at Williamsburg, Va., March 23, 1864.
JOHN AUGUSTINE	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
RICHARD ANSELL	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, July 3, 1863.
ARNOLD ANSSIA	Private	Jan. 26, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JOHN B. BINK	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
BENJAMIN B. BURGESS	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ISAAC BAUGHMAN	Private	Mar. 20, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM BRANDES	Private	Oct. 2, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
GEORGE W. BUYP	Private	Aug. 26, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
JEDIAH W. BAKER	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
STEPHEN BREECE	Private	Mar. 1, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, June 13, 1865.
JOHN R. BEAR	Private	Jan. 19, 1863	3	Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.
JACOB BEVERSON	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Killed at Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863.
JAMES BURK	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Deserted, Feb. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES CLAYTON	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL CLARK	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. CROLL	Private	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE L. COONS	Private	Mar. 27, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, May 5, 1865.
WILLIAM P. CRAEB	Private	Mar. 6, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
H. R. CASSELLBERRY	Private	Aug. 24, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
PAFFER K COYLE	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 7, 1864.
THOMAS COLEMAN	Private	Mar. 26, 1864	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., Nov. 21, 1864, of accidental wounds; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 1, grave, 45.
LAWIS CLINE	Private	Oct. 21, 1862	3	Deserted, Sept. 29, 1864.
JOHN CLAYTON	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JOHN P. DICKEY	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.





## COMPANY I—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
CHRISTIAN DRITT	Private	Oct. 26, 1862	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 24, 1865.
JEFFERSON ELLIS	Private	Mar. 10, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ENOS E. ELLIS	Private	Mar. 21, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 21, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Feb. 3, 1865; grave, 12,581.
LEWIS N. ENTRES	Private	Jan. 26, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
WILLIAM FRAME	Private	Jan. 3, 1865	1	Not on muster-out roll.
FREDERICK GILBERT	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EDWIN GREEN	Private	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
STEPHEN GREEN	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HARRISON GREEN	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ELLIS F. GORMAN	Private	July 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
HENRY D. GOOD	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN J. GOMFF	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Died at Lancaster, Pa., March 21, 1864. Vet.
JAMES B. HOOPER	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 20, 1864, to March 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HARVEY H. HOWSER	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY HAMES	Private	May 29, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE HARRIS	Private	Feb. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN E. HARDING	Private	Mar. 6, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHRISTOPHER HUNKIE	Private	May 5, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEWIS HALLETT	Private	Aug. 16, 1864	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PARKER H. HENSELL	Private	Oct. 12, 1862	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
JOHN HALL	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
ALEXANDER HODGEN	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 21, 1862.
PLIPER HALDABOURN	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 4, 1862.
ASHFORD HIRD	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 11, 1862.
HENRY HARRIS	Private	June, 1862	3	Deserted, July 3, 1863.
LEWIS C. LEWIN	Private	Mar. 27, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



EDW. JACOBY	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged on writ of habeas corpus, Sept. 1, 1861.
HENRY KEISTER	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN L. KNAPP	Private	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANK KEGLIN	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 11, 1863.
JACOB LIBREY	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ANDREW LARD	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Wounded and captured at Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863; released, Oct. 29, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES B. LAID	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN LEHMAN	Private	Nov. 18, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN C. LOFF	Private	Jan. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN B. LEHMAN	Private	Oct. 2, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
JOSEPH LEHMAN	Private	Oct. 2, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
HENRY LYLE	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES F. LEAKWAY	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB LUCHTENBERGER	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB LUCKENBAUGH	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
FREDERICK LEMLA	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Wounded and captured, June 8, 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864.
HENRY LEAKWAY	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Accidentally killed at Hestonville, Pa., Sept. 1, 1861.
MICHAEL LANEY	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Not on muster-out roll.
GEORGE MEYERS	Private	Nov. 18, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DANIEL M. MOORE	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Wounded at Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN MYERS	Private	Nov. 18, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BYRON MLOD	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
CHRISTIAN H. MANN	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
ADAM MARTIN	Private	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 7, 1864.
WILLIAM MEYERS	Private	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Deserted, Oct. 11, 1862.
SAMUEL McMAHON	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
PATRICK McLAUGHLIN	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.
JESE J. McCLERRY	Private	Mar. 19, 1863	3	Transferred to First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Jan. 19, 1865; discharged by General Order, Sept. 28, 1865.
MICHAEL N. O'DONNELL	Private	Nov. 4, 1862	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
WILLIAM OWENS	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., July 12, of wounds received at Ream's Station, June 29, 1864. Vet.





## COMPANY I—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
CHARLES H. PETERMAN	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to March, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH PARMER	Private	Mar. 10, 1864	3	Accidentally wounded, Oct. 31, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
OTIS G. PARMER	Private	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, July 7, 1865.
HENRY PEARCE	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY ROSE	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Prisoner from Oct. 25, 1862, to Jan., 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EDW. REESE	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ZEBULON P. RYDER	Private	Aug. 3, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
JOHN H. ROBESON	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN J. ROHRBAUSH	Private	Nov. 15, 1862	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 11, 1864; discharged by General Order, Oct. 15, 1865.
WILLIAM F. REED	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 11, 1862.
JOHN REIMER	Private	Nov. 26, 1862	3	Missing in action at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 1, 1864.
WILLIAM F. REISINGER	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 15, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE RABINE	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, Sept. 24, 1861.
WILLIAM L. SLACK	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DAVID SITZER	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEWIS STINE	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Prisoner from Oct. 7, 1864, to March, 1865; discharged by General Order, July 20, 1865.
ISAAC SUMMER	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Prisoner from Oct. 7, 1864, to March 2, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 1, 1865.
WILLIAM SHALLMAN	Private	Sept. 2, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
HENRY SICKMAN	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
JACOB SPEACE	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 7, 1864.
JAMES SLACK	Private	Feb., 1864	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., July 21, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 4, grave 50.
GEORGE L. SETCH	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at City Point, April 21, 1865.



WILLIAM SCHMALE	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Died at Point Lookout, Md., March 21, 1865.
NATH. R. SHERRY	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Not on muster-out roll. Vet.
JAMES THORPE	Private	April 10, 1865	3	(1 month). Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES E. TIFFANY	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL TERRY	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 11, 1863.
SAMUEL A. THOMPSON	Private	Oct. 19, 1863	3	Deserted, May 11, 1865.
JOSEPH F. ULRICH	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, Sept. 24, 1861.
ANTHONY WHALEN	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JACOB P. WRIGHT	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Accidentally wounded, May 13, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ALONZO R. WRIGHT	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANK WISE	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Wounded at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ALBERT WHITE	Private	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS WINENAGER	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS A. WILLIAMS	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, July 20, 1865.
BENARD J. WARD	Private	April 7, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRED. WEFER	Private	Aug. 16, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
EDMUND P. WELSH	Private	Aug. 12, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, July 29, 1865.
GEORGE G. WRIGHT	Private	Sept. 14, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
MICHAEL WHALEN	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Deserted, April 20, 1864.
GEORGE WHITTAKER	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, Sept. 24, 1861.
MICHAEL WENK	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, Sept. 24, 1861.
WILLIAM H. WILLARD	Private	Feb. 11, 1862	3	Discharged, Feb. 22, 1865, expiration of term.
WILLIAM M. YOUNG	Private	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
WILLIAM H. YOUNG	Private	Aug. 12, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
HENRY YOUNG	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 7, 1864.
THOMAS ZIEGENFUS	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JESSE J. ZORDMAN	Private	Aug. 27, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.

# COMPANY K.

ALBERT J. ACKERLY	Captain	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to major, May 4, 1864.
JOHN C. BAKER	Captain	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from second to first lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1863; to captain, May 15, 1864; discharged, Oct. 15, 1864, expiration of term.





## COMPANY K—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term. Years.	REMARKS.
STEPHEN TRIPP	Captain	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, Oct. 22, 1863; to second lieutenant, May 15, 1864; to first lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1864; to captain, Nov. 28, 1864; wounded in action, Dec. 10, 1864; resigned May 18, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE B. KNIGHT	1st Lieut.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Captured near Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863; resigned, Oct. 22, 1863.
ANDREW J. SMITH	1st Lieut.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1863; to first lieutenant, April 8, 1864; dismissed, July 25, 1864.
FURMAN GULIC	1st Lieut.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from private to regimental quartermaster sergeant, May 1, 1863; to second lieutenant, July 25, 1864; to first lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1864; to quartermaster, April 3, 1865. Vet.
HIRAM H. WHITE	1st Lieut.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; to second lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1864; to first lieutenant, May 25, 1865; commissioned captain, May 26, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
PETER W. KRESKE	2d Lieut.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, May 1, 1864, to first sergeant, Nov. 15, 1864; to second lieutenant, May 25, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant, May 26, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM R. BRINK	1st Sgt.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal to sergeant, May 1, 1864; to first sergeant, May 25, 1865; wounded at Ream's Station, Va., June 23, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant, May 26, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSE BROWNWELL	1st Sgt.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to first sergeant, May 1, 1864; discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JIMORY BRIGGS	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
OSCAR F. NICHOLSON	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to quartermaster sergeant; discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.





MYRON MERITHEW	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; to sergeant, Nov. 15, 1864; to commissary sergeant, May 25, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
ALLEN D. BEEMER	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN ARNOLD	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, May 1, 1864; to sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES FREEMAN	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; to sergeant, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, June 1, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM DAVIS	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Dec. 1, 1864; to sergeant, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN W. SIXCO	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 1, 1865; to sergeant, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company. Vet.
FRANCIS M. HALLSTEAD	Sergeant	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; to sergeant, Feb. 1, 1865; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
HENRY WIDEMAN	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Nov. 15, 1862; to sergeant, May 1, 1863; discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
ENOS F. SLOCUM	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
ANDREW J. VAN STORCH	Sergeant	Feb. 1, 1862	3	Wounded in action, March 17, 1863; promoted to corporal, April 1, 1863; to sergeant, May 1, 1864; discharged, Feb. 1, 1865, expiration of term.
ANDREW B. KENNEDY	Sergeant	Feb. 1, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 22, 1862; to sergeant, May 1, 1864; discharged, Feb. 1, 1865, expiration of term.
GEORGE E. BOYLE	Sergeant	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; to sergeant, June 1, 1865; deserted, July 18, 1865.
WILLIAM T. LOV	Corporal	Feb. 22, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MADISON SHADDOCK	Corporal	Mar. 1, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EARL N. CARPENTER	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
OLIVER C. FINN	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM LLOYD	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.



## COMPANY K—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years.	REMARKS.
JAMES LEACH	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
LENORD WORKISER	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted from farrier, July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EDGAR E. SMITH	Sergeant	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 1, 1865; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
CHARLES W. MOREDOCK	Sergeant	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, April, 1865; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
SILAS L. STANTON	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, April 1, 1863; discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN M'FARLANE	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, May 1, 1864; discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM TAYLOR	Sergeant	June 5, 1862	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; discharged, Jan. 23, 1866, to date June 5, 1865, expiration of term.
LEVI LEWIS	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Killed in action, March 12, 1863.
WILLIAM G. LA BAR	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Dec. 1, 1862; killed at Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863.
AARON YOUNGKINS	Sergeant	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Vet.
ZIBA B. REES	Bl'ksmith	Oct. 30, 1862	3	Promoted to blacksmith, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
AUGUSTUS BECKER	Saddler	Feb. 15, 1864	3	Promoted to saddler, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH M. GILBERT	Saddler	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to saddler, Sept. 1, 1863; discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
ELIJAH JOHNSON	Bugler	Mar. 4, 1864	3	Promoted to bugler, Sept. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
OSCAR GINSER	Bugler	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Promoted to bugler, Aug. 8, 1862; discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN W. ALWORTH	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





ENOS ACKELEY	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Not on muster-out roll.
ABRAHAM BRINK	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Absent with leave at muster out.
RICH. T. BUCHER	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; exchanged; absent at muster out.
JOHN C. BECKER	Private	Mar. 20, 1865	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN BOTTS	Private	April 4, 1865	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES W. BRINK	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
SILAS S. BRINK	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
BORDEWINE BRINK	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES R. BENSON	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN BRINK	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM BUMBAUGH	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, April 3, 1863, for wounds received in action.
JAMES C. BENNETT	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Died, Aug. 11, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Hampton, Va.
GEORGE BEREZEE	Private	Oct. 20, 1863	3	Captured at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
JAMES BROWN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Captured at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864. Vet.
WILLIAM CONE	Private	Dec. 24, 1863	3	Not on muster-out roll.
PARDON COREY	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN W. CONOR	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JEDSON C. COMSTOCK	Private	Jan. 11, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LETHO CASSER	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE CAIRD	Private	Oct. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE W. COLES	Private	Mar. 22, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANCIS M. CHAPEL	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DAVIS CARD	Private	Sept. 15, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
JAMES COLLINS	Private	Aug. 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
ALICE H. COMSTOCK	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
EDMOND N. CALVIN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES CLARK	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Wounded in action; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
HENRY S. DEAKE	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Deserted, July 15, 1863.
GEORGE M. DENNIS	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM S. DICKER	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM G. EARLEY	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 26, 1862.
ANDREW J. ECHENRODE	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY M. ELIOTT	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



## COMPANY K—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term— Years.	REMARKS.
CHARLES FLY	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged for wounds received, May 17, 1863.
MARSH. FREEMAN	Private	Dec. 17, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ANDREW J. FOLTZ	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WINFIELD FRITZ	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SANFORD FANNING	Private	Sept. 8, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
WILLIAM FREEMAN	Private	Jan. 20, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, June 13, 1865.
GEORGE W. GORTON	Private	Feb. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN GALLAGHER	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM GRIFFITH	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. GOODYEAR	Private	Sept. 24, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
JAMES GRIFFIN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
SILAS GRIFFIN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN GRIFFIN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM W. GINSNER	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
BENJAMIN M. GREEN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
PHILIP J. GRIFFIN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
LUCIEN B. HOWARD	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
SAMUEL HOSIER	Private	Mar. 1, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PETER HOSIER	Private	Sept. 11, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
MYRON J. HALL	Private	Sept. 11, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
EDWIN R. HUGHT	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN M. HUGH	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
LEWIS W. HOLTS	Private	April 28, 1862	3	Discharged, May 1, 1865, expiration of term.
SAMUEL HART	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 2, 1861.
HENRY JOHNSON	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	1	Deserted, March 15, 1864.
HOWELL T. JONES	Private	July 7, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN C. JACKSON	Private	Sept. 5, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
RICH. M. JOHNSON	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
	Private	Mar. 1, 1864	3	Prisoner from Oct. 29, 1864, to June 12, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.





GEORGE W. JOHNSON	Private	Mar. 9, 1864	3	Died, April 5, 1864; buried in London Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.
JACOB J. KOLLER	Private	Jan. 4, 1864	3	Died at Hampton, Va., May 29, of wounds received in action, May 8, 1864.
ANTHONY J. KINSELY	Private	Jan. 30, 1864	3	Captured, May 30, 1864.
SILAS LOCKE	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY LARUE	Private	Dec. 16, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB E. LESH	Private	Mar. 3, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EPHRAIM LEACH	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
MULLER J. LARUE	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Captured, May 22, 1863; discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM J. LANGTON	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 9, 1863.
ISAAC LEACH	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
WILLIAM LARUE	Private	Mar. 1, 1862	3	Died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Feb. 2, 1865.
JONAS LUDWIG	Private	Dec. 21, 1863	3	Not on muster-out roll.
LEWIS F. MOHR	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES A. MORGAN	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY B. MARCEY	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Died, May 29; burial record, died June 25, of wounds received in action, May 8, 1864; buried in Hampton, Va. Vet.
ALFRED MULLER	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Deserted, Feb. 15, 1865.
WILLIAM MULLER	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Deserted, June 10, 1865.
JOHN M'DONOUGH	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN M'DONALD	Private	Feb. 7, 1864	3	Wounded in action, with loss of foot, Oct. 3, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
JAMES M'HALE	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1864.
SAMUEL M'CONNELL	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Killed near South Mills, N. C., Sept. 12, 1863.
JOSHUA PAFSON'S	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LORENZO D. PARK	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term; burial record, died at Hampton, Va., Aug., 1864.
JOHN W. PHILIPS	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN PATRICK	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 2, 1861.
ADAM PHILIP	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 14, 1862.
WILLIAM H. PORTER	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, date unknown.
MAURICE RUFF	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES D. REYNOLDS	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Absent, sick, at muster out. Vet.





## COMPANY K—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term- Years.	REMARKS.
ANDREW J. ROLASON	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; discharged by General Order, July 3, 1865.
CORNEL M. RALPH	Private	Aug. 28, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
ANDREW J. ROBINSON	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.
FRANCIS M. ROBINSON	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
ALBERT H. RUSSEL	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 10, 1862.
ANDREW J. REYNOLDS	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Dec. 2, 1861.
RICHARD ROZELL	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Dec. 2, 1862.
JAMES ROZELL	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Died at Washington, July 15, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
GEORGE W. SISCO	Private	Mar. 26, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN SCULL	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN SWIN	Private	Feb. 5, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN SEITZINGER	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MORRIS SOUTHERMER	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. SISCO	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM SHIELDS	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
WILLIAM SCULL	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
JOHN H. SINSABAUGH	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	1	Dishonorably discharged, June 4, 1865.
OLIVER C. SWARTZ	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
CHESTER STEPHENS	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE L. STONE	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
GEORGE STONE	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 22, 1862.
BERTON J. SCOTT	Private	Feb. 13, 1862	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Petersburg, Aug. 15, 1864.
ANDREW L. SHADDOCK	Private	Mar. 1, 1864	3	Captured at New Market Heights, Va., Dec. 10, 1864; drowned at Annapolis, Md., date unknown.
MARTIN A. SMITH	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 18, 1862.



HENRY THOMAS	Private	Dec. 5, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
JOHN TAGUE	Private	Mar. 1, 1862	3	Discharged, Feb. 28, 1865, expiration of term.
W. H. TINKLEPAUGH	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 4, 1862.
DAVID TOTTEN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 30, 1861.
WILLIAM THOMAS	Private	Feb. 15, 1864	3	Deserted, July 16, 1864.
PHILIP WASNUR	Private	Oct. 3, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM WILCOX	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB J. WALTERS	Private	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES WALTERS	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HERMAN WRIGHT	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE H. WARNER	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
RALPH M. WHEELER	Private	Sept. 8, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
WILLIAM S. WALTERS	Private	Oct. 30, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.
SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS	Private	Mar. 23, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; discharged, May 29, 1865.
AVERY WHITE	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 7, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY J. WHITE	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN WEISE	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES WHITE	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 26, 1862.
NATH. WADEMAN	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 20, 1862.
DANIEL G. WILCOX	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; burial record, died at Hampton, Va., Nov. 13, 1864.
JOSEPH B. WALL	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Died at Jones' Neck, Va., March 1, 1865; burial record, March 12, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 1, grave 77. Vet.
WILLIAM W. WILSON	Private	Aug. 31, 1861	3	Captured at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1864; burial record, Nov. 24, 1864. Vet.
HENRY WILCOX	Private	July 22, 1863	3	Deserted, Dec. 30, 1863.
JOHN YOUNGS	Private	Mar. 9, 1864	3	Captured, May 16, 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., date unknown.

COMPANY L.

JOHN B. LAOMIS	Captain	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
JAMES D. MAHON	Captain	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1864; resigned, Jan. 28, 1865.





## COMPANY L—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JOHN C. SAMPLE	Captain	Aug. 21, 1861	3	Promoted from adjutant, Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ROBERT J. ROBINSON	1st Lieut.	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, April 30, 1864; to first lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM STEWART MILLER BEATTY	2d Lieut. 2d Lieut.	Sept. 13, 1861 Sept. 13, 1861	3 3	Resigned, April 26, 1862. Promoted from first sergeant, March 24, 1862; wounded in action; resigned, March 31, 1864.
SHANNON M'FADDEN	2d Lieut.	Sept. 2, 1861	3	Promoted from commissary sergeant, Nov. 11, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM K. SHAFER	1st Sgt.	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
EDWIN R. MEEKER	Q. M. Sgt.	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THOMAS M'DOWELL	Com. Sgt.	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
FINOS G. NOLPH	Sergeant	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHRISTIAN D. FLECK	Sergeant	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM N. GEORGE	Sergeant	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Absent, sick, at muster out. Vet.
CHARLES SCRIFLER	Sergeant	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
AARON FULMER	Sergeant	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES BALDWIN	Sergeant	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES KLINE	Sergeant	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
SAMUEL R. STRATTON	Sergeant	Jan. 1, 1864	3	Promoted to sergeant major, Feb. 3, 1865.
JOHN L. ROPER	Sergeant	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Promoted to second lieutenant Company I, Oct. 12, 1862.
HENRY O. GILGER	Sergeant	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Wounded and captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Petersburg, July 10, 1864. Vet.
AMOS WEAVER	Sergeant	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Vet.
JOHN SAMMON	Corporal	Dec. 12, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL C. CORBETT	Corporal	Sept. 26, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN H. SHAW	Corporal	Sept. 30, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JACOB KOSSET	Corporal	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.



JAMES M. MATTHEWS	Corporal	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.
DAVID B. ZILAFRO	Corporal	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Nov. 9, 1864, expiration of term.	
SAMUEL BOLE	Corporal	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.	
THEODORE F. CORBETT	Corporal	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.	
THOMAS C. WILSON	Corporal	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Promoted to regimental commissary sergeant, Sept. 25, 1863.	
PAUL HETRICK	Corporal	Sept. 9, 1861	3	Died at Drummondtown, Va., Nov. 25, 1864.	Vet.
SOLOMON STOVER	Blksmith	Oct. 2, 1862	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
MATTHIAS COLLINS	Blksmith	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 30, 1862.	
SAMUEL S. MOREHEAD	Farrier	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.
CHARLES FULMER	Saddler	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.
CHARLES B. EVANS	Bugler	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
JOHN BROKER	Bugler	June 15, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.	
PETER WHITE	Bugler	June 15, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.	
ROBERT ARMSTRONG	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.
GEORGE R. ARMSTRONG	Private	Sept. 16, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.
J. M'M. ALBERTSON	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.
WILLIAM ARENTRUE	Private	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
SAMUEL ANDERSON	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Feb. 14, 1865, expiration of term.	
CHARLES E. ANDERSON	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.	
DAVID ANDREWS	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 20, 1861.	
HENRY ALLEN	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Killed at Suffolk, Va., April 15, 1863.	
CHARLES BARNARD	Private	Nov. 18, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.
THOMAS BEALE	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.
WILLIAM T. BICE	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
CHARLES B. BENNETT	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
FREDERICK BAUMISTER	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
JOHN R. BUFTNET	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
FREDERICK HALL	Private	Mar. 10, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
HENRY J. BOCHERT	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
CHRISTIAN BOCHERT	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	
DANIEL BENSTHOLF	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.	
WILLIAM F. BOERS	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Died at Point of Rocks, Va.; burial record, died at Hampton, July 18, 1864.	
SAMUEL C. BARR	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Not on muster out roll.	Vet.
JOSHUA CLARE	Private	Dec. 16, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.	Vet.





## COMPANY L—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Years. T	REMARKS.
JAMES CHRISTIE	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
SAMUEL B. CORBETT	Private	Mar. 10, 1863	3	Absent on detached service at muster out.
WILLIAM P. CONFER	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES M. CORBETT	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
JAMES CORBETT	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
JAMES T. CANNON	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
ROBERT N. CRAIG	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES H. CLOVER	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Promoted to regimental commissary sergeant, May 1, 1864.
JOHN F. CAMPBELL	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1861.
FRANK C. CORBETT	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 27, 1864; grave, 7,045.
JOHN N. CORBETT	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Killed at Staunton River Bridge, Va., June 27, 1864.
JOSEPH S. DOUGLASS	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH R. DILLMAN	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CHARLES M. DOAN	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
BENJAMIN DIVELER	Private	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 24, 1864, to April 29, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865. Vet.
AMOS W. DELPS	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Died at Suffolk, Va., June 10, 1863, of wounds received in action.
GEORGE W. DARR	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JESSE EVANS	Private	Sept. 17, 1861	3	Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Vet.
ALFRED S. FULTON	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
JOHN D. FELME	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
FRIEND FULMER	Private	Sept. 27, 1862	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to Feb. 26, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 13, 1865.
PETER J. FITZGERALD	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
GEORGE W. FEAZIER	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1865, expiration of term.
JOSEPH P. FLATTERY	Private	Jan. 21, 1864	3	Promoted to sergeant major, March 13, 1865.
HUGH FORER	Private	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JACOB GOOD	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN W. GINGER	Private	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.





JESSE GLENN	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 9, 1862; returned, Jan. 20, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH GATES	Private	Sept. 25, 1861		Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
JEREMIAH HOOVER	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Absent, sick, at muster out. Vet.
JACOB HOOVER	Private	Dec. 17, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH W. HORTON	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN A. HOSEY	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
DARIUS HETRICK	Private	Sept. 3, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
JOHN C. HETRICK	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 30, 1862.
J. S. H. HECKATHORN	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Deserted, July 28, 1862.
JOSEPH KLINGELSMITH	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN J. LAVERY	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
CALVIN LUCA	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Killed at Staunton River Bridge, Va., June 27, 1864. Vet.
GEORGE S. MYERS	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Deserted; returned; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
OWEN MINAHAN	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WARREN C. MOORE	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; absent at muster out.
JAMES E. MACKAY	Private	Mar. 9, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE J. MATHEW	Private	Aug. 25, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
MOSES W. MATHEWS	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
ALFRED J. MYERS	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS B. MEAGHERT	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 1, 1862.
CHARLES W. MACKAY	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Transferred to Company D, date unknown. Vet.
GEORGE W. MILFORD	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Died at City Point, July 11, of wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
ROBERT T. M'AULEY	Private	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GEORGE M'DOWELL	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN R. M'FADDEN	Private	Dec. 16, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM M'AMMON	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALEXANDER M'AMMON	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL D. M'MASTERS	Private	Sept. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 19, 1864, expiration of term.
D. R. M'CULLOUGH	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN M'DONALD	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15, 1862.
DAVID A. M'EUROY	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Died at Eastville, June 3, 1865.



## COMPANY L—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JAMES M'CANN	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 31, 1864; grave, 11,684. Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet. Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. President of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Association; at the age of 19 enlisted in Company L, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry on Aug. 1, 1861, in Clarion, Pa.; re-enlisted as a veteran at Williamsburg, Va., April, 1864; was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va., on June 29, 1864 and served nine months in Libby, Andersonville, Macon, Savannah, Millen, and Florence prisons; made his escape twice while a prisoner and was recaptured both times by blood-hounds; was exchanged Feb. 18, 1865; sent to Annapolis, Md., and put in hospital, and from there to hospital in Baltimore, and from there was taken to Washington as a witness on the famous Wirtz trial; after serving six weeks as the main witness on this trial was sent back to Baltimore and mustered out of the service, Oct. 13, 1865; eight years ago in Pittsburg, he got up the first reunion of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and it was at this time the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Association was organized; he served as its secretary for five years, when two years ago was made its president.
DANIEL NOBLE	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	
THOMAS C. NOLPH	Private	Jan. 1, 1864	3	
DAVID S. ORCUTT	Private	Aug. 1, 1861	3	
JOHN C. PLATT	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet. Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864; expiration of term. Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 29, 1862. Not on muster out roll. Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term. Killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Vet. Died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 12, 1862, of wounds received in action. Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet. Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DANIEL PRETORIOUS	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	
WILLIAM C. PRITNER	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	
JOHN P. PRITNER	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	
GEORGE W. POTTER	Private	Feb. 22, 1864	3	
DAVID RUTZ	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	
JOHN RAVENOLPH	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	
CHARLES ROSSI	Private	Dec. 27, 1861	3	
EDWARD STONE	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	
THOMAS G. SQUIRES	Private	Sept. 27, 1861	3	





HENRY SARVEY	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
JACOB SHoup	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
ALFRED J. L. SLICK	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN SAHMS	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 13, 1864, expiration of term.
MILTON STRATTON	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown. Vet.
WESLEY B. SMITH	Private	Sept. 13, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 16, 1862.
JAMES SMITH	Private	Feb. 23, 1864	3	Died at Thomasville, Ga., date unknown.
SAMUEL SMITH	Private	Feb. 4, 1864	3	Not on muster-out roll.
JACOB TAYLOR	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
RICHARD TIPTON	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
FRANCIS N. TRACY	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Transferred to Company G, date unknown. Vet.
ALBERT A. VANDEVORT	Private	Feb. 28, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL VANWEIGH	Private	Mar. 2, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES R. VANDIVORT	Private	Sept. 25, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 20, 1864, to April 28, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.
CHARLES WILBROUGH	Private	Feb. 16, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN WALLACE	Private	Aug. 27, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.
DAVID WILLIAMS	Private	Aug. 25, 1862	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to April 28, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.
AUSTIN WHITE	Private	Sept. 30, 1861	3	Captured, died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown, Vet.
ISAAC WISE	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Captured, died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 21, 1864; grave, 9,424.

## COMPANY M.

NOAH M. RUNYAN	Captain	Aug. 10, 1861	3	Promoted to major, Oct. 5, 1861.
GERRARD RYNSOLDS	Captain	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from second to first lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1861; to captain, Oct. 5, 1861; killed at Staunton River Bridge, Va., June 25, 1864.
SAMUEL N. TITUS	Captain	Oct. 5, 1861	3	Promoted from first lieutenant, June 26, 1864; commissioned major, Oct. 1, 1864; not mustered; wounded and captured at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; discharged, Feb. 17, 1865.
IRVIN BACON	Captain	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, July 1, 1864; to captain, Feb. 17, 1865; prisoner from Oct. 7, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
L. F. PRUDHOMME	1st Lieut.	Oct. 12, 1861	3	Promoted from second lieutenant, June 20, 1864; discharged, Sept. 2, for wounds received in action, May 6, 1864.
HENRY H. FORESTONE	1st Lieut.	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Promoted from sergeant, Nov. 6, 1864; resigned, May 1, 1865. Vet.



## COMPANY M—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term. Years.	REMARKS.
J. SAMUEL WEAVER	1st Lieut.	Aug. 8, 1862	3	Wounded in action, June 26, 1863; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1865; to first lieutenant, May 21, 1865; commissioned adjutant, June 9, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ISAAC A. SMALLWOOD	2d Lieut.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted from first sergeant, May 21, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant, June 9, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOSEPH W. SYLVESTER	1st Sgt.	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; to first sergeant, May 22, 1865; prisoner from March 17 to 26, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant, June 9, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
THORNTON J. ELLIOTT	1st Sgt.	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to first lieutenant, Company F, Aug. 10, 1864.
W. H. H. JOHNSTON	1st Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to first sergeant, Aug. 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 5, 1862.
NELSON W. WARD	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to quartermaster sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JAMES C. STEIN	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to quartermaster sergeant, Sept. 6, 1861; discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
CHARLES F. HINDS	Q. M. Sgt.	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted from private, Sept. 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, 1863.
CHARLES H. STOUT	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to commissary sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM A. ELLIS	Com. Sgt.	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 6, 1861; to commissary sergeant, Nov. 5, 1862; discharged, Aug. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
ROBERT P. M'RAE	Sergeant	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Wounded in action, June 26, 1863; promoted to corporal, Aug. 7, 1863; to sergeant, March 1, 1864; prisoner from June 11, 1864, to March 25, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN Q. RATHBURN	Sergeant	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.





WILLIAM JENKINS	Sergeant	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; to sergeant, Oct. 15, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
GARLAND HAMMOND	Sergeant	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1865; to sergeant, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
EDWARD ELAIR	Sergeant	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Promoted to sergeant, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
JOHN T. LONGACRE	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 6, 1861; to sergeant, Aug., 1863; discharged, Aug. 18, 1864; expiration of term.
ISAAC Q. BARSLOW	Sergeant	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Nov. 1, 1862; to sergeant, July 1, 1864; discharged, Aug. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
ZEPHENIAH HAMMOND	Sergeant	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Nov. 1, 1863; to sergeant, discharged, Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
SAMUEL F. PENSE	Sergeant	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 6, 1861; to sergeant, Dec. 11, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Nov. 29, 1863.
ALEXANDER C. RUNYAN	Sergeant	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 9, 1862.
DANIEL C. SHECKLER	Sergeant	Sept. 29, 1861	3	Died, June 10, of wounds received near Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Hampton, Va. Vet.
SAMUEL RICHARDS	Sergeant	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 1, 1864; to sergeant, Sept. 6, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18, of wounds received at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Vet.
GEORGE SWISHER	Sergeant	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 26, of wounds received Oct. 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Hampton, Va. Vet.
JOSEPH E. JOHNSON	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
PETER WILHELM	Corporal	Mar. 17, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 15, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS LAUX	Corporal	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Wounded at Flat Creek Bridge, Va., May 16, 1864; promoted to corporal, Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
CALER WARD	Corporal	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DAVID D. WATT	Corporal	Mar. 25, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, June 7, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WYATT W. WATSON	Corporal	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, March 1, 1864; prisoner from June 20, 1864; to April 29, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865. Vet.





## COMPANY M—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
JOSEPH H. BARTON	Corporal	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Captured, May 4, 1863; promoted to corporal, Oct. 15, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
RICHARD DINSMORE	Corporal	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, June 25, 1862; discharged, Aug. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN W. TATMAN	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Feb. 20; wounded at Suffolk, Va., April 13, 1863; discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
MOSES JONES	Corporal	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, July 15, 1864; discharged, Aug. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
FREDERICK WISE	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 15, 1864; transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 1, 1863.
JOHN S. BEVAN	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 6, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 4, 1862.
JOSEPH W. WILSON	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 6, 1861; captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Dec. 1, 1864. Vet.
ROBERT LARCOMBE	Corporal	Nov. 4, 1863	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; deserted, Oct. 5, 1864. Vet.
ISAAC CROWL	Corporal	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to corporal, Oct. 15, 1864; deserted, February 13, 1865. Vet.
EDWARD JONTS	Sergeant	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; deserted, Feb. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM J. M'KELBY	Bl'ksmith	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
FRANKLIN TRIPP	Bl'ksmith	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
HARRY S MEADE	Bl'ksmith	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 24, 1862.
GEORGE A HOWELL	Farrier	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Promoted to farrier, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL FREMPOR	Saddler	Jan. 14, 1864	3	Promoted to saddler, May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSEPH P. DEAN	Saddler	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 28, 1864.
JACOB TEST	Saddler	Feb. 20, 1864	3	Died at Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.
GEORGE W. M'CAWLEY	Bugler	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Promoted to bugler, June 17, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.



JACOB W. WARD	Bugler	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Promoted to bugler, Dec. 8, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
COOPER K. SLOAN	Bugler	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
PETER HAPPEL	Bugler	Nov. 18, 1863	3	Promoted to chief bugler, March 27, 1864. Vet.
WESLEY C. DOYEN	Bugler	Jan. 14, 1864	3	Died near Point of Rocks, Va., June 13, 1864; burial record, died, Jan. 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section F, division 1, grave 116.
FREDERICK ALGER	Private	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY ALBERT	Private	Aug. 8, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
THOMAS AISBET	Private	Aug. 28, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 24, 1862.
BARNEY C. BRARROW	Private	Mar. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MATHEW BRENTON	Private	Mar. 30, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALI B. A. BRIGGS	Private	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JONATHAN BECKER	Private	Mar. 30, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE BELL	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES H. BURGER	Private	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
MICHAEL BRICHER	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, June 15, 1865.
JOSEPH H. BOYER	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Wounded in action, June 19, 1863; discharged, Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
MICHAEL BUTLER	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 7, to date Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN F. BOWMAN	Private	Jan. 11, 1864	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 28, 1864.
JOHN B. BADLER	Private	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, June 15, 1864; discharged, June 28, 1865.
LESLIE L. BOWEN	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.
FRANK BROMFIELD	Private	Sept. 6, 1861	3	Killed near Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10, 1863.
PERLEY R. BRINK	Private	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Captured at Flat Creek Bridge, Va., May 14, 1865; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864; grave, 7.775.
THOMAS BARITT	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Deserted, Aug. 27, 1861.
JOHN BROWN	Private	June 11, 1863	3	Deserted, July 5, 1863.
JAMES B. CORCORAN	Private	Jan. 27, 1864	3	Wounded in action, June 25, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALEXANDER M. CRAIG	Private	Mar. 21, 1865	1	Absent, sick, at muster out.
PHILIP CROWL	Private	Feb. 21, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JAMES CHAMBERS	Private	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALONZO M. CABLE	Private	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.





## COMPANY M—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
JEREMIAH I. COOPER	Private	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
ABRAHAM B. COOPER	Private	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
HENRY CONNELLY	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN CAMPBELL	Private	Sept. 6, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
JOHN CHRISTO	Private	May 31, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Millen, Ga., Nov. 16, 1864.
GOMER S. DAVIS	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM DART	Private	Jan. 25, 1864	3	Prisoner from Oct. 7, 1864, to March 25, 1865.
THOMAS H. DAVIS	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM DECKER	Private	April 6, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ANDREW J. DICKERSON	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Wounded near Amelia Court House, Va., April 5, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WASHINGTON C. DOTY	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Prisoner from June 29 to Dec., 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN DOLAN	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL DREW	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
LEWIS DALBY	Private	Feb. 25, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ALEXANDER DEVINNY	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN DUTTY	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
IRA A. DENNY	Private	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 15, 1862.
CHARLES EMIGH	Private	Apr. 4, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB ERLIN	Private	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 11, 1863.
JOHN FARKLER	Private	Feb. 2, 1864	3	Discharged by General Order, July 19, 1865.
EDWARD L. FITZGERALD	Private	Mar. 30, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM FENNER	Private	Mar. 30, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS FOLK	Private	Mar. 21, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
SAMUEL M. FOWLER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Captured, May 4, 1863; discharged, Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM FUNK	Private	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Deserted, Jan. 7, 1862.



JOHN FRANKLIN	Private	Jan. 29, 1864	3	Deserted, Jan. 10, 1865.
AMOS D. GLADFELTER	Private	Mar. 11, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JACOB GANTZLER	Private	Mar. 11, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MICHAEL GANLEY	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM H. GALBRAITH	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES H. GREGORY	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Killed at Flat Creek Bridge, Va., May 14, 1864.
WILLIAM HANCOCK	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
BENJAMIN HOWELL	Private	Mar. 21, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES T. HOPKINS	Private	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Wounded in action, June 26, 1863; prisoner from June 11 to Dec., 1864; discharged, March 22, 1865, to date expiration of term.
ROBERT HANEY	Private	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Discharged, Dec. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
JAMES T. HARNETT	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Promoted to hospital steward, Sept. 14, 1862.
RICHARD HARDING	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Died near Ball's Cross Roads, Va., Nov. 18, 1861.
ANDERSON JOHNSTON	Private	Mar. 26, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
THOMAS JACKSON	Private	Sept. 3, 1861	3	Dishonorably discharged, June 1, 1863.
ALPHEUS W. JOHNSTON	Private	Mar. 18, 1864	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 1, 1865; discharged July 29, 1865.
HARRY JONES	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Deserted, July 15, 1863.
JOHN C. KNAP	Private	Feb. 28, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM KLAKE	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
WILLIAM KINSTRY	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ANDREW KESSLER	Private	Aug. 2, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.
LEWIS KNOPKY	Private	Aug. 2, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.
ALFERT KINGERY	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Discharged, June 16, for wounds received near Appomattox Court House, Va., April 19, 1865.
JAMES W. KEILAR	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 21, 1863.
PARMENAS LEE	Private	April 3, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, May 19, 1865.
ALEXANDER E. MILLER	Private	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
MERRITT MORSE	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Wounded near Amelia Court House, April 5, 1865; discharged by General Order, July 17, 1865.
FRANCIS MIER	Private	Aug. 1, 1864	1	Prisoner from March 17 to 26, 1865; discharged to date April 30, 1865.
WILLIAM A. MOORE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
WILLIAM A. MULLER	Private	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.





## COMPANY M—Continued.

NAME,	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term, Years.	REMARKS.
OWEN MINAHAN	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Transferred to Company F, Dec. 15, 1863.
JOHN W. MATCHETT	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Died at Hampton, Va., June 25, 1864.
GEORGE W. W. MATTHIAS	Private	July 10, 1864	1	Deserted, May 1, 1865.
DAVID C. MACKAY	Private	Feb. 1, 1864	3	Deserted, March 25, 1865.
BARNEY McCAFFERTY	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
DAVID McKELVAY	Private	Feb. 12, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN McKELVAY	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES E. McCoy	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HENRY McKINNEY	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HEZEKIAH McCORMICK	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Prisoner from June 29, 1864, to March, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
HENRY NIBLETON	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
RICHARD NEWTON	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PATRICK O'Dea	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 19, 1863.
DAVID H. RAPP	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE ROBINS	Private	Mar. 30, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN RINGIE	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
THOMAS REZENBERGER	Private	Sept. 27, 1861	3	Discharged, Oct. 7th, 1864. Vet.
FRANCIS E. ROSETTE	Private	Sept. 4, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
THOMAS RYAN	Private	April 4, 1865	1	Not on muster-out roll.
HENRY STEIN	Private	Feb. 19, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
GEORGE L. SCHOFIELD	Private	April 5, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
STEPHEN SCHWITZER	Private	April 5, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
HUGH SROUD	Private	April 10, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
PHILIP P. SCHLAFFER	Private	Aug. 2, 1864	1	Discharged by General Order, July 7, 1865.
HENRY C. SPANGLER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
DANIEL M. SHOTTS	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 9, 1864.
ALBERT F. SEAMAN	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Promoted to blacksmith Company G, Oct. 19, 1864.
CHARLES C. SWARTHER	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Killed near Suffolk, Va., April 15, 1863.





WILLIAM H. STILL	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1861.
PETER F. SAYLOR	Private	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Deserted, Feb. 13, 1865.
ELIAS K. TAYLOR	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Prisoner from March 17 to 26, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN TRENTHART	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WILLIAM TRUMPOUR	Private	Dec. 31, 1863	3	Absent in hospital at muster out.
GEORGE TRUMPOUR	Private	Dec. 31, 1863	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOHN M. TAYLOR	Private	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Discharged, Dec. 18, for wounds, with loss of arm, received at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Vet.
DANIEL TRUMPOUR	Private	Feb. 26, 1864	3	Captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Millen, Ga., Nov. 5, 1864.
JACOB H. VAN LIEN	Private	Dec. 16, 1863	3	Died at Hampton, Va., June 17, 1864.
JOSEPH WARD	Private	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865. Vet.
WARREN WALKER	Private	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
ABRAHAM E. WHITE	Private	Feb. 18, 1864	3	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
JOSHUA WILLIAMS	Private	April 3, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CHARLES L. WARTHAM	Private	Mar. 28, 1865	1	Mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
CORNELIUS WARD	Private	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Discharged by General Order, May 16, 1865.
HARZELL WARD	Private	Aug. 30, 1862	3	Discharged, Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
JOHN WISH	Private	Aug. 10, 1861	3	Discharged, Aug. 25, 1865, expiration of term.
JOHN M. WILLIAMSON	Private	Aug. 26, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
JOSEPH W. WILSON	Private	Sept. 20, 1861	3	Discharged, Sept. 18, 1864. Vet.
JOSEPH P. WORST	Private	Sept. 29, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
HARVEY WHEELER	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	3	Discharged on surgeon's certificate, Jan. 12, 1865.
JOSEPH D. WHITEHEAD	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Killed at Flat Creek Bridge, Va., May 14, 1864.
WILLIAM WHIPLE	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	Deserted, April 8, 1864. Vet.
WILLIAM R. WILCOX	Private	Aug. 10, 1861	3	Deserted, Sept. 1, 1861.
HENRY YAGER	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	3	

# UNASSIGNED MEN.

WILSON ABLE	Private	Feb. 27, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
FRANK BUTLER	Private	Mar. 8, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
ELI L. BLOOMFIELD	Private	Aug. 30, 1864	1	Transferred to Co. E. Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.
LEWIS RUSH	Private	Mar. 8, 1864	3	Not accounted for.



## UNASSIGNED MEN—Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term- Years.	REMARKS.
LEONARD BRINK	Private	Aug. 13, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
JAMES BUDD	Private	Mar. 17, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
ADOLPH BAUMBOCH	Private	Mar. 15, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
PHILIP BUSH	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
JOHN BRADLEY	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
RICHARD W. CASSULAY	Private	Jan. 18, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
THOMAS CLUNE	Private	April 16, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
THOMAS CAMPBELL	Private	Sept. 14, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
SAMUEL DAUNEL	Private	Aug. 12, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
ALBERT ENIGH	Private	Nov. 28, 1863	3	Not accounted for.
JOHN H. EASTER	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, May 4, 1865.
WILLIAM FRANCIS	Private	April 2, 1863	3	Not accounted for.
MORLAND GRIBBLE	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, May 4, 1865.
JUEL GERAN	Private	Jan. 6, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
DENNIS HETRICK	Private	Sept. 3, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
JAMES H. HARBROUGH	Private	Mar. 16, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
JOHN KLINE	Private	Mar. 17, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
WILLIAM KOEGEL	Private	Feb. 3, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
PATRICK KENNEDY	Private	Sept. 9, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
JOE M. LUCAS	Private	Mar. 7, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
ISAAC LEAH	Private	April 12, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
CHARLES MARTEL	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
LEWIS MARGESON	Private	Aug. 19, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
MICHAEL A. McCARTY	Private	April 15, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
AUGUSTUS M. McGARRY	Private	July 28, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
PATRICK McNAMY	Private	Sept. 15, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
HUGH McCULLOUGH	Private	Sept. 15, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
EDWARD NICHOLSON	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
DENNIS O'BRIEN	Private	Feb. 17, 1864	3	Not accounted for.





FREDERICK M. PHILLIPS	Private	Feb. 29, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
GEORGE SMITH	Private	Mar. 17, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
WILSON STAFFORD	Private	Sept. 19, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
LEANDER P. SHERMAN	Private	Aug. 23, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
DAVID SIMPSON	Private	Sept. 9, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
ALFORD H. SMITH	Private	Sept. 13, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
LEWIS STROTHERS	Private	Aug. 12, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
AMOS W. THOMAS	Private	April 2, 1863	3	Not accounted for.
THOMAS TOBER	Private	Sept. 9, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
ELIAS WEISS	Private	Mar. 14, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
GEORGE WARD	Private	Jan. 5, 1864	3	Not accounted for.
SAMUEL WOLF	Private	Sept. 23, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
JAMES L. WALLACE	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Not accounted for.
WILLIAM S. WALTER	Private	Sept. 3, 1864	1	Not accounted for.
ASA M. WILEY	Private	April 11, 1865	1	Discharged by General Order, May 4, 1865.



### ALTERATIONS AMONG COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The number of officers at the organization of the regiment was.....	41
Number appointed from civil life during the term of the regiment, including four assistant surgeons and two chaplains, was.....	8
Number promoted from the ranks, including six promoted August 13, 1865, but not mustered in.....	70
Total number of officers during the term.....	119
Of these there were—	
Killed in action.....	8
Died of wounds received in action.....	4
Total death from battle and total dead.....	12
Died from disease.....	0
Discharged by reason of disability from wounds.....	2
“ “ “ “ other causes.....	6
Total discharged.....	8
Resigned on account of wounds.....	1
“ “ “ “ disability .....	4
“ “ “ “ promotion .....	1
“ “ “ “ expiration of term.....	5
“ “ “ “ charges preferred.....	1
“ “ “ “ other causes.....	18
Total resignations.....	30
Mustered out by order.....	2
“ “ on expiration of term.....	14
“ “ with the regiment August 13, 1865, including the six officers commissioned but not mus- tered in.....	46
Total mustered out.....	62
Transferred .....	2
Dismissed, 3. Cashiered, 1.....	4
Deserted .....	1
Total .....	119

### ALTERATIONS AMONG ENLISTED MEN.

The number of enlisted men at the organization of the regiment was .....	1089
The number of recruits has been.....	913
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Total number during the organization, not including transfers from other companies nor re-enlistments....	2002



Of these there have been killed in action and died of wounds received in action.....	82	
Out of twenty reported as missing in action there are supposed to have died.....	18	
And there have been accidental deaths in line of duty.....	10	
	<hr/>	
Making total deaths from battle, etc.....	110	
Died of disease, etc.....	130	
	<hr/>	
Total deaths.....		240
Discharged on account of promotion.....	73	
"    for disability.....	115	
"    dishonorably .....	3	
"    on expiration of term, or by order before expiration of term, including two of the twenty reported missing in action.....	1407	
	<hr/>	
Total discharged.....		1598
Transferred to other organizations.....	46	
Deserted .....	118	
	<hr/>	
Total .....		2002





# RECAPITULATION OF ALTERATIONS AMONG ENLISTED MEN.

COMPANY	GAINS					LOSSES												Mustered out August 13, 1865								
	Original Strength October 5, 1861	By transfer from other companies	By re-enlistment	Recruits	Total gain	Total number	DIED						Missing in action	DISCHARGED						To other companies, etc.	To other regiments	To Vet. Reserve Corps	Total transferred	Deserted	Total loss	
							Killed in action	Of wounds received in action	Of disease	Accidental deaths	Suicide	Shot by order		Total died	For promotion in regiment	For promotion in other regiments	For re-enlistment		On expiration of term							By order
N	84	25	6	...	31	33	3	3	13	1	1	1	22	1	7	1	6	1	3	...	...	18	7	1	27	6
C	81	1	13	80	103	187	6	2	6	1	1	1	15	...	8	1	13	45	12	10	...	89	3	10	128	59
B	91	1	42	56	90	190	6	2	6	1	...	...	12	...	6	...	42	31	9	9	...	100	3	10	124	90
A	60	1	19	74	94	193	1	1	9	1	...	...	12	...	4	...	19	45	...	18	...	86	1	2	120	77
D	67	8	45	67	120	205	2	3	11	3	...	...	19	...	5	...	45	23	4	3	1	88	5	7	123	72
E	92	1	41	79	121	213	9	5	10	0	...	...	21	...	7	2	41	15	9	13	1	88	3	22	116	79
F	93	1	39	86	126	219	2	2	20	0	...	...	24	...	3	3	39	29	27	9	...	110	3	5	147	84
G	91	0	16	81	102	193	3	2	9	1	...	...	15	...	3	1	16	56	24	7	...	107	1	6	131	93
H	91	0	27	75	102	193	3	4	9	0	...	...	16	...	4	...	27	31	7	9	...	101	3	8	115	100
I	92	1	43	72	116	208	4	3	7	2	...	...	16	...	4	...	43	21	25	5	...	101	5	11	136	107
J	92	0	28	90	118	210	4	2	11	1	...	...	18	...	4	...	28	41	23	12	...	108	3	8	142	112
K	93	1	16	43	90	183	2	1	12	...	...	...	23	...	4	...	46	25	17	5	...	97	1	1	129	121
L	93	2	27	98	127	211	4	3	11	...	...	...	18	...	5	...	27	28	13	16	1	90	6	11	135	126
Regiment	1089	11	392	913	1319	2438	48	31	128	10	1	1	222	20	64	9	392	100	173	116	3	1157	11	7	1676	137

5748















